

S.F. VANDERWERF

ELSEVIER'S
MEDICAL
TERMINOLOGY
FOR THE
PRACTICING
NURSE

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by

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Author's Preface of Appreciation

This effort is the culmination of my lifelong attraction to medical terminology – that which continues to be a source of fulfillment for me. Throughout, I have been impacted by the enhanced efficiency and clarity which is inherent in medical nomenclature.

How do nurses view charting? Too often, it is the last load of the shift, in which haste and other demands cloud a precise recall of details. When kept up to date with vividly accurate terminology, we can take pride in our documentation of that which only we might know – that which bears real significance on the many critical cases we manage.

As each of us knows, the chart is a legal document. Ours is the responsibility to make concise, pertinent, and accurate entries in this record. This actually becomes easier when we have a comfortable, working knowledge of terminology, which is ever growing. This endless opportunity allows nurses (and others) to learn and recall vocabulary and concepts in whatever field – even by oneself.

The most difficult feature of this work was bringing my treasured accumulation to “completion”. My entire career, I have been blessed with opportunities in which medical expertise was graciously shared and demonstrated by teaching-model MDs. It is difficult to declare finished such an accumulation of guidance and study, because medical terminology never stands still. The present work includes the most recent terminology I came across. I will continue collecting updated material for possible future editions.

My devoted husband of 37 years, the Rev. Calvin W. Vanderwerf, has uplifted me at every obstacle, and cheered me at each milestone of progress. With loving gratitude, it is to him that I dedicate this work.

Joyce E. Lee, M.D., my mentor, challenged my love of medicine in nursing, by her exquisite empathy for each patient and each caregiver. It was she who introduced me to my favorite indoor sport – medical lectures.

The elegance with which physicians present, challenge, and debate their concerns is as impressive as the scholarly content of their lectures/seminars. (Many are expensive, but some are also free – including registration, meals, syllabus, et al.) RNs are welcomed, and will be awarded CMEs (Continuing Medical Education credits), even though some United States' boards of nursing will not accept these toward their CEU (Continuing Education Unit) requirements. As is well known, the latter can also be expensive, unless offered by one's own hospital.

Since MDs' presentations are on a high, well-defined level, their medical oratory and style (with appropriate humorous moments) are as fascinating as they are enjoyable. Many of my 900+ hours of CMEs/CEUs represent “vacations with a purpose”, and a great many have been free.

From coast to coast, physicians have built into my medical concepts, principles, and ethics. They know who they are, and of my gratitude and commitment to what they taught and lived. It is a distinct privilege to be published, and an honor to have a readership beyond the United States. I welcome any comments, and will answer these. Thank you for caring enough to be in touch.

I continue to hold in highest esteem the dedicated Sisters of Mercy at St. Mary's Medical Center, San Francisco, who devoted their careers to sharing their superior education and

nursing goals with their students. We went through graduation in mourning. A month earlier, we had buried 5 of our senior classmates of 3 years. St. Mary's motto, "The patient comes first!", remains a vital priority in this era of compromised values.

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A

Aaron's sign Seen in appendicitis — pressure applied between the umbilicus and right anterior iliac spine will produce epigastric distress.

Abadie's sign Spasm of the upper eyelid, as noted in exophthalmic goiter. Also, the absent response to pressure over the Achilles tendon, seen in tabes dorsalis.

abalienation Mental illness, psychopathy.

abandonment Desertion of one's patient in the midst of care/delivery/procedure/surgery, without notice to the RN in charge. This places the patient at risk, and the nurse/physician in jeopardy of termination and disciplinary proceedings by the board of nursing/medicine.

abarognosis Inability to perceive weight — as may be noted in patients with parietal lobe lesions.

abarthrosis Abarticulation, diarthrosis, joint disarticulation. That pathological or physiological freedom from articulation.

abasia Impaired ambulation due to lack of coordination.

choreic abasia Difficulty walking, due to involuntary muscular movement.

paralytic trepidant abasia Prevention of walking due to spasticity and tremors of the legs when erect.

abasia atactica Precarious ambulation due to erratic movement.

abasia trepidans Those attacks during which the trembling patient is unable to ambulate.

abate To diminish, cause to cease, force to stop.

abatement Improvement in the level of pain and symptomatology.

abaxial Distant to the axis. Away from the center of the body or extremity.

Abbott's method Casting of the scoliotic back in multiple plaster body casts, as an infrequent treatment for idiopathic adolescent scoliosis.

abdominal aortic aneurysm A dilated area of a major artery, usually between the iliac and renal arteries. Life-threatening because of the risk of rupture, microsurgical (and other) techniques are raising the success rate.

abdominal crisis That exquisite pain seen in syphilis or sickle cell anemia crises.

abdominal examination Auscultation, inspection, palpation, and percussion techniques employed to assess abdominal pathology or

health.

abdominal pain The strength of contractions points to possible obstruction. The laying on of hands becomes a therapeutic and diagnostic modality in this assessment. The entire abdomen should be gently palpated for areas of rigidity, masses, and tenderness. Upon auscultation, the pitch, duration, and intensity are essential qualities to note. Bowel sounds assume two poles: a rush of peristalsis on one hand, or total silence on the other. The critical state of the latter is illustrated by the saying, "Silent as the tomb!" It may be necessary to silence all people, television, and staff to achieve this crucial auscultation. Friction (rubbing) sounds are significant.

abdominal quadrants Right upper quadrant, left upper quadrant, right lower quadrant, left lower quadrant. By describing these findings, the physician will be able to discern which organs are a part of the pathological picture, in this geographical division of the abdomen. A careful patient history is essential. If a pediatric patient, ask him/her to jump up and down. Document the response when the bed is bumped (once).

abdominocentesis Abdominal paracentesis — aspiration of serous fluid by trocar, from the abdomen distended by ascites.

abdominohysterotomy Abdominouterotomy — that surgical incision into the uterus via an abdominal approach.

abducent Distant to the midline.

abduction Bending to the side; Rotating the eyes outwardly; Fanning the fingers and toes; Raising an extremity away from the body.

abenteric Pertaining to those organs located away from the intestines.

aberrant Abnormal, an anomaly. That which deviates from the norm.

aberrant conduction Electric stimulation of the heart, transmitted along abnormal paths.

aberration That which differs from normal in chromosomes, light rays, mentation, refraction, spheres, visual accommodation.

abetalipoproteinemia A rare, recessively-inherited defect which may arise when the parents are consanguineous (related). Neurological anomalies may appear, as well as ataxia, erythrocytosis, malabsorption, neuropathy, and/or retinitis

pigmentosa.

ablation Therapeutic destruction of a body part, involving amputation, irradiation, or radical surgery.

ablution Cleansing, washing, rinsing.

ablutomania Compulsive washing to excess — a psychiatric disorder.

abnormality Deviation from normal standards, an anomaly.

abnormity That which is excessively abnormal, an extreme deformity, a monstrosity. (This medical term is used to describe a grotesquely, congenitally deformed neonate — which may not survive.)

abort To interrupt a process prior to its completion. To expell the products of conception before viability.

abortifacient Abortient — that agent which is used to facilitate the interruption of a pregnancy.

abortion The expulsion of a nonviable pregnancy. These may be classified as criminal, elective, incomplete, spontaneous, therapeutic, threatened.

abrasion Excoriation of the epidermis.

abreaction Catharsis in which repressed or forgotten (intolerable) events are brought to recognition under the guidance of a psychologist/psychiatrist. In confronting and reliving these unnamed fears, insight and healing are implemented.

abruptio placenta Ablatio placentae — an obstetrical emergency, in which the placenta spontaneously separates from the uterine wall, causing hemorrhage and pain. Albuminuria and anemia will be present. Shock must be guarded against, and emergency delivery and/or surgery scheduled.

abscess Localized suppuration in any tissue, causing pain, edema, and generalized/localized fever. Abscesses may be acute, chronic, life-threatening or subacute. **absence seizures** Petit-mal epilepsy without clonic/tonic activity. Voluntary hyperventilation may trigger absentia epileptica. This event consists of a brief loss of consciousness, possibly accompanied by stereotypical muscle contractions. The patient's activity will be resumed as though it had never been interrupted.

absolute Complete, total, and unrestricted.

absolute zero The lowest reading on the absolute scale.

abstinence Compliance with diets, sobriety, avoidance of coitus, and other self-imposed disciplines.

abstinence syndrome Withdrawal syndrome.

abuse Inhumanity toward another person.

Maltreatment and/or neglect directed toward another of any age. (All nurses are mandatory reporters of abuse.) A high percentage of pediatric sexual abuse occurs within the victim's family. While securing the safety, medical, and emotional needs, cultural diversity must be allowed. Non-accidental trauma.

abuse continuity parents Sexually abused parents of sexually abused children.

abuse discontinuity parents Sexually abused parents of non-sexually abused children.

child abuse (non-accidental trauma)

Abdominal trauma of spleen*, liver*, intestines*; thermal injuries*; child neglect; child pornography; child prostitution; cranio-cerebral trauma*; emotional abuse, marasmus; failure to thrive; incest; molestation; Munchausen's syndrome by proxy; neurological abuse; occult injury; ophthalmic injury (bilateral involvement is highly suspicious)*; patterned injuries*; pedophilia; poisoning. (Recently, Hispanics' force-feeding of hot peppers* has come to light.); prenatal abuse; psychological battering; sexual abuse (forcible vaginal/rectal penetration by whatever means)*; statutory rape (whether or not age was known); shaken infant syndrome*; skeletal trauma (multiple fractures*, spiral fractures* — always incriminatory); substance abuse; thoracic trauma*; unexplained injuries*; verbal abuse. That which can never be restored, is the violation of the child's trust and innocence.

*Pathogmonic evidence as highly suspect for pediatric abuse.

Notes

Resultant disorders of the abused child may include: Fear of the parent(s); Dread of returning home; Substance abuse; Delinquency; Withdrawal; Precocious sexual knowledge; Passivity; Excessive compliance; Too infantile/mature for age; Physical/mental/emotional lags; Compulsivity; Neurotic traits / psy-

choneurotic responses; Suicidal gesture/attempt. (If the child or retarded person believed the innocuous act would have a lethal outcome, this represents a suicidal attempt rather than a gesture.)

The damage of *emotional abuse* is tormenting because it erodes the person *and* the psyche. In comforting these victims, the nurse needs to guard against using psychobabble.

In *prenatal abuse*, the fetus is at risk for addiction and substance abuse — including fetal alcohol syndrome. These infants may be born in withdrawal. The fetus' mother, who does not want her unborn child, will transmit to him/her this psychiatric rejection while in utero, and if life.

Rape — a crime of violence rather than a sexual crime — requires empathy and support of the victim by those whose role it is to give care. Support groups see that the victim is accompanied and advised throughout the legal process. 2nd degree rape describes the insensitive probing of the victim by those who may have license, but lack psychotherapeutic wisdom and finesse. (Too often, these are unlicensed employees.)

Substance abuse includes nicotine abuse, enmeshed by its oral gratification. This drug compromises cardiovascular and respiratory health. Of remarkable danger, is the carcinogen of chewing tobacco — with marked incidence of oral cancer in all ages.

Ritual abuse describes the obsessive participation in occult attractions.

Physical, emotional, mental injury may be inflicted by out-of-control parents/surrogates. Often, these victims assume reverse-parenting, in which the child tries to anticipate the parent's needs and wishes — lest s/he incur more hostility. (The child may also find him-herself blamed for frustrations and reversals which did not involve the child.) These youngsters assume responsibility (or are blamed) for their parents' failed marriages. In turn, they are likely to follow this indelible psychic example in their parenting.

Molestation refers to the manual manipulation of a child's erogenous areas. Children now are taught at an early age the difference between a "good touch" and a "bad touch" received from

the many people in their lives. Failure to thrive describes a long-identified concern which is aligned with emotional deprivation.

Discrepancy Features in Child Abuse Age under 3 years; Cause of presenting trauma unknown; Characteristic distribution of wounds; Child's complaint rehearsed; Child's health neglected; Concurrent family crisis; Disproportionate soft-tissue injury; Excessive delay in seeking care for child; History fails to validate findings; Injuries increasing in severity; Parental history of abuse as child; Parent minimizes child's injury; Parent reluctant historian; Previous similar visits/episodes; Unrealistic expectations of child.

Factors Suggestive of Child Neglect Child aggressiveness; Child terrorized; Excessive crying; Inadequate care/hygiene/nourishment; Inadequately dressed for the elements; Inappropriate treatment of child's concerns; Infant does not mold to mother's arms; Irritability of the child; Parents unaware of child-appropriate behavior; Marked passivity; Repeated injuries sustained; Reverse parenting by the child noted.

Vulnerability for Child Abuse/Neglect Adolescent parents; Child unplanned/unwanted; Chronically ill child; Congenital anomalies; Extremely authoritative parenting; History of family violence; Marital maladjustment; Mental illness/retardation; Multiple births; Multiple caretakers; Parents maltreated as children; Prematurity; Substance abusers; Unachieved/interrupted bonding; Unrealistic parental expectations, oblivious to age-appropriate behavior.

X-ray findings of pediatric abuse Long bone fracture(s), accompanied by subdural hematoma*; periosteal shearing*; separation of the epiphysis*; subperiosteal calcification of fracture*; subperiosteal hemorrhage*.

*Pathognomonic evidence as highly suspect for pediatric abuse.

adult abuse Clergy abuse; date rape, 2nd degree rape, violent rape; domestic abuse; drug abuse; elder abuse; neglect; emotional abuse; ritual abuse.

child pornography Use of a minor in the production of sexual/nude material — even with the consent of the parent(s).

child prostitution The inclusion of boys and girls in sexual/nude acts — often under the guise of musical acts.

incest The insidious practice of sexual demands within the family. (The child is never responsible.) These youngsters may yield to the parents' demand to protect the family by keeping their secret.

physical abuse Inflicting a physical (and emotional) injury on a child. The shaken baby syndrome is often fatal. Some caregivers say "They're the lucky ones."

rape The forced sexual assault which results in the destroyed innocence of children. If this includes sodomy, the child is placed at risk for lethal rectal hemorrhage. To oppose the perpetrator's conspiracy of silence, small children are taught to "Yell and tell!"

sexual abuse The most common cause of precocious sexuality. Children do not make up such accounts. The child is never guilty!

verbal abuse Under a barrage of abusive, obscene, profane insults, these victims grow up to live this prophecy. Believing these hostilities, the child may carry them through life, and inflict them upon his/her children.

abusive clergy warning signs The following are early warning signs that a clergy person may be sexually abusing people in the congregation. G. Lloyd Rediger, a certified pastoral counselor, stresses that one or two signs is not indicative of an abuser, but that there must be a pattern of several of the following signs. 1. The clergy person is extremely private and does a lot of counseling; 2. There is a lack of accountability, and the clergy person is unwilling to account for his or her time; 3. The clergy person demonstrates irresponsibility in self-management, i.e. overeats, overdrinks, or has some other addiction; 4. The clergy person has extraordinary contact levels with children and/or members of the opposite sex; 5. The clergy person has constant companionship with one other person in the church; 6. There are problems in the clergy person's intimate relationships, especially his or her marriage; 7. The clergy person constantly talks about sexually explicit issues or tells sexual jokes; 8. The clergy person has a lifelong pattern of being involved in pornography and mas-

turbation. The following are the types of congregation members cited by Rediger and Elizabeth Stellas, program specialist at the Center for the Prevention of Sexual and Domestic Violence in Seattle, who are most vulnerable to clergy sexual abuse: 1. Children who do not have a healthy home life, are looking for an authority figure, and are early adolescents; 2. Dependent women; 3. Women and children who have been abused, especially sexually, and who have weak family contacts or other support; 4. Anyone in crisis. (With permission of: *Waterloo (Iowa) Courier U.S.A.*)

acalculia That disability in which the concepts of basic mathematics cannot be grasped.

acanthosis nigricans The autoimmune dermatosis associated with gastrointestinal (GI) neoplasms, this eruption is marked in its symmetry, hyperpigmentation, hyperkeratotic skin fold changes. Keratosis nigricans is more common in the obese, diabetic female. When noted in the non-obese male, this symptomatology is suggestive of GI malignancy.

acapnia The absence/decrease in carbon dioxide, resulting in paresthesias, infrequent seizures.

acardia A decrease of circulatory bicarbonate (HCO_3).

acatamathesia The inability to comprehend spoken words, due to a brain tumor.

acataphasia Difficulty expressing oneself meaningfully, due to a brain lesion. The inappropriate use of words and ideas in disordered speech.

acathexis The patient's lack of feeling toward that which the patient treasures.

accelerated idioventricular rhythm (AIVR) An abnormal ventricular rhythm.

acceptance Adoption of that which was not originally tolerated. The last stage for dying patients as assigned by Elisabeth Kübler-Ross, MD in her pioneering practice devoted to those who were terminally ill and moribund.

accessory Assisting, auxiliary.

accessory muscles of respiration Exaggerated use of neck, chest wall, and abdominal muscles by the acutely dyspneic patient. This significant sign indicates that the patient's condition is deteriorating.

accident An inadvertent, sudden event.

cerebrovascular accident (CVA) A "stroke".

- radiation accident** Excessive exposure to roentgen rays.
- acclimatization** Acclimation. Adjusting to a new environment.
- accommodation** Adaptation, adjustment.
- absolute accommodation** Each eye focuses independently of the other.
- binocular accommodation** Bilateral convergence to achieve a common, focused image.
- excessive accommodation** Ocular over-focusing.
- histological accommodation** Functional and cellular adaptation to the environment.
- negative accommodation** Distant focusing achieved by relaxation of the ciliary muscles.
- positive accommodation** Contraction of the ciliary muscles permits close focusing in order to read and do intricate work.
- subnormal accommodation** Inadequate adaptation.
- accountability** Liability of health care givers for their judgment, decisions, and care.
- acellular** That without cells.
- acenessthesia** Hypochondriacal and neurasthenic, lacking a feeling of well-being.
- acentric** Peripheral, off center.
- acephalia** Acephalism. Developmental absence of the head. If born alive, the neonate will expire soon after birth.
- acephalobrachia** Developmental absence of the arms and head.
- acephalocardia** Developmental absence of the heart and head.
- acephalochiria** That congenital absence of the hands and head.
- acephalogastrica** Developmental absence of the upper abdomen, chest and head.
- acephalopodia** Congenital absence of the feet and head. If the parents are willing to hold and rock their ancephalic neonate (or other dying infant), they should be permitted to do so.
- acephalorhachia** Congenital absence of the head, spinal column, and feet.
- acephalostomia** The developmental transposition of the mouth opening to another part of the body, in the absence of the head.
- acephalothoracia** Congenital absence of the chest and head.
- acephalus** Acephalism, acephalia — congenital absence of the head.
- acetabulum** The center of the innominate bone (at its concavity), in which the head of the femur articulates.
- acetaminophen toxicity** Poisoning by this highly available antipyretic/analgesic may progress to fatal hepatic necrosis. Symptoms of central nervous system, myocardial, and/or renal damage may follow, then death.
- acetoneemia** Excessive acetone in the circulation may result in acidosis, gradual onset of depression, and inappropriate excitement.
- acetonitrile** Methyl cyanide — that chemical found in elevated levels in the urine of smokers.
- acetonuria** Ketonuria, as found in diabetic ketosis or those in starvation states.
- achalasia** Inability of the esophageal sphincter to relax.
- ache** Unrelenting, boring pain.
- acheilia** Congenital absence of the lip(s).
- acheiria** Achiria — that inability to identify from where a stimulus came. Developmental absence of a hand(s).
- acheiropodia** Congenital absence of the feet and hands.
- achlorhydria** The absence of free gastric hydrochloric acid.
- acholia** Deficient or absent bile.
- acholuria** Jaundice without urinary bile pigments.
- achondroplasia** Chondrodystrophy, osteosclerosis congenita — dwarfism caused by an anomaly of the epiphyseal cartilage of the long bones.
- achromatic** Achromatosis, achromatous, colorless, without pigment.
- achromatopsia** Total color blindness.
- achylia** Achylolysis — the absence of chyle and/or other digestive enzymes.
- acid** Any chemical which contributes protons (hydrogen ions) in solution. That which imparts a bitter taste. Street slang for lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD).
- acidaminuria** Excessive amino acids in the urine.
- acid-base balance** Prevention of alkalosis and acidosis by an equilibrium of body fluids. This is maintained by buffer systems in the circulatory, respiratory, and urinary systems.
- acidemia** Excessive acidity in the blood.
- acidity** The presence of protons (hydrogen ions)

in solution. Bitterness.

acidosis Acidity due to excessive hydrogen ions in body fluids. This is due to a lowered state of alkalinity.

carbon dioxide acidosis That seen in drowning/near-drowning victims, and in those with depressed respirations due to retention of carbon dioxide, CO₂.

compensated acidosis Restoration of the acid-base balance by return of the pH (potential of hydrogen) of the body fluids to normal.

diabetic acidosis That occurring in uncontrolled diabetes mellitus with accumulation of ketone bodies, progressing to coma.

hypercapnic acidosis This may be caused by hyperventilation, since the respiratory center is exquisitely sensitive to subtle pH changes.

metabolic acidosis Some of the many conditions which lead to this imbalance are prolonged diarrhea, severe dehydration, ketosis, liver dysfunction, renal disease, prolonged vomiting.

renal acidosis Malfunctioning kidneys lose the ability to excrete phosphoric and sulfuric acids — due to the excessive loss of electrolytes.

respiratory acidosis That imbalance found in patients with cardiopulmonary disease, emphysema, and pulmonary fibrosis — due to the inadequate elimination of carbon dioxide.

aciduria Excessive acid excreted in the urine.

acleistocardia Patent foramen ovale — failure of the foramen ovale (of the heart) to close at birth. Cardiac surgery is indicated.

acneform Acneiform — dermatitis which has the appearance of acne, but is not.

acnegenic That which promotes acne.

acne vulgaris An infective dermatitis caused by allergies, bromides, chlorines, coal tar products, corticosteroids, debilitated states, iodines, irritation, oils, petroleum, psychogenic factors, vitamin deficiencies, or any cause specific to the patient. Although considered to be an adolescent condition, acne can be noted in all ages from newborn to adulthood. This condition becomes a source of emotional distress. Those cases with scarring may require plastic surgery.

acorea Absent pupil at the center of the iris.

acoria Lack of satiety following an adequate meal.

acormus That congenital anomaly in which there

is no trunk.

acousia The hearing organs.

acousma An auditory hallucination, non-verbal in character.

acoustic center That area of the temporal lobe of the cerebrum, which interprets auditory stimuli.

acoustic impedance Resistance to the transmission of sound waves.

acoustic neuroma Growth of a tumor on the acoustic nerve — which may result in deafness.

acoustiphobia A morbid fear of loud sounds.

acquired Neither inherited, congenital, nor innate.

acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)

Human immunodeficiency syndrome, HIV disease. A myriad of opportunistic infections, neurologic diseases, and malignancies give these patients an extremely poor prognosis. Breast feeding by infected mothers is contraindicated. Loss of immunity to resist opportunistic infections, malignant syndromes, or neurological manifestations is attributed to the loss of the T cells/lymphocytes' defense and protection. Good aseptic technique continues to be demanded in the handling of all body fluids for all patients. There is still a myriad of unanswered questions regarding the transmission of this lethal virus. Needlesticks of staff, unprotected coitus, homosexuality, and attitudes are of high concern. Although a very few cases may lie dormant, there is no vaccine and only one outcome — death.

acrania Congenital absence of part/all of the skull.

acrid Bitter, pungent, noxious odors.

acroanesthesia Acroagnosis — lack of sensation in an extremity(s).

acrocephalosyndactyly Apert's syndrome, acrocephalosyndactylia — a congenital anomaly characterized by webbed fingers/toes and a head which appears to be pointed.

acrocephaly Oxycephaly — the malformed cranium caused by premature closure of the sutures.

acrocontracture Muscular spasms of the extremity(s).

acrocyanosis Loss of heat with pallor of the extremities, caused by vasomotor instability. This may be noted in hysterical and catatonic patients, but it is within normal limits for the

- one hour-old neonate.
- acrodermatitis** Acrodermatosis — cutaneous eruption over the extremities.
- acrodermatitis chronica atrophicans** A rash on the hands and feet which gradually progresses toward the trunk.
- acrodermatitis continua** That resistant eczematous rash which remains confined to the limbs.
- acrodermatitis enteropathica** A rare pediatric dermatitis seen between 3 weeks to 18 months of age. The onset includes fluid-filled lesions around body orifices, diarrhea, loss of hair, and failure to thrive. Malabsorption of zinc is considered to be the cause. If untreated, the infant may go on to die.
- acrodyntia** Feer's disease, erythredema, Swift's disease. That pediatric condition caused by an allergy to mercury. The child's cheeks and tip of the nose are bright pink. Pruritic lesions on the hands and feet, digestive problems, and edematous extremities are noted. Muscle weakness and polyarthritis may follow.
- acromegaly** Marie's disease — enlargement of the cranium, bones of the extremities, lips, jaws, and nose may be seen. Decreased libido, daytime sedation, and labile affect may be present. Onset is gradual, and may evolve to diabetes mellitus, serious muscular weakness, and loss of sight.
- acromyotonia** Acromyotonus — muscular spasms of the extremities, which may cause deformity(s).
- acro-osteolysis** That genetic condition of unknown etiology, in which there is dissolution of the tips of the fingers and toes of young children.
- acropachy** Clubbing of the digits — often a sign of cardiopathy.
- acropachyderma** Thickening of the skin, accompanied by anomalies of the long bones and clubbing of the fingers.
- acroparesthesia** Numbness of the extremities.
- acrophobia** A pathological fear of heights and depths. Mysophobia.
- acroscleoderma** Sclerodactylia — coarse, thickened tips of the digits.
- acroscclerosis** Scleroderma, in which thickened skin may extend from the arms to the neck and face — possibly a sequela of Raynaud's disease.
- acrosphacelus** Gangrene of the fingers and toes — a progression of Raynaud's disease.
- acrotism** That condition in which the pulse is imperceptible.
- acrylic resin bite guard** A dental orthosis used to prevent bruxism.
- acting out** The use of defense mechanisms, suggestive of misbehavior.
- actinic burn** A thermal injury caused by solar or ultraviolet rays.
- actinodermatitis** Skin conditions caused by radiation.
- actinoneuritis** Inflammation of the nerves, from radiation therapy.
- actinotherapy** Treatment by actinic rays, photochemical rays, light rays, radium, or X-ray therapy.
- activate** Causing involvement.
- active immunization** Administration of an antigen that provokes an immune response, protecting against later exposure to the actual disease.
- acute** Not chronic — that which is sudden, severe, and serious in nature.
- acute care** Immediate and definitive hospital care given to the patient with severe symptomatology.
- acute chest syndrome** Dyspnea and/or tachypnea indicate pulmonary involvement secondary to lung infarction or infection. Significant in pediatric sickle cell disease, such findings prompt hospitalization — during which oxygen and transfusions of packed erythrocytes may be ordered.
- acute coryza** "The common cold", which may not seem so common to the sufferer.
- acute eosinophilic pneumonia** A febrile illness in which the hypoxemia and other symptoms will respond to corticosteroids.
- acute hypercalcemic crisis** Acute hyperparathyroidism/parathyroid crisis — in which the serum level may ascend to 15mg. Fever, coma, pancreatitis, and rising blood urea nitrogen (BUN) contribute to this high morbidity. Optimal therapy for these dehydrated patients is intravenous therapy of saline solution, Furosemide, and parathyroidectomy when prudent.
- acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis** Vincent's

infection, “trench mouth”.

acute pharyngoconjunctival fever That communicable disease which disables summer campers with conjunctival inflammation, fever, and pharyngitis. Treatment is symptomatic, under strict aseptic technique.

acute renal failure Kidney dysfunction.

intrarenal failure Kidney dysfunction which results in damaged renal tissue.

postrenal failure Interruption in the flow of urine.

prerenal failure Disrupted circulation to the kidneys.

acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS)

The European-American concept is radiologically-confirmed bilateral pulmonary infiltration.

acute splenic sequestration crisis Erythrocytes entrapped in the spleen, lead to an exacerbation of anemia, splenomegaly, and a potential for shock, vascular collapse, death.

acute stress disorder Dissociation and anxiety may occur within the 4 weeks following a traumatic event, resolving in this time. Numbing, detachment, disrealization may follow.

acute tubular necrosis (ATN) Crucial renal ischemia caused by shock.

acute zonal occult outer retinopathy Multiple evanescent white dot syndrome — a new retinal disease in young female patients. These cases may present with visual loss or compromise, and chorioretinal scarring. A full recovery may be realized.

adactylia Adactylism, adactyly — congenital absence of a digit(s).

Adams-Stokes syndrome Diminished circulation to the brain, caused by deficient cardiac output. Altered consciousness may vary from syncope to convulsions, to unconsciousness.

Implantation of a demand-type cardiac pacemaker is the treatment of choice in reversing the incomplete/complete heart block.

Adams-VanderEecken's disorder That inherited condition associated with chorea and changes in the mental status.

adaptation Achievement of conformity to one's environment and its challenges.

addiction The psychological/physiological reliance upon any habituating substance/ritual.

Addis count A 12–24 hour collection of urine for

the purpose of counting casts and cells. If a voiding should inadvertently be discarded, this incident should be reported, and the collection started over.

Addison's disease Adrenocortical hypofunction, chronic hypoadrenocorticism. The etiology points to progressive destruction of adrenal gland tissue by hemorrhage, malignancy, or infectious process — precipitated by stress. If adrenocortisone therapy is delayed in the presence of hypotension and hypoglycemia, the patient may expire.

adduction Approximation of the axis/midline of the body by the eye or extremity.

convergent-stimulus adduction Visual accommodation upon the gaze of near vision.

adenectomy The surgical excision of a gland.

adenectopia That ectopic positioning of a gland.

adenitis Chronic enlargement/inflammation/overgrowth of a lymph node/gland.

adenocarcinoma Malignancy of glandular tissue.

adenofibroma Neoplasm of the breast or uterus, composed of fibrous connective tissue.

adenoma A tumor found in glandular tissue.

adenomalacia The softening of glandular cells.

adenomyosarcoma Neoplastic tissue composed of connective, glandular, and muscle cells.

adenopathy Glandular disease accompanied by hypertrophied lymph nodes.

adenosarcoma A tumor with connective and glandular tissues.

adenosine That endogenous nucleoside capable of causing atrioventricular nodal conduction block. This intravenous agent is used to terminate paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia. When the maximal dose is administered, pulmonary and systemic vascular resistance is reduced, and heart rate increased.

adenotome A surgical instrument used in glandular excision.

adenotonsillectomy Surgical excision of the tonsils and adenoids. These patients require close observation for hidden bleeding which might require their return to surgery — especially those beyond childhood!

adermia Lack/loss of skin — which may be acquired or congenital. Infection will be a serious problem.

adermogenesis Maldevelopment of the dermis,

skin.

adhesion The adherence of separate surfaces.

adhesiotomy That surgical lysis of adhesions.

adiadochokinesia Adiadochokinesis, asynergia — because of cerebellar pathology, the inability to smoothly perform antagonistic motor tasks rapidly.

Adie's syndrome Suggestive of central nervous system pathology, the patient's pupils may differ in size. The tonic pupil responds poorly to light and accommodation.

adipectomy Excision of adipose tissue.

adipokinesis Metabolism of body fat. Fat mobilization.

adiposis Adiposity, corpulence, excessive body fat, liposis, obesity.

adiposis cerebrealis Obesity caused by intracranial pathology, often pituitary-related.

adiposis hepatica Fatty infiltration or degeneration of the liver.

adiposuria Lipuria — fat cells in the urine.

adipsia Adipsy, aposia — absence of the thirst sensation.

adjustment disorder The maladaptive response(s) to stress. Symptoms may abate when the stress response lifts, or when a new level of coping is learned.

adjuvant therapy In immunology, that substance which increases the antigenic response. In oncology, the addition of another form of therapy to the primal modality.

ad libitum (ad lib) As much/often as is needed.

ad nauseam That which is carried to the point of tedium.

adnerval Adneural — adjacent to/toward a neural structure.

adnexa Adjacent to or adjoining parts of an organ.

adnexitis Infection of the adnexa uteri.

adolescence That period between puberty and adulthood.

adoral Near/toward the mouth.

adrenal crisis Acute adrenocortical insufficiency. Unless treated promptly and aggressively with corticosteroids, death will ensue from circulatory collapse. Off hormone therapy, adrenal insufficiency may persist for a few months. It is during this period that physiological stress can throw these patients into a subacute form of

adrenal crisis.

adrenal echinococcal disease Endemic to the Middle East, where its vector is dogs, this illness occurs in childhood, then lies dormant for years.

adrenalectomy Surgical excision of the adrenal gland(s).

adrenalinemia The presence of epinephrine in the circulation.

adrenalinuria Epinephrine present in the urine.

adrenalitis Adrenitis — inflammation of the adrenal gland(s).

adrenarche Pubertal changes caused by increased production of adrenocortical hormones.

adrenergic That which is transmitted/activated by adrenalin. Those nerve fibers which release epinephrine when stimulated.

adrenocortical hormones Those which are secreted by the cortex of the adrenal glands — androgens, estrogens, glucocorticoids, progestins.

adrenogenital syndrome Congenitally, adrenal virilism may lead to ambiguous sexual characteristics, which causes erroneous sexual assignment. Excessive production of androgenic hormones causes precocious puberty in the young male child, and masculine secondary sexual characteristics in the female child.

adrenoleukodystrophy Schilder's disease — a rare, sex-linked genetic disease which gradually brings paralysis to young boys. Slurred speech, imbalance, emotional problems, deafness, and/or hyperactivity may be noted, as well as deterioration of skills. Neurologically progressive, the loss of gait, sight, and/or speech is accompanied by seizures and death — often within 2 years. Research is seeking to achieve remyelination, before time runs out for these children. Until then, symptomatic therapy is their main comfort.

adrenolytic That which interferes with the action of epinephrine.

adrenomegaly Hypertrophied adrenal glands.

adrenotoxin That what is poisonous to the adrenal glands.

adrenotropic An agent of adrenal gland stimulation and nourishment.

adsternal Toward or near the breastbone.

adterminal That toward the end of any organ.

adtorsion Convergent squint — the eyes are crossed toward each other.

adulteration Manipulation of the quality of a substance by interfering with its purity.

adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) A fatal respiratory complication of medically debilitated patients. Atelectasis and disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) require vigorous efforts to reverse this damage. Pharmacologic paralysis may be required. All patients receive antibiotic chemotherapy and oxygen therapy.

advanced cardiac life support (ACLS) Beyond the basic cardiac life support protocol, this embraces defibrillation, intravenous infusion, medications, placement of an esophageal obturator, airway/endotracheal intubation.

Certification is required of those who assume these responsibilities.

advance directives That document which specifies the patient's major health care choices. A medical power of attorney is named, should one be needed. When possible, decisions regarding resuscitation codes and extraordinary means are made by the entire family, following patient/family education by staff.

adynamia Asthenia, debility, hypodynamia — weakness due to cerebellar or muscular pathology.

adynamic ileus Paralytic ileus — that serious complication of abdominal surgery, when absent intestinal motility and absent bowel sounds place the patient at risk for bowel obstruction.

On nothing by mouth (NPO), a Levine tube may be required for decompression.

aerodermectasia Subcutaneous emphysema — air beneath the skin.

aeroembolism Aeroemphysema, bends, caisson disease — those severe conditions which result in the fatal presence of air within the circulatory system and/or organs. Recompression and slow decompression per hyperbaric chamber is the procedure of choice.

aeroneurosis An occupational disorder of pilots. This chronic nervous condition affects functioning because of emotional instability, gastric distress, increased motor activity, insomnia, and irritability.

aeroperitoneum Aero-peritonitis — distention

achieved by the injection of air into the peritoneum. Decades ago, this was a frequent therapeutic procedure for pulmonary tuberculosis in the sanitarium.

aerophagia Aerophagy — the swallowing of air.

aerophore A portable respirator which aerates the lungs of neonates suffering respiratory damage. A number of asphyxiated and stillborn babies have been resuscitated by this modality.

aerosinusitis A chronic inflammation of the sinuses from atmospheric pressure changes.

aerosol therapy Aerosolized therapy, inhalation therapy, aerospace medicine — that specialty which addresses the pathological, physiological, and psychological needs of those in space, and/or with respiratory needs.

afebrile Apyretic — the absence of fever.

affect Those emotions subjectively experienced, such as dysphoria, elation, depression, hopelessness, hostility, et al.

broad range of affect Normal variability in expression, voice pitch, body movement.

blunted affect That marked by a severe lack of emotional expression. A subdued intensity of response.

constricted affect A guarded interaction accompanied by emotional impoverishment. That restricted, reduced intensity and range.

flat affect Monotonous, expressionless speech, voiced without facial inflection.

inappropriate affect That marked inconsistency between the patient's ideation, emotion and verbal content.

labile effect Excessive shifts of content with unpredictable mood and volume, with repetition. Emotional lability.

affective disorders (*Now classified as mood disorders.*) A prolonged emotion which dominates every aspect of the patient's life.

afibrinogenemia Hypofibrinogenemia — the absence of fibrinogen in the plasma, causing inability of the blood to coagulate. This rare disease may develop abruptly following abruptio placentae, extensive surgery, hepatic cirrhosis, leukemia, neoplastic disease, polycythemia vera, retention of fetal tissue or fetal demise, sarcoidosis, severe burns, extraordinary trauma.

aflatoxicosis X-disease — poisoning from rancid peanuts.

African tick typhus Fièvre boutonneuse.

agalactia The absence of milk production in the postpartum patient.

agammaglobulinemia Bruton's agammaglobulinemia, congenital agammaglobulinemia, X-linked agammaglobulinemia. This rare, sex-linked characteristic places young boys at risk for serious disease. The absence of gamma globulin may be acquired or congenital — rendering these children without immune defenses.

agastria The congenital absence of a stomach.

agathanasia That concept of assisting terminal patients to die with dignity. Known as the hospice philosophy, the consideration is toward quality of the life that is left, rather than a quantity of time. When medical procedures are of little help, it is proposed that they be omitted.

Necessary analgesia may allow that an excessive dose be given when less is no longer effective — even when this may depress the vital signs. In a rational decision that s/he not be kept alive without hope of quality of life, a “Living Will” has been drafted and signed by each patient. This authorizes that s/he be under a “No Code” (Do Not Resuscitate — DNR) status. S/he will not be rescued to exist in coma. Regrettably, some of these legal documents have not been honored by the families, hospitals, et al.

age-associated memory impairment (AAMI)

Mild memory deficits which occur with aging.

agenesis Agenesis — failed development, growth, or deficiency in potency of an organ.

agenitalism Congenitally absent organs of reproduction.

agent That which stimulates/represents a result.

age-related macular degeneration Formerly “senile macular degeneration”, the patient must remain in a prone position (face down) for several days post-operatively. If it is determined pre-operatively that the patient will be unable to assume or cooperate with this positioning, his/her candidacy for this surgical procedure will be reconsidered.

ageusia Ageusia, dysgeusia, hypogeusia.

Impairment, partial loss, absence, of taste.

agglutination Adhesions promoting the healing of a wound.

aggregation The clumping together of blood cor-

puscles.

aggression Assaultive behavior (or intent) which may be self-protective, symbolic, verbal, physical, inappropriate, directed toward the self/environment.

agitated depression Dysphoria accompanied by increased psychomotor activity/restlessness.

These patients are at increased risk for acting out and for suicide. The most common cause of geriatric agitation is urinary tract infection (UTI).

agitographia Hastily-written script demonstrating omission of syllables, words, with excessive typographical errors.

agitolalia Agitophasia — press of speech with distortion of sounds.

aglossia The congenitally absent tongue. Inability to speak.

aglutition The inability to swallow.

aglycemia Absence of sugar in the blood.

aglycosuria Urine which is free of sugar.

agnathia Absence of the mandible.

agnea An inability to discern objects.

agnogenic The etiology/origin is unknown.

agnosia A neurologic disorder in which tactile, gustatory, auditory, and/or visible stimuli cannot be discerned. (The patient's sight is of absolutely no use, but a distracting hindrance.) These patients are free of language impairment. In some, this severe disability may be noted during their arousal from coma.

agonadal Agonad — the absence of sexual glands.

agonal The state of exquisite suffering and/or approaching death.

agoraphobia That incapacitating fear of finding oneself in places/situations from which fantasied rescue or escape might be impossible.

This overwhelming anxiety may provoke mounting panic attacks. The principal stressor(s) is specific to the patient: animals, bridges, attendance at public functions, driving, crowds, eating in public, tunnels, standing in lines, et al. These autonomic symptoms become so disabling, that without psychiatric intervention, some patients spend their adult lives requiring a companion and/or confining themselves as self-imposed “shut-ins”.

agranulocytosis Granulocytopenia, agranulocytic angina — in which leukocytes reach precarious-

ly low levels.

agraphia Logagraphia — loss of the ability to write.

agromania That morbid desire to wander, to live in isolation, to dwell in solitude.

Ahumada del Castillo syndrome Galactorrhea, amenorrhea unassociated with pregnancy. This may be attributed to a pituitary tumor.

aichmophobia The pathological fear of coming in contact with pointed objects, or by another's fingers.

ainhum Seen in Africa, a constriction of unknown etiology which eventually causes auto-amputation of the digit(s). There is no known preventative, nor cure for this uncommon affliction.

air curtain That wall of air flow which protects the isolated/immunocompromised patient from airborne bacteria. This principle is also used with the air flow hoods of other areas within the hospital, to secure a more aseptic environment in clean areas.

airplane splint A brace used to hold in abduction the reduced or postoperative extremity — such as skin grafting of the axilla(e), chest, back.

akathisia The tormenting side effect of constant movement the patient cannot control.

Albright's disease Polyostotic fibrous dysplasia — that accompanied by endocrine disorders, café-au-lait spots, and precocious puberty in the female child.

Albright's hereditary osteodystrophy

Hyperphosphatemia in the presence of hypocalcemia.

albumin Protein present in blood, bile. This may be administered intravenously to build the circulatory volume.

albuminuria Proteinuria — serum protein in the urine.

albuminuric retinitis That retinal inflammation associated with nephropathology.

alcoholic psychosis Acute hallucinosis, Korsakoff's psychosis, delirium tremens — pathological intoxication caused by alcohol abuse. These patients can become violently aggressive without provocation.

alcoholism That progressive-to-lethal status of the patient who is addicted to ethel alcohol. Episodic drinking extending over 24 hours is

considered to constitute a "binge". It is mandatory to force fluids on these patients, lest they develop the seizures of *delirium tremens*.

Pathologic organ changes, physical dependency, and/or tolerance characterize the effects of ETOH addiction.

alcoholomania Obsessive craving for alcohol.

alcoholophilia A morbid voracity for ETOH.

alcoholuria Ethyl alcohol in the urine.

aldosteronism Hyperaldosteronism — excessively high levels of this mineralcorticoid hormone in the blood. Retention of sodium, urinary loss of potassium, and alkalosis occurs, resulting in episodic arrhythmias, hypertension, paralysis, polydipsia, polyuria, tetany, profound weakness.

primary aldosteronism Conn's syndrome — pathology related to adrenal gland disorders.

secondary aldosteronism Adrenal symptomatology unrelated to the adrenal glands.

Aleppo abscess Delhi abscess. Cutaneous leishmaniasis.

alethia An obsession for the past. Dwelling on days gone past with an inability to forget.

aleukemia Aleukocytosis, leukopenia — that deficiency of leukocytes in the circulation.

aleukocytosis Profound leukopenia.

Alexander-Adams operation The surgical correction of uterine displacement.

alexia Sensory aphasia, word blindness, caused by a central nervous system lesion(s).

motor alexia While able to comprehend the printed word, the patient is unable to read aloud.

musical alexia Optic, sensory, visual loss of the ability to read/decode music.

visual/optic alexia Loss of the ability to comprehend the printed word.

algolagnia Erotic fulfillment achieved by the inflicting or experiencing of pain.

algophobia An exaggerated fear of pain.

alienation Dissociation, estrangement, and isolation from society.

alignment A straight/controlled manipulation or position.

orthodontic alignment Straightening of malocclusion.

orthopedic alignment Reduction of fractures.

alkaptonuria An anomaly in the metabolism of

the amino acids phenylalanine, tyrosine, which present in the form of dark urine and arthritis.

allachesthesia Tactile stimuli, remotely perceived.

allergen That agent, inhalant, physical agent, substance which causes hypersensitivity.

allergic alveolitis Hypersensitivity pneumonitis.

allergy Reaction to a substance which may be as severe as anaphylactic shock. Allergies may appear as genetically inherent, or as acquired responses to multiple exposures. Shellfish allergies may not be known to the patient, but must be taken very seriously. Unaware that a restaurant's mixed pizza has a small amount of shrimp, this may be enough to cause the diner to go into anaphylactic shock while still in the restaurant. An allergy is an IgE-mediated response.

alliesthesia The subjectivity of opposite responses to the same stimulus.

alliteration Dysphasia in which words with the same opening consonant are used exclusively.

allochezia Allochetia — defecation through an abnormal opening.

allodynia That perception of nonpainful stimuli as causing pain.

allokinesis Involuntary, reflexive, passive movements.

allolalia The cerebral, dysphasic substitution of words which could signal a brain tumor.

allongement The surgical lengthening of tissue.

allophasia Incomprehensible language (which is beyond the developmental stage).

alloplasty Psychiatric adaptation — that in which the environment is altered, rather than the patient. Plastic surgery which utilizes an inert substance.

allopsychosis Misperception of input stimuli.

all-or-none law Bowditch's law — when stimulated, the heart will contract fully if it contracts at all.

allotriogeustia Perversion of the sense of taste.

alopecia Acomia, calvities — baldness.

androgenic alopecia Diffuse hair loss and thinning, in the female.

alopecia areata Patchy baldness which may occur abruptly.

alopecia capitis totalis Total loss of hair from the entire head.

alopecia symptomatica Psychogenic or systemic loss of hair, secondary to stress.

alopecia universalis Hair loss over the entire body.

Alport's syndrome Hereditary nephritis, congenital glomerulonephritis accompanied by visual/acoustic defects. Untreatable, death may occur by age 40 years.

altitude sickness Decreased oxygen at increasing heights may cause dyspnea, euphoria, headache, impaired judgment/concentration, syncope. Multiple symptoms could prelude death.

aluminum intoxication The cause of a marked increase in serum calcium, this pathology is noted with patients on chronic hemodialysis. Bone pain, defective bone mineralization, hypocalcemia, osteomalacia. and renal osteodystrophy may be seen. Therapy requires chelation of the aluminum.

alveolectomy Total/partial surgical excision of a mandibular or maxillary alveolar process.

alymphia Deficiency of lymph.

alymphocytosis Absent/decreased circulatory lymphocytes.

alymphoplasia Failure of the lymph to develop.

Alzheimer's-type dementia Dementia of the Alzheimer's type — presenile dementia due to cerebral atrophy. The symptomatology can mimic drug reactions, head injury, major depression (or other psychiatric conditions), malnutrition, metabolic pathology, et al., allowing for the possibility of misdiagnosis. This progressive course includes disorientation, gait disturbance, disordered emotions, language difficulties, apathy, permanent loss of precious/recent memory (of which the patient is painfully aware), aphasia, apraxia, deterioration in mentation/visual/spatial skills, agnosia. These patients will demonstrate impairment in executive functioning as they come to embody a spouse's analysis — "It's like leading a 6-foot, 3-year old around the house, who doesn't even know who I am!" A definitive diagnosis can be made only by a brain biopsy (at autopsy).

amastia Amazia — failure of mammary tissue to develop.

amaurosis Total blindness, usually void of pathology.

- amaurosis fugax** Intermittent retinal ischemia, commonly caused by carotid stenosis, as evidenced by monocular/hemisensory findings. Early treatment is mandatory, to prevent this arteritis from involving the opposite eye.
- ambiasis** Amebic infestation.
- ambidexterity** Mixed dominance, in which there is no preference in handedness.
- ambilevous** The inability to use either hand effectively.
- ambivalence** Ambitendency — contradictory views held by the same person.
- ambivert** One possessing personality traits of both extroversion and introversion.
- amblyopia** Reduction of vision in the absence of clinical findings.
- Ambu bag** That emergency equipment used to hand-ventilate the apneic patient.
- amelia** Congenital absence of an extremity(s).
- amelioration** Improvement of patient status.
- ameloblastoma** Adamantinoma — mandibular neoplasm.
- amelus** That congenital absence of all extremities.
- amenorrhea** Suppression/absence of the menses — which may be congenital, endocrinal, metabolic, systemic, and/or psychogenic.
- amentia** Innate mental deficiency.
- ametria** The congenitally absent uterus.
- ametropia** Maladjustment of refraction, producing astigmatism, hyperopia, myopia.
- amimia** The inability to gesture. Patients do not need to understand sign language to benefit from the nurse's creative gesturing — especially if anxious and/or afraid.
- aminoacidemia** Excessive amino acids in circulation.
- aminoacidopathy** An amino acid metabolic disorder.
- aminoaciduria** Urinary amino acids in excess.
- aminuria** The presence of urinary amines.
- ammonia toxicity** Ammonia intoxication, hyperammonemia — altered levels of consciousness, asterixis, neurological changes accompanied by abnormal EEGs (electroencephalograms). Treatment goals include the prevention of absorption and production of ammonia in the intestines. Dietary protein intake must be limited.
- ammoniemia** Ammonemia — that pathological level of ammonia in the circulation.
- ammoniuria** Excessive urinary levels of ammonia.
- amnesia** Loss of significant recall.
- anterograde amnesia** Mental loss of events following the precipitation of the trauma.
- asterognosis** Tactile amnesia. Loss of the ability to discern items by touch.
- auditory amnesia** Auditory aphasia, word deafness.
- retroanterograde amnesia** Past events are telescoped to recent events, and recent events to the past.
- retrograde amnesia** Loss of memory for the events prior to the head injury.
- tactile amnesia** Asterognosis — loss of the ability to identify items by touch.
- transient global amnesia** Sudden onset of symptomatology, with rapid resolution of memory.
- amniocentesis** Aspiration of amniotic fluid from the gravid uterus by transabdominal puncture — for the purposes of analysis, to determine fetal maturity, et al. This procedure can be traumatic to the fetus, and could be abortifacient.
- amnionitis** Amnionitis, amnitis — inflammation of the amniotic sac.
- amniotome** The digital instrument used to puncture fetal membranes prior to delivery, if they have not ruptured spontaneously.
- amniotomy** Surgical rupture of the amniotic membranes, to expedite and/or to induce delivery.
- amphetamine** A stimulant of the central nervous system. Used in the treatment of narcolepsy and clinical depression, it has fallen into disuse because of the high risk of dependency. The prescribed use for the therapy of obesity, decades ago, is no longer legal in the USA.
- amphetamine intoxication** Maladaptive behavioral/psychiatric changes following the use of controlled stimulants have been documented. Cardiac arrhythmias, dilated pupils, blood pressure changes, chilling, nausea with emesis, weight loss, psychomotor retardation/agitation, respiratory depression, seizures, and/or coma only begin the list.
- amphicrania** A bilateral headache.

- amphigony** Sexual reproduction.
- amphimixis** Reproductive characteristics inherited from both parents.
- amphoterodiplopia** Amphodiplopia — bilateral double vision.
- amputation** Surgical/traumatic excision of an extremity, organ, or other part of the body.
- amusia** Music deafness. The inability to appreciate or to produce musical sounds — or even to assign the label “tone deaf” to a child, when inability to sing is often due to inadequate exposure and/or lack of instruction.
- Amussat’s operation** Lumbar colotomy of the ascending colon in order to create an artificial anus.
- amychophobia** An excessive fear of animals’ claws and of being clawed.
- amyelencephaly** Developmental absence of the spinal cord and brain.
- amyelia** A congenitally absent spinal cord.
- amyeloneuria** The impaired/paralyzed functioning of the spinal cord.
- amyelencephaly** Congenital absence of the spinal cord/brain.
- amyelus** The neonate with a congenitally absent spinal cord.
- amygdalopathy** Tonsillar pathology.
- amygdalotome** A tonsil snare.
- amylasuria** Increased urinary amylase seen in pancreatitis.
- amyloidyspepsia** Inability to digest carbohydrates.
- amyloidosis** Amylosis — a metabolic condition in which amyloid deposits form in many tissues. The most frequently involved organs are the adrenal cortex, kidneys, liver, spleen. Symptoms of pseudo-obstruction may include all strata of the bowel.
- lichen amyloidosis** That disease limited to epidermal tissue.
- secondary amyloidosis** Involvement with a chronic disease process, producing extensive tissue destruction.
- amylophagia** Excessive carbohydrate hunger.
- amylosuria** Starch present in the urine.
- amyocardia** Myasthenia cordis — weakness of the myocardium.
- amyoplasia** Failed muscle development.
- amyostasia** Due to profound muscle weakness, difficulty maintaining an erect posture.
- amyosthenia** Muscle weakness.
- amyotaxy** Defective muscle coordination.
- amyotonia** Absent muscle tone.
- amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS)** Lou Gerig’s disease. This autoimmune mechanism complicates progressive degeneration of the cerebral cortex, medulla oblongata, and spinal cord. Muscular atrophy and profound weakness evolve with hyperreflexia and spasticity, to produce total paralysis. These patients may exceed the estimated survival of 3 years, but without quality of life. Eventually unable to speak nor swallow, they may require respiratory support with their end-stage disease, as they go on to die. This motor neuron pathology carries a genetic anomaly. There is no known therapy other than supportive care.
- amyotrophy** Amyotrophia — loss of muscle mass.
- amyxia** The absence of mucus.
- anabiosis** Resuscitation following apparent death.
- anabolic agent** A steroid hormone, testosterone. Indiscriminate/illegal use will disqualify athletes from competition in the United States and major international events.
- anacatesthesia** The illusion of hovering. This phenomenon may be described in a near-death event, as did Raymond A. Moody, MD, in his accounts.
- anacatharsis** Severe vomiting which is intractable.
- anacathartic** An emetic for the induction of vomiting.
- anaclitic** Dependence upon another for care.
- anacrotic pulse** The occurrence of a double beat on the ascending ECG/EKG tracing — as seen in aortic stenosis.
- anacusia** Anakusis — profound deafness.
- anadenia** The absence of a gland(s).
- anadidymus** Conjoined twins, fused at the legs.
- anadipsia** Profound thirst.
- anadrenalism** Nonfunctioning adrenal glands.
- anakatadidymus** Conjoined twins, fused at the trunk.
- analepsis** Recovery of health and strength.
- analeptic** A central nervous system stimulant.

analgesic Anodyne — that which relieves pain.

An analgetic, antalgic, antalgic.

analgesic nephropathy Renal damage/impairment secondary to aspirin toxicity.

analogous Variation in structure or origin, while similar in function.

analogy Similarity in 2 dissimilar organisms.

anal personality A psychological trait/disorder characterized by obstinacy, stinginess, obsessive orderliness.

anamnesis Remembrance, recall.

anancastic In the obsessive-compulsive patient, ventilation through behavior, thought, and verbal expression, directed toward recovery.

anangioplasia Inadequate vascularization.

anaphoria Anaptropia — eversion of the eye(s) upward.

anaphrodisia A decreased or absent libido.

anaphylaxis A dramatic, sudden, life-threatening reaction to that substance to which the patient has been sensitized. This shock must be reversed immediately, by use of respiratory ventilation, oxygen therapy, and pharmacologic intervention with steroids, epinephrine, and other vasopressor agents. Fatal anaphylactoid reactions may be precipitated by food, as well as by other agents. Such hypersensitivity shock may present with sudden dyspnea, convulsions, cyanosis, unconsciousness, and/or death. Patients with an anaphylactoid history should be clinically observed for 3 hours, following exposure to an allergen. Others may require hospitalization to monitor this critical hypersensitivity reaction.

anaptic An absent/diminished sense of touch.

anarthria Loss of the ability to speak distinctly due to defective neurological/muscular status.

anarthria centralis A central nervous system lesion which causes partial aphasia.

anarthria literalis Stuttering/stammering — which might disappear during singing.

anasarca Severe, generalized systemic edema.

anaspadias Epispadias — a congenital anomaly in which the urethra exits at the dorsum of the penis. Surgical reconstruction will be unable to correct the inability to void from the glans penis.

anastole Retraction of wound edges.

anastomosis Pathological/surgical approximation

of intestinal, neural, tubular, vascular, or other tissues/organs, in order to unite circulation and/or functioning.

anatoxin Attenuated toxin/toxoid for the purpose of inoculation.

anatripsis Therapeutic massage utilizing friction.

anconad In the direction of the elbow.

anconagra Gout localized in the elbow.

anconitis Inflammation involving the elbow joint.

ancylostomiasis Uncinariasis — ankylostomiasis, hookworm infestation.

Andersen's disease Glycogen storage disease, Pompe's disease.

androgallactozemia Mammary secretion of milk in the male.

androgenic Andromimetic — effecting masculinization.

androgynoid Possession of the gonads of one sex, and the secondary sexual characteristics of the other. Thus, a male pseudohermaphrodite will have gonads with female sexual characteristics, while a female pseudohermaphrodite will have the sexual characteristics of the male.

androgynous Lacking definite secondary sexual characteristics.

android Masculine.

androphobia An abnormal fear of males.

Anel's operation Ligation of the artery supplying an aneurysm.

anemia Deficiency of hemoglobin concentration below normal range. There may be other etiology besides hemoglobinopathy.

achlorhydric anemia Addisonian anemia.

Pernicious, hypochromic, microcytic deficiency in the hemoglobin, due to a lack of free hydrochloric acid in the stomach.

aplastic anemia Hypoplastic anemia — that rare blood dyscrasia caused by chemical agents such as antibiotics, anti-inflammatory agents, anticonvulsants, chemotherapy which destroys bone marrow cells.

congenital hemolytic anemia Familial, chronic disease accompanied by hemolytic icterus, hemolysis of blood.

Cooley's anemia Erythroblastic anemia, thalassemia major — a genetic interference with the synthesis of hemoglobin.

Fanconi's anemia That rare form of aplastic anemia — in which bone anomalies, hypogeni-

talism, microcephalism may be noted.

hemolytic anemia Autodestruction of the erythrocytes. These chronic patients may require a low dosage of steroid therapy for life. Each medical event may be life-threatening.

hypersplenic anemia Excessive destruction of erythrocytes by the spleen.

iron-deficiency anemia Iron-poor anemia, man's most common, chronic disease.

Jaksch's anemia Infantile pseudoleukemia — splenomegaly with anemia, but without leukemic changes.

myelopathic anemia Metastatic disruption of bone marrow functioning.

pernicious anemia Addisonian anemia — that macrocytic, chronic anemia in which achlorhydria is seen.

sickle cell anemia Sicklemia — that inherited form of anemia seen in stricken

African/Mediterranean descendants and African Americans. Obstructed transportation of oxygen to the capillaries causes abdominal pain, acute chest syndrome, fever, functional asplenia, non-traumatic osteonecrosis of the hip(s), diffuse bone/joint pain, vaso-occlusive pain crises. Bone marrow treatment is the only known therapy for this crescent cell sickling.

sideroblastic anemia An iron-utilization deficiency due to ineffective erythropoiesis.

splenic anemia Banti's syndrome, congestive splenomegaly — hypertension involving the spleen or liver, which may lead to gastric hemorrhage.

traumatic cardiac hemolytic anemia That caused by rupture of the erythrocyte membrane in postoperative, intracardiac procedures involving implantation of aortic valves and other prosthetic devices.

anemic hypoxia Inadequate oxygenation caused by the reduced capacity of the hemoglobin to carry oxygen throughout the circulation.

anemophobia That exaggerated fear of wind/drafts.

anencephalus The developmental anomaly in which the brain and spinal cord are open at birth. (The cranium may also be open.) Therapeutic/diagnostic efforts are ill-advised — if alive, there is no quality of life, and cardiac arrest will occur soon after birth.

anephrogenesis Congenital absence of a kidney(s).

anergastic reaction Organic psychosis arising from a central nervous system lesion(s). This patient(s) may present with impairment of activity, functioning, judgment, and/or memory.

anergia Energy — the loss of motor/psychic energy, as evidenced by leaden "paralysis".

anergic stupor Psychomotor retardation. The acute phase of dementia, in which there is a prominent lack of physical/psychic energy.

anesthokinesia Anesthokinesia — motor/sensory paralysis.

anesthesia Loss of sensation with/without unconsciousness from injury, disease, or administration of an agent(s) by inhalation or parenteral route. Anesthesia is administered to the depth at which loss of sensation and muscular relaxation are sufficient to allow conduct of the surgical procedure without muscular rigidity.

audio anesthesia Music heard through a headset receiver in order to distract the patient's perception of pain.

basal anesthesia A light level of anesthesia, cooperating with regional/light agents. In addition, insensitivity is produced by heavy sedation.

block anesthesia Basal/local/conduction/infiltration/neural/regional anesthesia. This renders local insensibility over the entire area required.

caudal anesthesia Regional insensibility is achieved from intrathecal injection of an agent into the epidural space.

central anesthesia Pathological insensitivity caused by a central nervous system lesion(s).

closed anesthesia Inhalation anesthesia — the rebreathing of inhaled anesthetic agents.

dissociative anesthesia Environmental denial by cataleptic, amnesic patients. This may also be seen in some hysterical states.

electrical anesthesia That induced by current.

general anesthesia Inhaled agents are administered per endotracheal tube, in conjunction with intravenous medications/fluids — to achieve total insensibility via the brain. This precarious balance is under the supervision and protocol of the anesthesiologist.

ice anesthesia Frost anesthesia, in which ice and/or a volatile liquid are applied to the surgi-

cal site.

mixed anesthesia The use of multiple agents.

neuroleptic anesthesia Adjunctive use of a narcotic, nitrous oxide, analgesia, oxygen, and a neuroleptic agent to achieve total loss of consciousness.

open anesthesia Anesthesia dripped onto a mask over the patient's nose and mouth. Ether lost its popularity due to the discovery of its hepatic toxicity.

puddental anesthesia An obstetrical block which affords sufficient loss of local sensation without depressing the respirations of the delivering infant. This precision technique requires that the mother be in control of her emotions, in order to cooperate.

refrigeration anesthesia Immersion of the body or extremity in crushed ice, while the patient is on absolute bed rest. Topical freezing is achieved with ethyl chloride spray, prior to amputation.

spinal anesthesia That produced by disease/injury to the spinal cord, or induced parenterally within the subarachnoid space.

tactile anesthesia Loss of touch perception.

anetoderma Epidermal atrophy, in which fibromas form hanging masses of tissue.

aneuploidy An excessive number of chromosomes.

aneuresis Aneuria — the inability to form urine.

aneurysm An out-pouching of a blood vessel caused by congenital defect, hypertension, infection, trauma.

arteriovenous aneurysm The formation of a small sac between an artery and vein.

berry aneurysm The congenital dilatation of a cerebral vessel. Rupture will be fatal.

dissecting aneurysm Separation of the blood vessel walls by aneurysmal bleeding.

false aneurysm That sacculle which may rupture.

fusiform aneurysm Persistent dilatation of the walls of a blood vessel.

mycotic aneurysm That caused by bacteria.

true aneurysm That which may develop secondary to closed chest trauma or from an inflammatory process.

varicose aneurysm That which forms a communicating sac between the vein and artery.

aneurysmectomy The surgical resection of a true/false aneurysm.

aneurysmoplasty Surgical reduction of a dilated blood vessel.

aneurysmorrhaphy Surgical repair of an aneurysmal sac.

Angelman syndrome That chromosomal aberration which includes many of the following — abnormal EEG, absent speech, ataxia, characteristic facies (macrostomia, microcephaly, prognathism, protruding tongue), widely-spaced teeth, convulsions, hyperactivity, ocular hypopigmentation, paroxysms of laughter, severe mental retardation.

Angelucci's syndrome Excitability, palpitations, vasomotor disturbance — seen with conjunctivitis in the spring.

angiectopia A dislocated blood vessel.

angiemphraxis An obstructed blood vessel.

angiectasia Angiectasis — a dilated lymph/blood vessel.

angiesthenia Loss of vascular tone.

angina abdominis Acute post-prandial pain.

Severe abdominal pain caused by an abdominal/sclerotic blood vessel(s).

angina acuta Angina simplex — pharyngitis.

angina cruris Cyanosis/pain in the leg with an obstructed artery.

angina decubitis Angina pectoris which strikes when the patient is in the dorsal recumbent position.

angina epiglottidea Epiglottitis, supraglottitis — which could be life-threatening.

angina follicularis Severe tonsillitis, angina tonsillar, quinsy.

angina laryngea Acute laryngitis.

angina ludovici Angina ludwigii, Ludwig's angina, submaxillary cellulitis.

angina maligna Septic pharyngitis, gangrenous pharyngitis.

angina parotidea Parotitis, mumps.

angina pectoris Prinz-metal's angina, cardiac neuralgia, stenocardia. Insufficient circulation to the heart may cause severe, radiating spasms to the arm, back, chest, and/or jaw — rarely to the abdomen. Unstable angina may indicate serious cardiopathology, with a grave prognosis. Sublingual nitroglycerine is the analgesic of choice.

- angina phlegmonous** Suppurative inflammation of the deep tissues of the throat.
- angioblastoma** A tumor of the meninges/vessels of the brain.
- angiocardiology** Serial X-rays of the heart and great vessels, following intravenous administration of a contrast medium.
- angiocardioenergetics** That which causes the heart and/or blood vessels to dilate/contract.
- angiocarditis** Inflammation of the heart and great vessels.
- angiocholecystitis** Inflammation within the biliary system.
- angiodysplasia** An acquired lesion found in older patients. This may be associated with aortic stenosis (or other cardiac lesions), and is the most common cause of lower gastrointestinal hemorrhage.
- angioendothelioma** Single/multiple bone tumors arising from endothelial cells.
- angiofibroma** A fibrous tissue tumor.
- angiography** Serial X-ray studies (with contrast medium) which reveals vascular structures.
- aortic angiography** A diagnostic tool for aneurysms/tumors.
- cardiac angiography** This radiography determines the condition of the valves, sizes/shapes of the chambers, and of the heart and the coronary vessels.
- cerebral angiography** By this is outlined the vascular network of the brain.
- coronary angiography** Necessary to reveal myocardial insufficiency.
- peripheral angiography** This modality visualizes the blood vessels of the extremities.
- pulmonary angiography** By this is revealed the vasculature of the respiratory system.
- vertebral angiography** This modality outlines the basilar/vertebral arteries.
- angiohypertonia** Angiospasm — vasospasm of arterial vessels.
- angiohypotonia** Angioparesis — angioparalysis due to vascular dilation.
- angioleukitis** Inflammation of the lymphatic system.
- angiology** Study of the circulatory/lymphatic systems.
- angiolysis** Obliteration of a blood vessel(s).
- angioma** That circulatory tumor which may resolve without intervention. This may involve a blood vessel (hemangioma), or lymphatic vessel (lymphangioma).
- angiomatosis** Multiple hemangiomas, lymphangiomas.
- angiomegaly** Hypertrophied blood vessels.
- angiomyolipoma** That benign tumor, consisting of fatty, muscular, vascular cells.
- angiomyoneuroma** Angioneuromyoma, glomangioma — a painful but benign arteriovenous skin tumor.
- angiomysarcoma** A tumor of circulatory, connective, and muscular cells.
- angioneurosis** Paralysis or spasm of vascular tissue, due to vasomotor disturbance.
- angioneurotic edema** A severe allergic reaction, characterized by marked urticaria (hives) and facial edema beyond recognition by the patient's family. Stridor should not be dismissed for asthma. The patient is to be monitored for development of anaphylactic shock — which may rapidly be fatal.
- angioneurotomy** Surgical ligation of blood vessels and nerves.
- angionoma** Ulceration within a blood vessel.
- angioparalysis** Relaxed vasomotor tonus.
- angiophobia** An overwhelming fear of a repeat attack of angina pectoris.
- angiophrasia** The choking, drawling speech disorder noted in paralytic dementia.
- angiorrhaphy** Suturing of a blood vessel.
- angiorrhexis** Rupture of a blood vessel.
- angiosclerosis** Hardening of vascular walls.
- angiospasm** Angiohypertonia, intermittent claudication, vasospasm — spasmodic contractions of blood vessel walls.
- angiostaxis** The oozing of blood. Hemophilia, hemorrhagic predisposition to pathology.
- angiostenosis** Constriction of a blood vessel.
- angioosteosis** A calcified blood vessel.
- angiotensis** A vasopressor.
- angiotitis** Inflammation of the otic vessels.
- angiitis** Chest pain.
- angor animi** The fear of impending doom experienced in the realization and distress that one is suddenly dying.
- angular stomatitis** Cheilosis.
- anhaphia** Anaphia — diminished/lost tactile sense.

- anhedonia** That depressive state (as seen in major depression) in which nothing brings pleasure.
- anhepatia** The deficiency/failure of liver function.
- anhidrosis** Adiapneustia, anidrosis — absent/diminished perspiration.
- anhydrous** That which is deficient in water.
- anicteric** Free of jaundice.
- anilism** Chronic aniline poisoning. (An antipyretic, aniline is too toxic for human consumption.) The presenting symptoms are arrhythmias, cyanosis, heart block, muscular weakness.
- anima** The soul, an individual's inner self.
- animation** That state of being active, alive, of involving the affect.
- animalistic** Theroid — possessing pathological animal characteristics/instincts. This feature may be more commonly noted in pediatric psychiatry, than among adult patients.
- animi agitatio** Psychic agitation.
- anisocommodation** Unequal ability of both eyes to focus.
- anisocoria** That inequality of pupil size due to aneurysm, brain lesion, congenital effects, head injury, locomotor ataxia, neurological pathology, paresis.
- anisognathous** That condition in which the mandible is more narrow than the maxilla.
- anisoiconia** Aniseikonia — the variation in ocular images between each eye.
- anisomastia** A marked difference in the size of a patient's breasts.
- anisomelia** A marked difference in the patient's limbs.
- anisometropia** Anisopia — a variation in the refractive power of each eye.
- anisophoria** An imbalance of eye muscles, causing incongruity of the horizontal resting position of the eyes.
- ankylochilia** Adhesion of the lips.
- ankylocolpos** An imperforate vagina, vaginal atresia.
- ankyloglossia** A shortened frenulum of the tongue.
- ankyloproctia** An imperforate anus, anal atresia.
- ankylosis** The rigidity of a joint.
- ankylostoma** Trismus — tetanus, "lockjaw".
- ankylotia** An imperforate external auditory meatus.
- ankylurethria** Imperforation/stricture of the urinary meatus.
- annulorrhaphy** Purse-string suturing of a hernia ring.
- anodontia** Edentia — the absence of teeth previously erupted. These patients are edentulous.
- anodyne** Analgesia, antalgic, antalgic.
- anodynia** Absence of discomfort, relief of pain.
- anoesia** Anopia — a profound inability to comprehend.
- anomaly** Birth defect(s), congenital abnormality(s).
- anomia** The inability to remember objects by name.
- anontosis** Failure of bone tissue to ossify.
- anonychia** The absence of nails.
- anophthalmia** Anopia, anophoria — congenital absence of the eye(s).
- anopsia** Hyperphoria — inability to see.
- anorchidism** Anorchism — congenitally absent testis/testes.
- anorectic** The patient who is unable/unwilling to eat.
- anorexia** Total loss of appetite secondary to chemotherapy, severe illness, medication side effects, emotional upset, et al.
- anorexia nervosa** That disturbance in body image, with amenorrhea from self-imposed starvation, vomiting, and exercise to excess. Bradycardia, edema, hypotension, hypothermia, lanugo, marked weight loss/cachexia accompany the serious metabolic changes. To prevent death from starvation, therapeutic intervention may require well-structured hospitalization with close supervision. Psychotherapy remains a vital modality for these patients who are determined to self-destruct.
- anorthography** Agraphia — the inability to express oneself in writing, once established.
- anorthopia** Visual perceptual defects, in which symmetry and parallelism do not appear to exist.
- anosmia** Anodmia — loss of the ability to smell.
- anosognosia** Lack of ability/insight to appreciate one's neurological deficits.
- anotia** Congenitally absent or deformed ears.
- anotropia** An upward gaze, away from the visual axis.
- anovarium** The absent ovary/ovaries.

- anovulatory** Anovular — an inability to produce ova.
- anoxemia** Hypoxemia — inadequate oxygenation of the circulation.
- anoxia** Lack of oxygen.
- antacid** A medication which neutralizes gastrointestinal hyperacidity.
- antagonism** That opposing action between medicines or muscles — which are in contrary action.
- antasthenic** That agent which relieves weakness while strengthening the organism.
- antecubital fossa** The volar surface of the elbow.
- antegrade** That which flows in the same direction.
- ante mortem statement** A deathbed statement made by the patient.
- antenatal surgery** Procedures carried out on the fetus in utero. Still in its pioneer stages, results have been promising, despite the risks.
- anthelmintic** Anthelminthic, antihelmintic — a vermicide which expels intestinal parasites.
- anthophobia** An intense dislike/fear of flowers.
- anthracosilicosis** Coal worker's pneumoconiosis — that occupational disease from inhalation of silica and carbon in the coal dust.
- anthrax** An infectious disease contracted from animals requiring isolation technique. This acute condition is manifested by cutaneous abscesses, integumentary symptoms, pulmonary complications, and/or more rarely, gastrointestinal involvement. These isolated patients may go on to die.
- anthropomorphism** Attributing human qualities to nonhuman objects/organisms.
- antiamebic** Medication prescribed for the treatment or prevention of amebiasis.
- antiarrhythmic** That electronic force or medication which controls and prevents erratic heart beats.
- antibiotic** An agent which kills microorganisms specifically identified by culture of the disease.
- antibody** A blood-borne protein which is produced in response to antigen stimulation. In turn, antibodies destroy the antigen which produced them. This confrontation establishes immunity against the antigen.
- antiburnscar garment** A custom-fitted tensile-strength article which provides uniform pressure over graft sites, to minimize scarring during healing.
- anticarcinogenic** That which impedes tumor formation.
- anticholagogue** A medication which reduces the production of bile.
- anticholinergic** A parasympatholytic (blocking) agent of parasympathetic neural fibres. An excessively dry mouth and visual disturbances are two of many side effects which trouble patients most — and which compromise patient compliance with this therapy.
- anticoagulant** That medication which delays or prevents the clotting of blood.
- anticonvulsant** That which treats and/or prevents seizures.
- antidepressant** The psychotropic therapy which treats dysphoria/depression.
- antidiabetic** That which treats and/or prevents reactions in patients with diabetes mellitus.
- antidiarrheal** Medication and/or diet which relieves loose stools.
- antidote** A medication/procedure which counteracts ingested toxins. The universal antidote, not adopted by all, is considered necessary for each home.
- antiembolic stockings** Graduated, elastic stockings from groin to toes, guard against venous thrombotic complications. These prescribed, custom-fitted hose must be applied and worn as ordered.
- antiemetic** That medication which prevents and relieves nausea and vomiting.
- antiestrogen** A modifier/blocker of female sex hormones.
- antifebrile** Antipyretic — that which reduces fever.
- antigalactic** That which diminishes/prevents the production and secretion of milk.
- antigen** A substance recognized by the body as being foreign. This results in the production of specific antibodies directed against it.
- antigen-antibody reaction** That immunity which results from agglutination, complement-fixation, neutralization and precipitation — occurring when an antigen combines with its specific antibody.
- antigonorrhoeic** Treatment of gonorrhoea.
- antihemorrhagic** That which prevents/arrests

- bleeding.
- antihistamine** A drug in opposition to histaminic action.
- antihydroptic** That agent which counteracts generalized edema.
- antihypercholesterolemic** An agent which combats a rise in serum cholesterol.
- antihypertensive** Therapy which controls/prevents hypertension.
- antihypnotic** Any measure which prevents sleep.
- anti-icteric** Medication intended to relieve and/or control jaundice.
- antiketogenesis** The inhibited formation of acetones during metabolic crises. (Carbohydrates are antiketogenic.)
- antilipemic** That method which counteracts fatty substance accumulation in the blood.
- antilitic** An agent which dissolves/prevents calculi.
- antiluetic** Antisyphilitic — a cure/relief for this sexually transmitted disease.
- antilyssic** An antirabic — a preventative or cure in the treatment of rabies.
- antimalarial** Antipaludian — that cure/prevention/relief in the treatment of malaria.
- antimetabolite** That antineoplastic drug which demonstrates marked efficacy against the metastasis of carcinoma.
- antimetotic** Interference with, or prevention of, mitosis.
- antimetropia** An ocular disorder in which each eye has a conflicting error of refraction.
- antimony poisoning** The acute gastrointestinal response to this toxic element — in which arterial/cardiac depression, diaphoresis, nausea, vomiting may be prominent. Following gastric lavage, treatment is symptomatic.
- antinatriuresis** A reduction in the excretion of urinary sodium — by design.
- antinephritic** That agent which prevents/relieves kidney inflammation.
- antineuralgic** An analgesic which relieves sharp pain along the path(s) of a nerve.
- antinuclear antibodies (ANA)** Sensitizing factors present in many immunologic diseases: dermatomyositis, polymyositis, progressive systemic sclerosis, scleroderma, Sjögren's syndrome, systemic lupus erythematosus, et al. These factors may also be present in the patient on hydralazine, isoniazid, procainamide.
- antiodontalgic** Analgesia ordered for dental pain.
- antipathy** Antagonism, aversion.
- antiphlogistic** An agent which relieves and prevents inflammation.
- antiplatelet regimen** Aspirin gr. 1.25 (a baby aspirin), has been credited with prevention of cardiovascular or cerebrovascular events, when taken daily.
- antiproglandin** That type of drug which interferes with autocolidal (not hormonal) activity. These substances are used in the treatment of dysmenorrhea and arthritis.
- antipruritic** That drug which prevents/relieves itching/pruritus.
- antipsychotics** Neuroleptic agents which modify the patient's psychotic symptoms and behavior.
- antiputrifactive** That which prevents decomposition and putrefaction.
- antipyogenic** Antipyic — that which inhibits supuration.
- antipyrotic** That which enhances the healing of burns.
- antirachitic** A treatment for rickets.
- antiseborrheic** Dandruff therapy.
- antiseptis** Prevention of infection by the inhibition of growth of causative microorganisms.
- antisialic** Antisialagogue — an agent/procedure which inhibits the secretion of saliva, when drooling is a problem.
- antisocial personality disorder** A pervasive disregard and violation, which categorizes as dis-social, psychopathy and/or sociopathy. Manipulation and deceit are central features of this disorder. Some of these patients are unable to sustain warm, close, and lasting relationships.
- antithrombotic** A drug which prevents coagulation.
- antitoxin** Antibody, antitoxigen, antoxinogen — produced in an animal for the passive immunization against botulism, diphtheria, snakebite, et al.
- antitrypsin deficiency** That suspected in young emphysematic patients without a smoking history.
- antitussive** That which relieves and prevents coughing.
- antivaccinationist** One who opposes immuniza-

tion.

antivenom Antivenin, antivene. That serum used to treat animal/insect poisoning.

antivivisectionist One who opposes experimentation on animals.

antixerotic An agent which relieves dry skin.

antizymotic That which arrests/prevents fermentation.

antroticotomy Surgical opening into the tympanum and maxillary sinus.

antrocele Cystic accumulation of fluid in the maxillary sinus.

antroduodenectomy Surgical excision of the upper duodenum and pyloric antrum.

antrotympanitis Chronic inflammation of the mastoid antrum and the tympanic cavity.

anuria Anuresis — absence of urine formation. If this occurs for longer than one hour during high rate intravenous infusion, that rate should be reduced until the patient's renal/cardiac status can be reassessed. (Diuretics are contraindicated in the routine treatment of drug overdose.) Relative hypovolemia and uncompensated dehydration must be corrected before a balanced intake and output can be realized. Diuresis may exceed 1 litre/hour as vascular tone resumes. Anuria is a critical sign, lethal if not reversed.

anus The terminal opening of the colon.

artificial anus Colostomy.

imperforate anus Congenital absence of the rectal sphincter. This critical anomaly will be surgically corrected at once.

vulvovaginal anus A developmental abnormality consisting of an imperforate anus and vaginal/rectal fistula.

anxiety neurosis Avoidance behavior and fear are characteristic symptoms of the disorders in this category.

generalized anxiety disorder Unrealistic anxiety with apprehensive expectation. Vigilance and scanning behavior may be observed.

obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD)

Recurrent rituals and preoccupation cause marked distress, are time-consuming, interfere significantly with functioning, activities, and social relationships. The patient may try to resist or neutralize the compulsion. His/her tension will mount until s/he yields to the ritual.

panic disorder with/without agoraphobia

Recurrent, unexpected attacks without organic cause. Fear of impending doom evolves from somatic symptomatology.

post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) Trauma threatening one's life, family, or sudden destruction of the home precedes psychic numbing.

simple phobia Most frequently related to the fear of animals, exposure to the phobic stimulus may provoke an immediate anxiety response.

Marked anticipatory anxiety is seen if the patient is confronted with the necessity of entering the phobic situation alone.

social phobia A persistent fear that others will scrutinize the patient — that s/he will be humiliated in public. This avoidant behavior interferes with relationships and occupational functioning, even though the patient realizes the fear is excessive.

anxiolytic The use of psychotherapy, psychopharmacology, and counselling to counteract stress.

aortalgia Pain in the epigastric region.

aortectasia Aortic dilatation.

aortic murmur The auscultatory blowing sound of regurgitation — symptomatic of aortic valvular disease.

aortic stenosis Aortic sclerosis, aortostenosis, a common cause of hypertrophy of the heart. Embryonic anomalies and rheumatic fever result in narrowing of the vessel wall, due to scar formation.

aortitis An inflammation which can be a cause of aortic aneurysm, sometimes associated with syphilis.

aortoclasia Rupture of the aorta.

aortocoronary bypass Utilizing a vascular prosthesis, the aortic circulation is surgically shunted around an obstruction.

aortoptosis Aortoptosis, caudad displacement of the abdominal aorta.

aortorrhaphy Suturing of the aorta.

aortotomy Incision into the aorta.

aosmic Free of odor.

apallescensia Pallanesthesia, the inability to discern vibrations.

aparathyrosis Parathyroid deficiency of parathormone.

apareunia Inability to accomplish coitus.

apastia Pathologic refusal to eat.

Apgar scores

Sign	0	1	2
Color	Cyanotic, pale	Body pink, extremities cyanotic	Entirely pink
Respiratory effort	Absent	Irregular breathing, weak cry	Respirations regular, lusty cry
Muscle tone	"Floppy baby"	Flexion of some extremities	Actively moving
Reflex irritability	No response	Grimaced response	Cries
Heart rate	None	Slow <100/min.	Good >100/min.

These criteria are assessed immediately after birth and five minutes later. The vital signs are crucial – when these are acceptable, the other parameters usually follow as well. Infants with a score of 0–3 need urgent resuscitation. Those scoring 7–10 may represent well babies.

apathy Acedia, lack of emotion, indifference, insensibility.

apepsia Interruption of digestion.

aperient Mild laxation.

Apert's syndrome Congenital anomalies of webbed digits, a peaked head.

apex beat Palpable movement of the left ventricle against the chest wall, especially during forced expiration. Assessment should be made of the sitting/erect patient during quiet respirations. A weak apex beat may be noted in those in cardiac failure, shock, collapse, with emphysema, or pericardial effusion. Forceful apical beats may be caused by exophthalmic goiter, excitement, cardiac hypertrophy, tachycardia, and reflex irritation.

Apgar score A popular assessment tool which evaluates the newborn infant's viability at 1 and 5 minutes of age. Evaluated are the color, respiratory effort, muscle tone, reflex irritability, and heart rate of the neonate.

aphagia Difficulty experienced while swallowing.

aphalangia The absence of digits.

aphanisis That fear of loss of libido, of impotency.

aphasia Alalia — loss of communication due to brain dysfunction. There are 9 major syndromes which are identifiable by distinctive changes in comprehension and fluency. The premorbid IQ and communication skills will predetermine the rehabilitative outcome, but not predictably. The common feature of aphasia remains the impairment in communication.

anomic aphasia A mild form with fluent out-

put, intact repetition, preserved comprehension. Abnormalities in naming and deficits in word-finding are characteristically present.

Broca's aphasia Expressive aphasia with extensive damage produces a drastic loss of fluency of speech. Comprehension is preserved.

Naming is impaired, as is repetition, and all spoken language is nonfluent, labored, and slow.

These patients are unable to repeat verbatim, and are upset by this obvious deficit. They are afflicted by agrammatism, and make errors which appall them. Musical tones are retained.

conduction aphasia Despite fluent output and intact comprehension, phonemic substitutions are noted. The patient is unable to repeat verbatim.

global aphasia The most severe of these syndromes encompasses output, comprehension, repetition, word-finding, and naming impairments. Propositional (deliberate) speech is reduced. To the patient's horror, his/her automatic (non-deliberate) speech may be an unprovoked tirade of expletives, or nonsense.

Typically, this patient may be of devout religious orientation. Grammatical skills are often lost.

mixed transcortical aphasia Although nonfluent with poor comprehension, these patients may retain repetition. Gesturing enhances communication with hearing patients as well.

sign language aphasia In the case of hearing-impaired patients, the ability to use, decode, and interpret sign language can be lost.

transcortical sensory aphasia Normal repetition is accompanied by fluent output, but poor

comprehension.

Wernicke's aphasia Receptive aphasia — although speech is fluent, auditory comprehension is poor, repetition impaired, and writing reveals many errors. Not only is the content of speech unintelligible, these patients have difficulty understanding that of others. Aphasic patients rarely have motor deficits, and neurologic signs are usually absent.

aphophobia The pathological fear of being touched.

apheresis The centrifugal separation of blood into each of its components. This enables each unit of donated blood to be used for a variety of patients.

aphonia An absence of voice due to vocal cord/laryngeal pathology. This may also be functional because of psychiatric dynamics. The etiology is not a brain lesion.

hysterical aphonia Organic pathology is absent.

spastic aphonia Aphthongia — spasms of the thyroartenoid muscle.

aphonia paralytica Paralysis of the speech muscles.

aphonia paranoica Refusal to speak — a mental disorder.

aphonogelia The inability to laugh aloud.

aphrasia Difficulty in understanding and speaking phrases.

aphthongia Speaking which is disordered due to spasms of the muscles of speech.

aphylaxis Lacking immunity.

apicolysis Surgical collapse of the apex of the lung via the anterior chest wall.

apinealism Congenital absence of the pineal gland.

apituitarism Absent pituitary function/gland. This may lead to pituitary cachexia, or to dwarfism.

aplasia Abnormal tissue growth.

aplastic crisis Arrested production of erythrocytes in the patient with sickle cell anemia. Pallor, fatigue, and self-limited activity are the principal signs/symptoms. A fall in the hemoglobin/hematocrit, as well as reticulocytopenia indicate that the patient should be transfused with packed red blood cells.

apnea A periodic lapse of respirations.

sleep apnea This Pickwickian syndrome may

be evident in the glottic obstruction and snoring of these patients. Myoclonus may be a prelude to the physical struggling, during which the patient awakens, presuming s/he awakened to a nightmare or loud noise. Usually male, he then returns to sleep with a normal respiratory pattern, or to another episode. Impending pulmonary failure may eventually lead to central apnea. A number of sleep labs will see these patients in referral. Much progress has been made.

apnea of prematurity Although hypoxemia may stimulate neonatal respirations, this may depress the respirations in others, requiring ventilation.

apneumatic The absence of air.

apneumatosi Congenital atelectasis.

apneumia Apulmonism — developmental absence of a lung.

apneusis Abnormal respirations, marked by a sustained inspiratory effort, second degree to surgical excision of the upper pons.

apocamnosis Apokamnosis — easily fatigued.

apodal Apodia — absent foot/feet.

apodemialgia A pathological drive to leave home.

apogee The crisis stage of a severe illness.

apolepsis Functioning which has ceased.

Retention/suppression of a secretion/excretion.

aponia The absence of discomfort. One's abstention from exertion.

apoplexy Bloody effusion into an organ.

Cerebrovascular accident (CVA).

apotemnophilia A mental disorder in which the patient requests amputation for erotic reasons.

apothanasia The prolongation of life.

appendectomy Appendicectomy — surgical excision of an inflamed appendix.

incidental appendectomy The excision of a healthy appendix at the time of another abdominal surgery. To avoid another major surgery, this has become standard of care.

appendiceal reflex Rebound tenderness at McBurney's point, accompanied by rigidity.

appendicitis Abdominal pain accompanied by fever, nausea, and vomiting. More common in ages 15-25, this is rarely seen before age 5, nor after age 50. Appendicitis may be subacute, acute, or chronic, and more common in the

- male patient. Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) and Mittelschmerz must be ruled out in the female patient. Neither catharsis, enemata, nor topical heat should be given these patients — who must be carefully assessed for risk of appendiceal rupture with gangrenous peritonitis.
- appendicolithiasis** The appendiceal formation of calculi.
- appetat** That area in the hypothalamus which controls the appetite.
- apraxia** Parectropia — inability to function in the absence of motor/sensory impairment.
- akinetic apraxia** The inability to move spontaneously.
- amnesic apraxia** Forgetfulness which prevents the patient's response to a command — because the command cannot be recalled.
- dressng apraxia** Inability to dress because of a deficient memory regarding the spatial needs of his/her body.
- apraxia of gait** The patient's feet seem glued to the floor.
- aprosody** Inappropriate pitch, rhythm, and stress in one's speech.
- aprosopia** Congenital absence of the partial/total face.
- apyrexia** The absence of fever.
- aquaphobia** A pathological fear of water.
- arachnodactyly** Acromacria, dolichostenomelia — abnormally long and slender digits.
- arachnophobia** A pathological fear of spiders.
- arc eyes** Thermal burns of the eyes of welders — with/without eye gear.
- areflexia** Absent reflexes.
- arenaceous** Arenoid, of sandy quality.
- areolitis** Inflammation of the mammary areola(e).
- arevareva** A severe Tahitian dermatitis, caused by a native intoxicating drink. The formation of scales is accompanied by generalized debilitation.
- argininosuccinicacidemia** A hereditary metabolic condition caused by excessive excretion of arginosuccinase. The clinical picture includes ataxia, epilepsy, coma, hepatopathy, mental retardation, friable hair, and/or trichorrhesis nodosa. Therapy includes arginine, essential amino acids, sodium benzoate, sodium phenyl acetate.
- argyria** Argyrosis, argyrim, argyriasis, argyrophil — that cyanotic tint to mucous membranes/skin from long-term therapy with silver.
- ariboflavinosis** Deficiency of Vitamin B₂ in the diet. The presenting symptoms include corneal vascularization, fissures and lesions around the lips, seborrhea around the nose, stomatitis.
- Arnold-Chiari deformity** That congenital deformity of the brainstem. Usually accompanied by meningocele and/or spina bifida, this is one of the causes of hydrocephalus. Arnold-Chiari malformation.
- arousal** Preparedness to act. Alertness. Erotic stimulation. The use of noxious stimulation to bring the anesthetized patient back to consciousness.
- arrest** Sudden cessation of movement.
- cardiac arrest** Cardiac standstill.
- epiphyseal arrest** Interruption of growth at the growth centers of long bones.
- pelvic arrest** Fixation of the presenting part in the pelvis during delivery.
- respiratory arrest** Apnea, which may be temporary or permanent.
- sinus arrest** The therapy of choice is implantation of a permanent cardiac pacemaker.
- arrhenoblastoma** An ovarian tumor which causes virilization in the female patient.
- arrhinia** The congenitally absent nose.
- arrhythmia** Dysrhythmia — an erratic, disordered rhythm.
- arseniasis** Arsenicism, arsenic poisoning.
- arsenicophagy** Chronic ingestion of arsenic.
- arsenic poisoning** Acute, lethal condition with progressive symptoms of metallic taste, burning throughout the gastrointestinal tract, vomiting, diarrhea, shock syndrome, coma, dehydration, seizures, paralysis, and death.
- arsine** Arsenous hydride, a lethal gas used in chemical warfare.
- arterectomy** Arterial excision, arteriectomy.
- arterial line** An invasive monitor of systemic blood pressure, which provides access to blood samples for arterial blood gas determinations, as well as to hemodynamic monitoring.
- arterial varix** A tortuous, hypertrophied artery.
- arteriectasis** Arteriectasia, dilatation of an artery.
- arteriocapillary fibrosis** Sclerosis of arterioles and capillaries.

arteriography X-ray of an artery prepared with radiopaque contrast medium which reveals a graphic description of the arterial system being studied.

arteriolith A calculus within the artery.

arteriolitis Inflammation of the walls of arterioles.

arteriolonecrosis Destruction of arterioles.

arteriolosclerosis Loss of elasticity and contractility of the thickened arteriole walls.

arteriomyomatosis Hypertrophy of arterial walls.

arterioplasty Repair of an artery, with reconstruction.

arteriopressor That agent which increases arterial blood pressure.

arteriorrhexis Arterial rupture.

arteriosclerosis Pathological conditions causing loss of arterial elasticity, hardening and hypertrophy of arterial walls. The cause is not fully known.

arteriostenosis Narrowing of the arterial lumen.

arteriostosis Arterial calcification.

arteriosympathectomy Surgical excision of the arterial sheath.

arteriotomy The surgical opening of arteries.

arteriotomy Intra-arterial blood tension, blood pressure.

arterioversion Eversion of the arterial wall to arrest hemorrhage.

arteritis Polyarteritis, endarteritis, inflammation of the arteries. Polyarteritis nodosa, periarteritis nodosa.

arthralgia Joint pain.

arthrectomy Surgical excision of a joint.

arthredema Edema within the joint.

arthrempyesis Suppuration within a joint.

arthritide Dermatitis caused by gout or arthritis.

arthritis Painful inflammation of a joint(s), with frequent structural deformities.

acute secondary arthritis Arthritis caused by osteitis. Edema may be present.

acute suppurative arthritis A serious form of this condition. Purulent distention occurs at the synovial sac.

allergic arthritis This form follows exposure to an antigen(s) or during serum sickness.

gonorrhoeal arthritis Joints are attacked during the acute stage of gonorrhoeal infection.

gouty arthritis Joint disease caused by an

exacerbation of gout.

juvenile rheumatoid arthritis Still's disease, a chronic, inflammatory, systemic joint disease which may cause extensive visceral lesions and connective tissue damage prior to age 16.

Complete remission often occurs.

neurotrophic arthritis That which accompanies or follows neurological diseases.

osteoarthritis A chronic disease affecting weight-bearing joints. Degenerative arthritis, hypertrophic arthritis, degenerative joint disease. Digits are markedly affected.

palindromic arthritis Disease of unknown etiology in which transient, recurrent symptoms involve large joints.

psoriatic arthritis The remissions and exacerbations of this variation may appear after psoriasis has occurred.

rheumatoid arthritis Crippling deformities characterize this chronic, systemic disease.

suppurative arthritis Purulent synovitis.

syphilitic arthritis Tenderness, limitation of movement and edema may occur during the secondary and tertiary stages of syphilis.

tuberculous arthritis Tubercular involvement of a joint(s).

arthrocace Infected joint cavity.

arthrocele Edema of any joint.

arthrocentesis Aspiration of accumulated joint fluid.

arthrochondritis Inflamed articular cartilage.

arthroclasia Surgical freeing the adhesions of an ankylosed joint to allow motion.

arthrodesis Surgically achieved ankylosis to produce immobilization of a joint.

arthrodynia Arthroneuralgia, joint pain.

arthrodysplasia Inherited deformity of the joint(s).

arthroempyesis Arthropyosis, abscess formation within the joint.

arthroendoscopy Arthroscopy, visual examination within the joint.

arthrogryposis multiplex congenita Innate contractures.

arthrolysis Surgical release of an ankylosis.

arthrophyte Abnormal growth within the joint.

arthroplasty Reconstruction of a defective, painful, deformed, and/or diseased joint.

arthropneumoventgenography An X-ray of the

- joint after injection of helium or air.
- arthrorrhagia** Bleeding into the joint space.
- arthrosclerosis** Geriatric arthritis.
- arthrosteitis** Inflammation of the bone(s) at the joint.
- arthrostomy** Surgical construction into a joint to permit fluid to escape.
- arthrosynovitis** Inflammation of the synovial membranes.
- arthrotome** Scalpel used to incise a joint.
- articulation** Synchronization of the elements of a joint. Precise enunciation of speech.
- articulo mortis** The moment of death.
- artifact** Artefact, that which is artificially produced. Electrocardiogram interference by patient movement, defective equipment, loose electrodes, or electrical static.
- asaphia** Inability to speak with clarity.
- asbestosis** Pneumoconiosis caused by inhalation of asbestos. This mesothelioma form of carcinoma may remain dormant for twenty years.
- ascariasis** Infestation by round worms.
- Aschner's reflex/sign** Oculocardiac reflex — pressure applied to the carotid sinus (or the eye) will slow the pulse. This may be performed during attacks of supraventricular tachycardia, serving as a diagnostic sign, and treatment, for angina pectoris.
- refractory ascites** That which fails to respond to sodium restriction and maximal diuresis. That which requires hospitalization 3 times within 9 months.
- asemasia** Asemia, asymbolia — emotional/organic aphasia.
- asepsis** Sterility. Those who have grasped this concept as their own, are said to have an aseptic conscience. Their honor holds them to sterile technique in the moments when only they know.
- aseptic meningitis** Viral infection of the brain and spinal cord meninges.
- aseptic technique** The required sterilization, as well as gowning, gloving, and masking.
- Asepto syringe** A bulb syringe used for irrigation.
- asexual** Organisms which are nonsexual.
- Asherman's syndrome** Intrauterine adhesions, possibly with intrauterine synechiae.
- asociality** Withdrawal from others. These patients are oblivious to the needs of any but themselves.
- asoma** Developmentally abnormal, the fetus with a deformed head and trunk.
- asonia** Tone deafness.
- aspect** The presenting surface.
- Asperger's disorder** The clinically significant impairment in the social interaction of children, embracing abnormal nonverbal behavior, failed peer relationships, absent social initiative, and/or lack of emotional reciprocity. Restricted behavior includes stereotypical interests. These children are known for their inflexibility, repetitive motor movements, preoccupation with objects without purpose. Delay in language, clinical impairment in functioning, and/or cognitive delay may be seen.
- aspergillosis** An infectious condition, marked by inflammatory granulomatous lesions, which may include visceral involvement. This invasive fungal infection is becoming more common among immunosuppressed patients (pts). Often, these outbreaks are nosocomial, with high risks for recipients of bone marrow transplantation.
- aspermatisms** Aspermia — the absence of sperm/semen.
- asphyxia carbonica** Carbon monoxide, water gas, or coal gas as the cause of death.
- asphyxia livida** Suffocation with cyanosis.
- asphyxia neonatorum** Respiratory failure in the neonate.
- fetal asphyxia** Intrauterine demise from defective placental circulation or abruptio placentae.
- asphyxiation** The lethal state of oxygen deprivation.
- aspiration** The inhalation of an object/fluid. Suctioning to withdraw a foreign body or fluid from a body cavity. Surgery may be required.
- aspirin toxicity** Salicylism, salicylate poisoning. Acute cases present with coma and convulsions. Hypotensive pediatric cases may require transfusion. Hemodialysis or exchange transfusion(s) may be indicated for extremely critical patients. Those who were attempting to suicide should receive a psychiatric evaluation.
- asplenia** The absent spleen.
- assault** That violent, physical attack upon another, or upon property. The performance of a medical/surgical, invasive procedure without legal

consent, nor a Court order. In extreme emergencies, the Court order is obtained after the procedure has been initiated.

sexual assault Rape.

assault precautions That status/protocol assigned to a psychiatric patient who is out of control and/or verbally (or by gestures) is threatening harm to persons/property, and/or has a history for violence. Prompt action is imminent — these patients will not calm themselves, and the safety of the other patients and staff is at risk.

assimilation Digestion. The absorption of psychological input into a subjective framework.

assisted circulation The mechanical pumping of blood.

associated movements Actions which accompany bodily functions. Characteristically, these are lost in cerebellar pathology. Correlated motions in synchrony.

assonance The similarity of sounds. Abnormal overuse of alliteration. (“wild and woolly”, etc.)

astasia Motor dyskinesia, which prevents erect sitting/standing.

astasia-abasia Hysterical ataxia, in which incoordinated leg movements can be observed while the patient is supine/seated.

astereognosis The inability to identify objects by touch.

asterixis “Flapping tremor” — the exaggerated tremor caused by conditions which interfere with cerebral metabolism.

asternia Congenital absence of the breastbone.

asthenia Adynamia — weakness originating in cerebellar/muscular pathology.

asthenocoria A sluggish pupillary reflex.

asthenospermia Infertile loss of sperm motility.

asthma Chronic, paroxysmal dyspnea (inspiratory/expiratory râles). Attacks may be exacerbated by allergies, emotional situations, endocrine changes, mental or physical fatigue, pollutant fumes, smoking, et al. When aerosolized bronchodilators are prescribed, they should be used with spacers, as indicated. These medications are dangerously overused by many patients, placing them at risk. Inhalations must be timed 2–5 minutes apart, separate from other aerosol medications. Patients in status asthmaticus may require systemic steroidal intervention. They

must be diligently watched for signs of sudden, rapid deterioration leading to respiratory fatigue, failure, and death. The newest protocol is to treat asthma daily (while asymptomatic), as ongoing management.

bronchial asthma That form of asthma caused by an allergen.

cardiac asthma That manifested by a recurrent cough in the absence of dyspnea/râles. This is confirmed by the reversibility of airway obstruction.

intrinsic asthma Nonatropic disease, caused by endogenous factors.

nocturnal asthma That which awakens the patient who was asymptomatic upon retiring.

astomia Congenital absence of the mouth, which may be in conjunction with other facial anomalies.

astraphobia As exaggerated fear of electrical storms.

astrocytoma A vicious, malignant form of brain tumor.

astrophobia The excessive fear of celestial space.

asyllabia Alexia — recognition of symbols without the ability to interpret them.

asymbolia Asemia — aphasic inability to comprehend words, gestures, graphic symbolism.

asymmetry Lateralization, one-sidedness.

asymptomatic Lacking in diagnostic clues, symptom-free, silent.

asynchronism Incoordination in time.

asynclitism An oblique presentation of the delivering fetal head.

anterior asynclitism Naegele's obliquity — the anterior, parietal presentation.

posterior asynclitism Litzmann's obliquity — the posterior, parietal presentation.

asyndesis The inability to connect thoughts into a comprehensible concept.

asynergy Asynergia — neurological incoordination, as may be seen in cerebellar pathology.

asynovia An insufficient amount of, or absent, synovial fluid.

asyntaxia Embryonal malformation.

asystole Asystolia — a pulseless rhythm, electromechanical dissociation, ventricular standstill. Those catastrophic disorders which may prelude asystole are cardiac rupture, global

cardiac ischemia, ruptured aorta, pulmonary embolism, respiratory arrest, or other complex cardiovascular events. Successful resuscitation is unlikely.

ataraxia Ataraxy — alert tranquility without depressed mood.

ataxaphasia Ataxiaphasia — the inability to construct words in a sentence.

ataxia Atactiform — severe incoordination causes an intoxicated gait. Cerebellar pathology will cause this dyssynergia, as may medication side effects.

alcoholic ataxia Dystaxia due to loss of proprioception.

autonomic ataxia Lack of coordination between the parasympathetic/sympathetic nervous systems.

Briquet's ataxia Hysterical incoordination with paresthesias of the extremities.

Bruns' ataxia That affected stance/gait originating from a bilateral frontal lesion(s). These patients are at risk of falling/staggering backwards.

bulbar ataxia Those symptoms caused by a lesion in the pons or medulla oblongata.

cerebellar ataxia That hereditary, progressive pathology appearing in adulthood. Despite the intoxicated gait and aphasia, mentation remains intact.

choreic ataxia Incoordinated, involuntary movements appear to be writhing, in this form of chorea.

Freidreich's ataxia That degenerative, inherited sclerosis of the spinal cord. The onset of symptomatology appears to be prior to adulthood.

locomotor ataxia Tabes dorsalis — sclerosis affecting the spinal cord, secondary to a syphilitic infection. A staggering, wide-base stance, diminished ankle/leg reflexes, paresthesias, and severe pain are the presenting symptoms.

Marie's ataxia Hereditary cerebellar ataxia — that progressive disease caused by atrophy of the cerebellum. This may become evident in adulthood, following the onset of slurring of speech and intoxicated gait. Treatment is symptomatic, dementia is absent, and prognosis is dismal.

sensory ataxia Resulting from spinal cord pathology, conduction of sensory responses is

disturbed — especially when the patient's eyes are closed.

static ataxia Inability to maintain balance due to loss of deep insensibility.

ataxiaphasia Ataxaphasia — the inability to speak or write in sentences.

ataxia telangiectasia (TA) Louis-Bar syndrome — an inherited, degenerative brain disorder in pediatrics. This progressive cerebellar degeneration results in premature death by early adulthood.

ataxophemia Incoordination of the muscles of speech.

ataxophobia Antipathy for clutter.

atelectasis An unexpanded/collapsed lung, in which the involvement may be minor or massive. This may be caused by elevated/decreased intrathoracic/intrapulmonic pressures, airway obstruction, fluid, neoplasm, cardiomegaly, emphysematous lesions, pneumothorax, or ineffective inspiratory effort. While the acute patient may experience marked dyspnea with circulatory collapse, the chronic patient may be asymptomatic.

atelocephalia Atelocephalia — congenital maldevelopment of the brain.

atelia Incomplete, imperfect development.

atelioidosis Hypogenesis — that infantilism of pituitary insufficiency, in which the face and voice remain juvenile (but free of deformity), due to arrested growth.

atelocardia Congenital, developmental anomalies of the heart.

atelocephaly Congenital, developmental anomalies of the head.

atelocheilia Congenital, developmental anomalies of the lips.

atelocheiria Congenital, developmental anomaly of the hands.

ateloglossia Congenital, developmental anomaly of the tongue.

atelognathia Congenital, developmental anomaly of the jaws.

ateloachidia Congenital, developmental anomalies of the spinal cord.

atelopodia Congenital, developmental anomalies of the feet.

ateloprosopia Congenital, developmental anomalies of the face.

- atelostomia** Congenital, developmental anomalies of the mouth.
- athelia** Congenital absence of the nipples.
- atheronecrosis** That degeneration/necrosis which accompanies arteriosclerosis.
- atherosclerosis** A form of arteriosclerosis characterized by arterial changes. The death rate is higher for male patients than for female.
- athetosis** Constant, involuntary, choreic movements — especially of the hands.
- athymia** Athymism — absence of the thymus gland. Apathy of emotions and/or feelings.
- athyreosis** Athyrea, athria, athroidism, athyrosis — hypothyroidism.
- athyroidemia** The absence of thyroxin from the circulation.
- atloidymus** Atlantodidymus — a developmentally malformed fetus with two heads and one body.
- atocia** Nulliparity — female infertility.
- atony** Insufficient muscle strength/tone.
- atopic dermatitis** Disseminated neurodermatitis.
- atopognosis** That inability to locate the source of feeling or a touch.
- atoxic** Nonpoisonous.
- atraumatic** That which does not cause injury.
- atremia** The absence of tremor. That hysterical inability to walk.
- atresia** That absent/obstructed body opening.
- atrial fibrillation** Irregular tachycardia caused by degeneration of the myocardium.
- lone atrial fibrillation** Patients who do not have other forms of cardiomyopathy. Direct-current cardioversion is conducted under general anesthesia. Those with rheumatic heart disease or history of emboli are considered to be at high risk.
- atrial flutter** Cardiac arrhythmia originating in the myocardium.
- atrial natriuretic factor** That hormone secreted by the atrium in response to hypertension. Blood pressure/volume, cardiac output, and diuresis of sodium are influenced to reduce the burden of the heart.
- atrichosis** Congenitally absent hair.
- atrioseptopexy** Plastic surgery revision of an interatrial septal defect — a congenital anomaly.
- atrioventricular nodal reentrant tachycardia** The most common form of paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia.
- atrophodermatosis** Any dermatitis presenting with cutaneous atrophy.
- atrophy** Atrophia, abiotrophy, hypotrophy — decrease in the size of tissue.
- correlated atrophy** That wasting of a part following the loss of another.
- Crüveilhier's atrophy** That wasting away of spinal muscles.
- disuse atrophy** Muscle wasting due to the inability to use that body part.
- Landouzy-Déjérine atrophy** An inherited form of muscular dystrophy. Atrophic effects include inability to purse the lips, eyelids which do not close completely, myopathic facies.
- muscular atrophy** That wasting of tissues following disuse.
- myotonic atrophy** Myotonia congenita.
- pathologic atrophy** That which is secondary to a disease process.
- peroneal muscular atrophy** Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease, hereditary wasting of the muscles supplied by peroneal nerves.
- physiologic atrophy** The normal aging process.
- progressive muscular atrophy** Duchenne-Aran disease. A chronic wasting of the extremities which proceeds to the vital organs and centers. Death ensues from paralysis of the respiratory muscles.
- Sudeck's atrophy** Acute wasting of bone at the site of injury, due to local reflex vasospasm.
- trophoneurotic atrophy** Wasting caused by neural pathology of affected muscles.
- atropine sulfate poisoning** Atropinism, atropism.
- atropinization** Continued administration of atropine until the desired result is achieved.
- attention** Sustained focus with the ability to concentrate and to complete tasks with a minimum of distractibility.
- attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)** Developmentally inappropriate lack of attention, impulsivity and excessive motor activity. Academic underachievement, low self-esteem, poor self-image, lability of mood, intolerance for frustration, and/or outbursts may be seen.
- attenuate** To dilute, thin, or weaken the concentration of pathogens, et al..
- atypical agents** Antipsychotics which combat psychoses. These have reduced extrapyramidal

liability.

audible hallucinations Voices of unseen persons which are heard only by the patient. These may be *ego-dystonic (alien)* or *ego-syntonic (friendly)*. Either may force the patient to act beyond his/her will and usual judgment.

audioanesthesia Analgesia achieved through music, used to prevent the perception of pain in obstetrics, dentistry, and minor procedures.

auditory evoked response Used in conjunction with averaged electroencephalic audiometry, during which the hearing of autistic, profoundly retarded, hyperkinetic children, sleeping babies, or uncooperative psychiatric patients may be tested (under sedation, if indicated).

auditory reflex Any response to stimulation produced by sound.

Auenbrugger's sign Prominence of the epigastrium caused by marked pericardial effusion.

Aufrecht's sign Diminished breath sounds auscultated above the jugular fossae — pathognomonic of tracheal stenosis.

augmentation Enhancement of size or action.

augnathus Fetal malformation of a double mandible.

aura Subjective psychic/sensory prelude to a neurological attack such as an epileptic seizure or a migraine headache. The aura will often remain consistent for the individual patient.

aural Pertaining to the ear or to an aura.

auriasis Chrysiasis — administration of gold into the tissues. This may be followed by gray discoloration of the skin.

auscultation Assessment of the patient by directly using the ear or by using a stethoscope to detect normal/abnormal sounds. Clothing should be removed. The examiner should have familiarized him/herself with normal and pathological sounds of the chest and abdomen.

Austin Flint murmur An apical sound of regurgitation which causes the mitral valve to vibrate.

autechoscope That instrument intended for self-auscultation.

autism Failure of an infant to develop relatedness, such as a social smile, anticipatory positioning prior to being picked up, eye contact (active avoidance of eye contact may be noted), lack of parental bonding, resistance to molding to mother's arms, failure to develop empathy.

Walking toddlers achieve their wishes by leading adults by the hands to that which is wanted.

Stereotypical noises (nonsense syllables, clicks, etc.) may be voiced instead of language. Speech may include echolalia, perseveration, pronominal reversal in a peculiar tone. Half of these patients never achieve useful speech. There is often a fascination with vestibular stimulation (spinning objects) — to which the child will devote hours and months. Activities, if any, are compulsive, ritualistic, rigid, and/or repetitive.

Stereotypies (hand flapping, covering eyes/ears, clapping, twirling, rocking, tip-toeing, tongue movements, et al.), mannerisms and grimaces increase under stress. Hyperacusis, altered response to pain, an alarming oblivion to danger, attendance to cues in only one modality may be prominent. Hyperkinesis is a common problem. School age autistic children fail to interact with peers. Gross language deficits and deviancies in language development is a cardinal diagnostic sign. Aggression, epilepsy, and/or self-mutilation may be seen. Autism presents an extremely guarded prognosis — most will lead lives of total dependency, severely handicapped.

unique signs of autism The Autism Society of America says individuals with autism usually exhibit at least half of the traits listed below. Difficulty in mixing with other children; Insistence on sameness; resists changes in routine; Inappropriate laughing and giggling; No real fear of dangers; Little or no eye contact; Unresponsive to normal teaching methods; Sustained odd play; Apparent insensitivity to pain; Echolalia (repeating words and phrases in place of normal language); Prefers to be alone; aloof manner; May not want cuddling or act cuddly; Spins objects; Noticeable physical overactivity or extreme underactivity; Tantrums; Displays extreme distress for no apparent reason; Not responsive to verbal cues; acts as deaf; Inappropriate attachment to objects; Uneven gross/fine motor skills (May not want to kick ball but can stack blocks.); Difficulty in expressing needs; uses gestures or pointing instead of words. These symptoms can range from mild to severe and vary in intensity from symptom to symptom. In addition, the behavior usually occurs across many different situations and is

consistently inappropriate for their age.

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autoagglutination That clumping together of erythrocytes. Autohemolysis caused by the patient's own blood serum.

autoamputation The spontaneous loss of a part or limb.

autoanalysis Psychological survey made by the patient him-/herself.

autocatharsis Psychotherapeutic interaction which permits the patient to ventilate and gain insight through candid discussion of his/her responses.

autocytolysis Autolysin — that antibody in the patient's plasma which is capable of destroying his/her own tissues and cells.

autocystoplasty Plastic surgery of the bladder, using autografts.

autodermia Skin repair utilizing an autograft.

autodigestion Ingestion of tissue(s) by one's own secretions.

autoecholalia That repetition of one's own closing phrases.

autoerotic asphyxia/asphyxiation Temporary self-strangulation for the purpose of enhancing orgasm. This risky behavior frequently leads to sudden death.

autoexamination Self-examination of all adults as taught by health professionals.

autofundoscope The instrument used to examine one's own retinal vessels.

autogenous Originating within the body, self-producing. That vaccine cultured from the patient's own bacteria.

autograft Transplantation wherein the patient is both host and recipient. An autologous host/recipient.

autohemagglutination That clumping of one's own erythrocytes. Autoagglutination.

autohemic That which is accomplished with one's own blood.

autohemolysis The clumping of blood by one's own serum.

autohemotherapy That treatment by which the patient's blood is aspirated and then returned by infusion.

autohypnosis A self-induced trance.

autoimmune disease That condition in which the

body produces antibodies against itself by autosensitization.

autoinoculation That protection afforded the patient by his/her own organisms.

accidental autoinoculation Topical spread and/or transfer of protective organisms which occurs inadvertently. If the small child's small-pox vaccination becomes disturbed, s/he will be able to revaccinate adjacent tissues.

autokeratoplasty Corneal grafting, using the patient's other eye as the donor source.

autokinesis Autocinesis, voluntary movement.

autolesion Self-inflicted injury. Self-mutilation.

autologous blood transfusion Administration of blood obtained by phlebotomy prior to elective surgery. Stable geriatric, pediatric, cardiovascular, and pregnant patients may donate blood for their own transfusions every 4–7 days, up to 72 hours prior to surgery. Daily iron supplements are administered. The hemoglobin level must remain above 11 Gm (hematocrit 34%).

Autoreinfusion of hemorrhaging blood in the operating room. Jehovah's Witnesses allow this method of transfusion.

autolysis Self-destruction by the body's own cells. Spontaneous decomposition of sterile tissue following death.

automatism An hysterical trance during which the patient may be capable of spontaneous activity. S/he must not be left alone because of his/her amnesic state.

autonomic hyperreflexia Autonomic dysreflexia — a life-threatening complication of high thoracic/cervical spinal cord injuries. Sudden severe headache, piloerection, diaphoresis, bradycardia, hypertension may be triggered by procedures on the bladder or colon.

autonomous That independent of external influence(s).

autonomy Independent functioning.

autophobia An exaggerated fear of being alone, or of possessing an inflated sense of one's own worth.

autophony Echoed reproduction of one's own breath sounds and voice — due to middle ear pathology.

autoplasty Adaptation by changing oneself rather than the environment. Plastic surgery with autografts.

- autopsy** A postmortem examination to determine the cause of death.
- psychological autopsy** A determination of those psychiatric and emotional factors which permitted the patient to suicide. This is conducted by the psychiatrist for all staff who worked with this patient.
- autopsychic** That self-awareness of the dynamics of one's personality and interactions with others.
- autopsychosis** A disordered understanding of oneself which is out of touch with reality.
- autosepticemia** Blood poisoning which originates within the patient.
- autoserodiagnosis** Identification of illness made from an analysis of the patient's blood serum.
- autoserotherapy** A treatment which infuses the patient's own serum or cerebrospinal fluid.
- autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease** That involving multiple organs. These patients may also suffer cardiac anomalies, gastrointestinal problems, and/or intracranial aneurysms.
- autosomatognosis** A phantom limb image — that the severed body part still remains. When the sensation is that of pain, the ordered analgesic is given as though the amputated part were intact.
- autosomia** Awareness of one's own odors/scents.
- autosplenectomy** Multiple infarction of the spleen — which causes it to be nonfunctioning and fibrotic, with marked shrinkage. This is seen in sickle disease.
- autostimulation** Self-motivation.
- autosuggestion** The acceptance of one's own ideas.
- autotherapy** A spontaneous cure, using autovaccine or patient tissue.
- autotopagnosia** The inability to correctly orient parts of one's body.
- autotoxemia** Autotoxicosis — self-poisoning from toxins produced by the body.
- autotransplantation** Autografting, in which the donor and the recipient is the same patient.
- autovaccination** Immunization by autogenous vaccine. Revaccination by the inadvertent transfer of scarified vaccine to skin at another site.
- avalanche theory** The idea that, as nervous impulses travel peripherally, they are reinforced and intensified.
- avalvular** Lacking valves.
- avasacular** Tissue which is devoid of blood supply.
- avasacularization** Deprivation of circulation.
- avasacular necrosis** That death of tissue, caused by interrupted circulation.
- A-V block** Impedance of cardiac impulses at the atrioventricular node of the heart.
- Avellis' paralysis syndrome** Paresis of half of the larynx, pharynx, and soft palate with loss of cold, heat, and pain sensations on the opposite side.
- aversion therapy** Behavior modification, in which the patient's pathological situation is associated with a painful/undesirable stimulus. This objectionable relationship reinforces distaste with the problem behavior.
- avitaminosis** The lethal inability to utilize vitamins, following a starvation state.
- avivement** The surgical trimming of wound edges prior to suturing.
- avoidance** The conscious/unconscious escape from that reality perceived by the patient to threaten his/her well-being, safety, and/or comfort.
- avulsion** A wound in which tissue has been torn away. If body parts have been avulsed, they might be successfully rejoined if correctly prepared and maintained.
- axenic** Sterile — germfree.
- axilla conformer** That brace, device, or airplane splint which prevents adduction contractures following axillary burns.
- Ayerza's syndrome** A condition characterized by pulmonary insufficiency, hepatomegaly, splenomegaly, and bone marrow hyperplasia, leading to pulmonary insufficiency.
- azoic** That which includes no living organisms.
- azoospermia** Semen void of spermatozoa.
- Azorean disease** That hereditary, degenerative disease seen among the Portuguese. The symptoms include ataxia, cerebellar tremor, spontaneous muscle contractions.
- azotemia** Uremia — increased blood urea. Hyperazotemia.
- azotenesia** Pathology caused by excess nitrogen in the body.
- Azuma battery** That psychiatric expressive inven-

tory which reveals the patient's attitudes, defense mechanisms, motivations.

azure lunulae Cyanotic nailbeds may be seen in patients with hepatolenticular degeneration. Argyric patients may demonstrate this blueness of the entire nail(s).

azygous Azygos — single, unpaired.

B

Babcock's operation The eradication of varicosities.

babesiosis A rare disease which may imitate malarial infestation. Ticks are the vectors.

Asplenic and middle-aged patients may become severely and mortally ill.

Babinski's reflex A significant neurological sign, in which the great toe extends, and the others fan out — in reaction to a firm stroke up the sole of the foot. Positive findings are normal in infants younger than 6 months of age, and are recorded as "absent" or "present".

baby bottle tooth decay That which occurs in the toddler who has routinely been put to bed with a nursing bottle. (Milk is the second-best flora for bacterial growth.) These caries may be so extensive, full extractions become the only dental option.

bacillemia Bacteremia — blood contaminated by bacilli.

bacillophobia An exaggerated fear of infection.

bacillosis Infection by bacterium/bacilli.

bacilluria Bacterial contamination of urine. Mid-stream urine specimens are required for culture and sensitivity studies, in order to prescribe the most specific antibiotic/urinary antiseptic.

bacteria Organisms controlled by ribonucleic and desoxyribonucleic (deoxyribonucleic) acids.

bacterial antagonism Interference of bacterial growth by foreign microorganisms — as seen in opportunistic infections.

bacterial meningitis An overwhelming infection of the meninges of the brain/spinal cord.

bacterial resistance That development of immunity to an agent which was previously effective against this pathogen.

bactericidal An agent which disinfects, kills bacilli. Bacteriocidal.

bacteriogenic Bacterium as the causative agent. That which produces bacilli.

bacteriolysis Destruction of bacilli.

bacteriophytoma Neoplastic growth caused by bacterium.

bacteriostasis Arrested growth of bacteriae.

Baker's cyst A synovial, fluid-filled growth within the popliteal fossa. Commonly associated with meniscal tears or rheumatoid arthritis, this is asymptomatic.

balanorrhagia Frank bleeding from the glans

penis.

balantidiasis That infestation causing abdominal pain, diarrhea, weakness, vomiting, weight loss.

Balint's syndrome That ophthalmic condition encompassing the following symptomatology: *ocular apraxia*: deficit within visual reach; *optic ataxia*: deficit in visual scanning; *simultagnosia*: failed panoramic vision.

Balkan frame That structure over the bed, from which is suspended pulleys, weights, and ropes to achieve traction, countertraction, and other immobilization, according to the physician's orders.

balloon valvuloplasty Emergency intervention for the aortic stenotic patient who presents in cardiogenic shock.

ballottement The palpation of floating organs — in the presence of ascites, or of pregnancy.

bamboo spine That X-ray visualization of the patient with ankylosing spondylitis.

Banti's syndrome Those symptoms secondary to portal hypertension — anemia, cirrhosis, hemorrhage, congestive splenomegaly.

baragnosis Abarognosis — the inability to estimate weight (symptomatic of a parietal lobe lesion).

barbiturate A controlled substance which depresses the central nervous system, alters the cardiac rate, and depresses the vital signs. All are addictive.

barbiturate coma That regimen for resistant intracranial pressure. Following rehydration, a loading dose of Nembutal is administered intravenously. Contraindications to this protocol are a patient in hypothermia, or with an abnormal pulmonary artery wedge pressure.

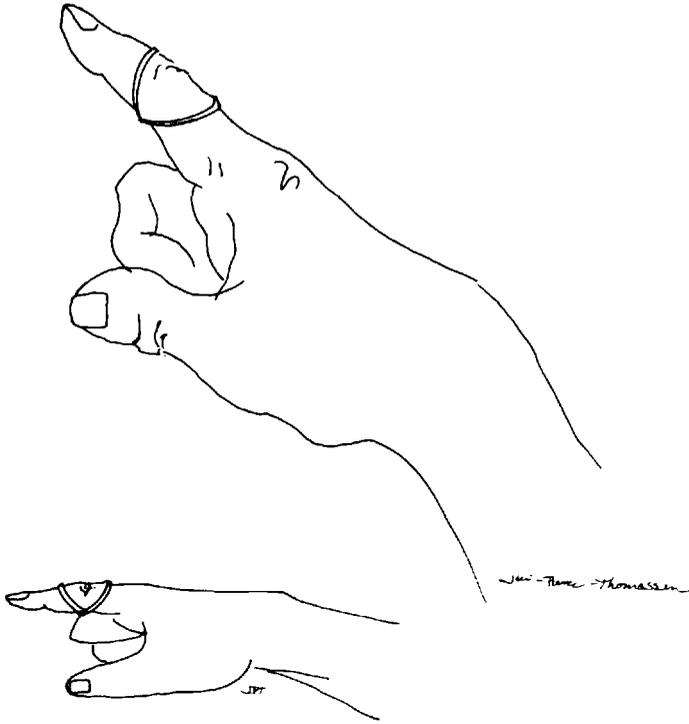
barbotage Repetitive injection/aspiration, in order to achieve safer subarachnoid administration of anesthesia. This principal may be used in gastric lavage, and in the aspiration of cerebrospinal fluid.

bariatrics That medical specialty dealing with obesity.

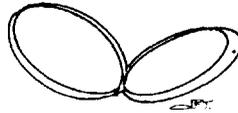
barium (Ba) An element which is alkaline and metallic.

barium cookie swallow Ingestion prior to fluoroscopy enables the radiologist to rule out aspiration, and the pathology of motility problems. This modified barium swallow, requiring swal-

- lowing, will reveal dysphagia secondary to amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, aneurysm, cerebrovascular accident, Guillian Barré syndrome, head/neck tumors, Huntington's chorea, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, myasthenia gravis, Parkinson's disease.
- barium sulfate** The radiopaque form, BaSO_4 , used in roentgenography to visualize the gastrointestinal tract.
- Barlow's disease** Infantile scurvy, caused by lack of ascorbic acid in both bottle-fed and breast-fed infants. Supplemental vitamin C (ascorbic acid) is the treatment of choice.
- Barlow's syndrome** Mitral valve prolapse.
- barotitis media** Aerotitis of the middle ear, caused by barometric changes.
- barotrauma** Tissue damage of the sinuses, middle ear, and most critically, the lungs — caused by decompression sickness. This critical emergency may require immediate treatment in a hyperbaric oxygen chamber.
- Barrett's epithelium** That premalignant gastric mucosa seen in patients with gastroesophageal reflux.
- barrier** Obstruction, separation.
- blood-brain barrier** That which exists between the brain and the circulation, to prevent toxic substances within the blood from reaching the spinal fluid and brain.
- placental barrier** Provided by the placental tissues, most substances are kept from crossing to the maternal/fetal circulation.
- radiation barrier** A shield against direct X-rays.
- bartholinitis** Infection of the Bartholin's gland(s).
- bartonellosis** Carrion's disease — an acute, communicable disease in the Andes. Oroya fever is the first clinical stage — a severe, hemolytic anemia. Next, verruga peruana erupts with small neoplasms of the cutaneous/mucous membranes.
- Bartter's syndrome** A pediatric condition of unknown etiology — which may be accompanied by dwarfism. These children present with hypokalemic acidosis, hyperaldosteronism, renal hyperplasia, but are normotensive.
- Baruch's law** Water produces a sedative effect when its temperature equals that of the patient's skin — and stimulation if above or below.
- barygllossia** Slow, thickened articulation.
- barylalia** Imperfect enunciation, with a hoarse quality.
- baseline** Known, initial values against which specific findings can be compared. The patient's norm.
- basilarachnoiditis** Inflammation of the arachnoid membrane, at the basal brain.
- basiloma** A carcinoma which invades basal (primary) cells.
- basiphobia** Basophobia — a morbid fear of ambulation (in the absence of organic findings).
- Bassen-Kornzweig syndrome** Abetalipoproteinemia.
- Bassini's operation** Inguinal herniorrhaphy.
- bathophobia** A pathological fear of depths — which may also be experienced as a fear of heights.
- bathyanesthesia** The anesthetized loss of deep sensibility.
- bathycardia** That low, anatomic position of the heart.
- Batten's disease** That genetic, degenerative pediatric disorder — which is terminal. These children are at risk for seizures, bilateral dislocation of the hips, blindness, loss of coordination and of the ability to speak, accompanied by much pain and anxiety.
- battered child syndrome** Adult violence inflicted upon children. In addition to a high mortality rate, the emotional/psychiatric damage of verbal abuse is carried into adulthood (if the child survives). Child abuse is often perpetrated by battered children who mature to abuse their own children. Every licensed nurse is a mandatory reporter of abuse to the authorities.
- battered spouse syndrome** Mental, physical, and/or emotional abuse inflicted by a spouse upon the other.
- Battle's sign** Suggestive of basilar skull fracture — ecchymosis over the mastoid bone, hematomypanum, and/or "raccoon eyes", 24–48 hours post-injury. Medical attention must be obtained to rule out skull fracture.
- bayonet leg** A posterior knee dislocation.
- Bazin's disease** Erythema induratum, chronic dermatitis of cutaneous nodules — which progresses to necrotic ulcers, leaving atrophic scarring. This disease is not seen in the male population.



Bennett double ring splint



BCG vaccine Bacille Calmette-Guérin immunology, used in pediatric therapy against tuberculosis. Early developed for use in carcinoma therapy, BCG failed to gain popularity for this indication.

beat Pulsation from each cardiac contraction.

apex beat That which may be felt over the fifth intercostal space, at the midclavicular line.

capture beat The response of ventricular contraction to sinus impulse, arriving at the atrioventricular node, when it is nonrefractory.

ectopic beat That cardiac beat which does not originate at the sinoatrial node.

escape beat The heart beat which follows a prolonged pause.

forced beat That premature contraction resulting from defibrillation.

premature beat The early beat of premature ventricular contraction, extrasystoles.

Beau's lines Those white marks across the finger nails, which may be due to coronary occlusion, dermatitis, hypercalcemia, systemic disease, trauma.

Bednar's aphthae Traumatic palatine ulcers noted on the hard palate of infants who have been sucking contaminated objects.

Beer's operation Flap surgery for the artificial cataract or pupil.

behavior modification That technique of transforming maladaptive conduct by rewarding

progress in self-control.

Behçet's syndrome The chronic, inflammatory, recurrent disease which involves many systems. Joint pain and ulceration of mucous membranes accompany conjunctivitis, episcleritis, iritis, keratitis, optic atrophy, retinal thrombophlebitis. Cardiac, central nervous system, intestinal involvement may be seen. Injections are contraindicated as these provoke cutaneous lesions. This disease of autoimmune etiology has no specific therapy — only symptomatic, supportive care.

bejel The pediatric form of non-venereal syphilis endemic to Arab countries. Periostitis is common.

Bell's palsy An acute onset of unilateral facial paralysis — from which most recover. Sensory loss is subjective. The deformity of paresis usually resolves.

Benedikt's syndrome Neurological lesions which produce hemiplegia with oculomotor paralysis and clonic tremor/spasm on the involved side.

benign prostatic hypertrophy (BPH) Progressive enlargement of the aging prostate. This may cause urinary retention/obstruction.

Bennett double ring splint Metal rings which prevent hyperextension of the proximal interphalangeal joint(s). This is prescribed for the arthritic patient.

Berardinelli-Seip syndrome Congenital total lipodystrophy.

Bérard's aneurysm Arteriovenous dilation in tissues adjacent to the involved vein.

berdache A person who takes on the role and status of the opposite sex in private life. Homosexuality/transvestism are not involved in this condition.

beriberi Panneuritis epidemica — dietetic neuritis, endemic neuritis. Cardiovascular, cerebral, peripheral neurological anomalies are caused by thiamine deficiency.

berylliosis Beryllium disease, beryllium poisoning, granulomatosis — that occupational/chemical pneumonitis which may affect other tissues. Acute beryllium disease may present with diffuse alveolar consolidation — even sarcoidosis. (These are difficult to discern from each other.) Although most patients have an excellent prognosis that their respiratory functioning will

remain intact, others may expire from cor pulmonale.

bestiality Zooerasty — human coitus with animals.

Best's disease A rare, inherited macular degeneration, for which there is no hope of cure.

beta blockade A cardiovascular agent which achieves a decrease in cardiac output, heart rate, and systolic pressure. Exercise, inhibition of isoproterenol-induced tachycardia, and reduction of reflex orthostatic tachycardia are anticipated. Abrupt withdrawal of this agent could exacerbate an unexpected cardiovascular event.

beta-thalassemia trait That condition in which one inherits a normal beta globin gene and a beta globin gene — that results in reduced synthesis of normal beta globin.

bibliotherapy Psychotherapeutic guidance/encouragement that the patient read.

bicameral Possessing two chambers/cavities.

Bielschowsky disease The early juvenile stage of cerebral sphingolipidosis.

bifid That divided into 2 sections.

bifurcation Division into 2 branches.

bigeminal pulse An irregularity of the heart beat in couplets of 2s. The (stronger) first beat is the normal beat.

bigeminy Pairing.

junctional bigeminy Nodal bigeminy — that cardiac arrhythmia in which each second pulse is a premature junctional contraction, or junctional ectopic contraction.

ventricular bigeminy That cardiac arrhythmia in which a premature ventricular contraction (or junctional ectopic contraction) occurs every second beat.

bilateral Ambilateral, two-sided.

bilharziasis Schistosomiasis.

bilious fever Bilioussness — a hepatic condition with symptoms of anorexia, constipation, emesis of bile, fever, and/or headaches.

bilirubinemia Hyperbilirubinemia — bilirubin in the circulation.

bilirubinuria Biliuria — bilirubin detected in the urine.

Billroth's operation Gastrectomy.

bimanual Two-handed.

bimaxillary Both jaws — maxilla and mandible.

binary system Computer numeration system.

Binary code.

binaural Bilateral ears.

bioavailability The extent and rate to which substances enter the circulation to reach the area in need of therapy.

biocatalyst An enzyme. That which causes a reaction without entering into that reaction process.

biochemical marker An antibody, antigen, enzyme, hormone which becomes pathologically altered and then serves as a diagnostic clue or predictor.

biochemistry A study of organic chemical processes.

biodegradation Biological degradation — biological decomposition, enhanced by enzymatic/bacterial/catalytic action.

bioenergy Life force. Vital energy.

biofeedback Self-control of the autonomic nervous system.

biohazard That which is toxic to the environment and its organisms.

biokinetics The study of organic movement and growth.

biologicals Organic medicinal products which include antigens, antitoxins, serums, and vaccines.

biological sign That graphic indication of male or female.

biological warfare The use of disease organisms in war.

bioluminescence Visible light emitted by living organisms.

biolysis Organic decomposition of tissue.

biomedical engineering The development of medical appliances, prostheses, et al., through the concepts of physics, united with medical research.

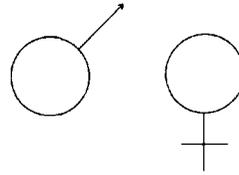
biometrics Biometry — the analysis and solution of living science problems, applying statistical and mathematical concepts.

biomics Ecology.

biopsy A tissue sample used for microscopic study to establish a diagnosis, and to rule out (RO) carcinoma.

aspiration biopsy Tissue obtained by suction for the purpose of microscopic examination.

liver biopsy A core of liver tissue obtained by



Biological signs: left, male; right, female

aspiration.

muscle biopsy The submitted sample will be chemically analyzed and examined.

needle biopsy Tissue obtained by a large bore needle and syringe.

punch biopsy An excision of sample tissue.

bioppterin A deficiency of this chemical is a cause of phenylketonuria — a source of mental retardation. A specific diet will spare these children.

biosphere Ecological systems of the planet.

biotelemetry Remote electronic recordings of electroencephalogram (EEG), electrocardiogram (EKG, ECG), heart rate, temperature, and other organic measurements.

biotics Biology — the science of living organisms.

biotransformation of medication The metabolism of drugs.

biovular twins Dizygotic pregnancy — a biparous pregnancy, productive of fraternal twins.

bipolar disorder Once known as “manic depression”, these patients may present in depressed phase, manic phase, or in mixed phase. Rapid cycling or psychotic features may be seen. Lithium is the medication of choice, for this lifetime diagnosis (dx).

bipolar I disorder This is a recurrent disorder — in which almost all go on to suffer future manic episodes. A rapid-cycling pattern indicates a poor prognosis. Some of these patients experience mood lability with work difficulties. Others may present with psychotic features. Many of the world’s creative geniuses are documented to have suffered from this disorder.

bipolar II disorder Recurrent major depressive episodes which are experienced with hypomania. This impairment may demonstrate the chronicity of fluctuating, erratic occupational/interpersonal functioning, in the

- presence of chronic mood unpredictability.
- bipolarity** The tendency to gravitate from one extreme to its opposite pole.
- bird breeder's lung** Pigeon breeder's disease — the contact respiratory affliction of chronic onset, affecting those who handle birds. The symptomatology of dyspnea and rigor abate, when exposure to the birds' excreta ends. This is an occupational disease.
- birthing chair** That used instead of a delivery table, by those choosing a bedroom atmosphere — if not contraindicated. Often part of a birthing unit, emergency and obstetrical equipment is still immediately accessible, but concealed.
- bisexual** A hermaphrodite possessing imperfect male/female genitalia. A person who is sexually attracted to both males and females.
- bisferious** Dicrotic, possessing 2 beats.
- Bitot's spots** Shiny, triangular, gray marks — seen on the conjunctivae of patients with Vitamin A deficiency.
- bituminosis** A form of pneumoconiosis — the etiology of which is exposure to bituminous coal dust.
- Bjerrum's sign** A comet- or sickle-shaped blind spot, as seen in the central visual zone of glaucoma patients.
- black** Reflecting no light. The absence of color. The cyanotic patient.
- Black** A member of the African race. (This term is used as a noun.)
- black death** Bubonic plague — pneumonic/bubonic infection, leading to death. This condition reached epidemic proportions in Europe, during the Middle Ages.
- blackwater fever** A complication of malaria — during which erythrocytes are voided.
- bladder training** That technique for the rehabilitation of urinary incontinence. Starting with hourly voidings, the patient records the times and amounts of each. When free of incontinence on this regimen, the interval between voidings is increased.
- blanching sign** Confirmation of circulation to the extremities — when pressure is applied to the nailbeds until the color is lost, this should return as soon as that pressure is released (at least within 5 minutes). Compromised circulation must receive prompt intervention.
- bland diet** That ordered to buffer gastric acidity.
- blastomycosis** Infection caused by a fungus pathogenic in man.
- keloidal blastomycosis** Lobo's disease — a dermatitis resembling South American blastomycosis.
- North American blastomycosis** Gilchrist's disease — a rare fungal infection presenting with inflamed lesions of lungs/skin. There may be generalized involvement of spleen, kidneys, liver, central nervous system, bones, lungs, and/or skin.
- South American blastomycosis** Paracoccidioidomycosis — a serious fungal infection causing marked inflammatory lesions to mucous membranes and skin.
- bleb** A primary skin lesion filled with serous, sanguinous, or seropurulent fluid.
- bleeding time** That required for blood to cease to flow.
- blennadenitis** Inflamed mucous glands.
- blennemesis** The vomiting of mucus.
- blennometritis** Inflammation of the uterus.
- blennorrhoea neonatorum** Gonococcal inflammation of the newborn conjunctiva(e).
- blennostasis** Treatment of an abnormal discharge of mucus.
- blennothorax** Mucus congestion of the bronchi/alveoli.
- blennuria** Mucus present in the urine.
- blepharadenitis** Blepharoadenitis — inflammation of the sebaceous glands.
- blepharal** Reference to the eyelid(s).
- blepharectomy** Surgical excision of the eyelid.
- blepharedema** Swelling of the eyelid(s).
- blepharitis** Lippitude — inflammation of the eye(s).
- blepharoadenoma** Tumor of the eyelid. Blepharomycosis.
- blepharoatheroma** Sebaceous cyst involving an eyelid.
- blepharochalasis** Hypertrophy of the upper eyelid(s).
- blepharoclonus** Spasms of the orbicularis oculi.
- blepharoconjunctivitis** Inflammation of the eyelids and conjunctivae.
- blepharodiastasis** That excessive opening of the eyes.
- blepharophimosis** Epicanthus inversus syn-

- drome — the narrowed external angle, with ptosis.
- blepharoplasty** Plastic surgery of the eyelid(s).
- blepharoplegia** A paralyzed eyelid(s).
- blepharoptosis** Drooping of the eyelid(s).
- blepharorrhaphy** Tarsorrhaphy, blepharosphincterectomy — surgically adjusting the eyelid to prevent corneal injury.
- blepharospasm** Tremor of the eyelid(s).
- essential blepharospasm** Marked tremors of the eyelids (without apparent cause).
- blepharostat** That surgical instrument used to position the eyelid(s).
- blepharostenosis** Inability to open the eyelids.
- blepharosynechia** Ankyloblepharon — adhesion of eyelids.
- blepharotomy** A surgical incision of the eyelid(s).
- blepsopathia** Neurasthenia, caused by severe eyestrain.
- blindness** Snellen acuity of 20/200 or worse, due to glaucoma, cataracts, age-related macular degeneration, heredity, diabetic retinopathy, rubiosis, complex trauma, corneal opacification, retinal detachment, pseudoexfoliation, disruption of the globes, et al. Following “count fingers vision”, if there is no light perception, sight will not be restored. Many perforating injuries may have retained intraocular foreign bodies. As long as there is light perception, enucleation must be deferred. Amaurosis.
- blind spot** The optic disk. That inability of the psychiatric patient to gain insight into his/her own personality.
- blocking** Spontaneous mention by the patient that his/her train of thought has been lost mid-sentence/thought.
- blood-brain barrier** That tissue which prevents damaging substances from reaching the cerebrospinal fluid and brain tissue via the circulation.
- blood gases** Analysis of acids and bases to determine a possible status of acidosis/alkalosis.
- blood groups** ABO — A, B, AB, and O. Rh blood factors — negative, positive.
- blood level** That serum concentration of any substance in the blood. Drug screens are emergency levels to determine which agents might have been taken. Specific drugs can be assayed to confirm patient compliance, and whether or not the medication is being prescribed at a therapeutic level for the patient.
- blood pressure** That tension exerted upon any vessel wall by the circulation. The higher sphygmomanometer number is the systolic reading, and the lower, the diastolic. Among the many causes for inaccurate blood pressure determinations are those of technique — taking blood pressures through clothing or too rapidly. Digit preference (ending readings with zeros or other predetermined numerals) is an inaccuracy which may be unconsciously perpetrated. If two sounds are auscultated for the diastolic pressure, both should be recorded: 144/82-16, or 162/76-0 (if the sound continues to the end of the manometer).
- central arterial BP** Blood pressure within the aorta or proximal artery.
- central BP** Blood pressure calculated close to the heart or within a chamber.
- central venous BP** Blood pressure within a great vein or a heart chamber.
- direct BP** An invasive technique by which the pressure is recorded intra-arterially.
- indirect BP** An external measurement in which Korotkoff's sounds may be auscultated at the antecubital fossa or at the popliteal fossa.
- Dopplers improve auscultated sounds in infants.
- blood shunting** Travelling an abnormal route, the circulation may flow through a fistula or the foramen ovale.
- blood warmer** A coiled device used to warm a transfusion to precise body temperature in order to reduce reactions.
- blue toe syndrome** Digital ischemia of fingers or toes. Percutaneous transluminal atherectomy is effective in treating these embologenic stenoses.
- Blumberg's sign** Rebound abdominal tenderness, which suggests peritoneal inflammation.
- Boas' point** In patients with gastric ulceration, tenderness at the left, twelfth dorsal vertebra.
- body image** A subjected vision of one's charisma and appearance. The auto-perception of one's own body at any time.
- body mechanics** The application of biomechanics/kinesiology in daily living through correct posture, lifting, and prevention of strain.

body packing Ingestion of multiple condoms filled with narcotics and intended for illegal transport. Should any rupture through ulceration or spontaneous means, the “mule” will expire from this megal lethal overdose.

body surface area (BSA) A method of calculating radiation dosages and pediatric dosages. This is essential in the management of burn patients.

bolometer An instrument which measures the strength of the heartbeat. An apparatus which gauges radiant heat.

bolus A mass of food or medication which is administered as a single dose.

bonding Non-erotic love and regard for another. That which occurs in a mentor relationship.

bone hunger Hypocalcemia, post-parathyroidectomy.

bone marrow transplant The grafting of marrow to treat acute leukemia, aplastic anemia, and immunodeficiency.

borborygmus Bowel sounds. Significant when absent (“Silent as the tomb!”), this points to the possibility of strangulated hernia, bowel obstruction, or paralytic ileus.

borderline personality disorder A pervasive instability of interpersonal relationships, mood, and self-image. An identity disturbance involves values, friends, career, goals, sexual orientation. The unstable self-image leaves the patient feeling empty and bored. Over-idealization and devaluation cause interpersonal relationships to be intense and stormy. Impulsivity leads to self-damaging acts. Despite their fear of abandonment, these patients may use suicide threats, self-mutilation, and intense anger to manipulate the staff — which they characteristically split. (Splitting confirms the borderline diagnosis.)

boric acid poisoning This lethal response to the ingestion of boric acid includes shock, vivid dermatitis, central nervous system depression, seizures, diarrhea, and nausea with vomiting. Dialysis may be required to rescue the patient.

Bornholm disease Epidemic pleurodynia characterized by fever and sudden onset of chest pain.

Boston arm An electric prosthesis for those with above the elbow amputations.

botulism A severe poisoning from improperly preserved meats and non-acid vegetables. This toxin attacks the central nervous system, caus-

ing respiratory and cardiac paralysis. Trivalent antitoxin should be administered before testing has been received — prior to the onset of neurologic symptomatology. An experimental serum, Botulism Immune Globulin (BIG) requires FDA approval for use.

infant botulism Thought to be a cause of sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS). Because honey is not sterile, it has been blamed for causing this poisoning when used in formula. There is no antidote, only time.

Bouchut’s respiration Pediatric respirations of longer expiration than inspiration — as seen in asthma and bronchopneumonia.

Bouchut’s tubes Those used for laryngeal intubation.

bougie A thin, flexible instrument used to dilate and explore tubal organs.

bourdonnement A humming tone.

Bourneville’s disease Tuberous sclerosis — an inherited triad of adenoma sebaceum (butterfly erythema), progressive mental deficiency, and/or seizures which may be focal or generalized. Spina bifida, syndactylism, hyperoncomas, cataracts, optic atrophy, or retinal neoplasms may complicate this clinical picture. This includes vascular malformations of pancreatic, adrenal, hepatic, renal tissue. The prognosis is grave.

boutonnière deformity Contractures of the hand(s) in which the distal joints are hyperextended and the proximal joints flexed. The severe pain often ceases once the deformities are permanently established.

bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) One of the transmissible neuropathies categorized as prion diseases. Degeneration of the brain is characteristic. Symptomatology may include confusion, disorientation, loss of cognition, muscular atrophy, incoordination, or profound weakness. Research continues.

Bozeman-Fritsch catheter A double-lumen uterine catheter.

brachialgia Severe pain in the arm(s).

brachiocyllos An abnormally curved arm(s).

brachybasia The shuffling gait of the partially paralyzed.

brachycheilia Abnormally short lip(s).

brachydactylia Brachyphalangia — abnormally

A		J		S		2	
B		K		T		3	
C		L		U		4	
D		M		V		5	
E		N		W		6	
F		O		X		7	
G		P		Y		8	
H		Q		Z		9	
I		R		1		10	

short digits.

brachygnathia Abnormally short mandible.

brachymorphic A broad, short body type.

brachytherapy The use of radioactive implants in radiation therapy.

bradyacusia Bradyecoa, partial deafness.

bradyarrhythmia An irregular, slowed heart beat.

bradycardia A heart beating less than 60 beats per minute.

sinus bradycardia A slow sinus rhythm with an atrial rate less than 60 beats per minute. (Children 70, fetus 100.)

bradydiastole Prolonged diastole as seen in myocardial infarction.

bradyglossia Bradyphrasia, bradylalia — abnormally slowed speech.

bradykinesia Pathological retardation of movement.

bradylexia Of normal intelligence, a child's difficulty in learning to read and decode the printed word.

bradylogia Bradylalia — slowed speech of the mentally handicapped patient.

bradyphagia Abnormally slow eating.

bradypnea An abnormally depressed respiratory rate.

bradyrhythmia Brain waves of 1-6 per second. Heart rate less than 60 beats/minute.

bradyspermatism Pathologically slow ejaculation.

bradystalsis Abnormally prolonged peristalsis.

bradytachycardia An erratic heart rate, incorporating tachycardiac/bradycardiac features — as seen in sick sinus syndrome.

bradytocia Delayed parturition.

bradyuria Hesitant micturation.

Braille English Braille — a thermofaxed reproduction of a raised code which permits the blind to read by tactile sensation. The production of Braille requires that it be hand-transcribed before it can be reproduced.

brain death Failure of the brain to respond to stimuli. Absence of respirations and all reflexes. An isoelectric electroencephalogram (EEG) which remains unchanged for 30 minutes. If hypothermia is a factor, pronouncement is not attempted until the body temperature has been restored to normal.

brain scan Abnormal structures and functioning

of the brain are revealed by the intravenous uptake of radioactive isotopes, as confirmed by computerized axial tomography (CAT).

brain tumor That generalized term referring to any intracranial mass — cystic, inflammatory, neoplastic, syphilitic. Often painless, the most malignant pediatric tumor is the neuroglioma. These neoplasms are classified by sites/tumors: *congenital* angioma, craniopharyngioma, choroidoma, dermoid cyst, germinoma, hemangioma, hemangioblastoma; *cranial nerves* glioma, schwannoma; *meninges* gliomatosis, meningioma, sarcoma; *neuroglia* ependymoma; *pituitary adenoma* pinealoma; *skull/cranium* granuloma, hemangioma, osteitis deformans, osteoma, xanthoma.

brainwashing Intense psychological pressure to change another's attitudes and beliefs.

Brandt-Andrews' maneuver Credé's method of expressing the placenta from the uterus, post-delivery.

Braxton Hicks' contractions Braxton Hicks' sign — intermittent, painless uterine contractions felt after the third month, in most pregnancies.

breast carcinoma The most common cancer to strike females. Monthly self-examination of the breast is mandatory. Annual mammography is recommended, and may be obtained without a physician's order in many hospitals.

bregmocardiac reflex Pressure on the posterior fontanel will reduce the neonate's heart rate.

Breisky's disease Genitalia atrophic disease of geriatric women. Characterized by pruritus and excoriation, malignant degeneration may progress, especially without medical intervention (because of embarrassment). Leokoplakia vulvae, krarurosis vulvae causes many to suffer in silence.

Brenner's tumor An ovarian fibroepithelioma, which is benign.

brevicollis Possession of a shorter neck than average.

brevilineal Brachymorphic — the broad/short body type.

Briquet's syndrome Somatization disorder — that which integrates alcoholism and somatization in its diagnostic criteria.

brisement The therapeutic fracturing of bones which need to be surgically realigned.

The definition of brain death

Here are generally agreed upon guidelines used to establish brain death.

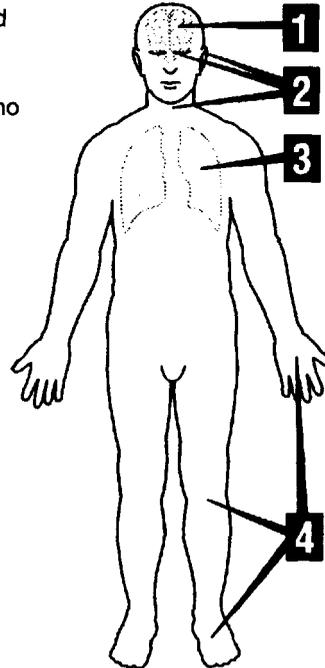
- Several doctors must review the case. One should be a specialist with expertise in intensive care of severely brain-damaged patients. No doctor associated with the transplant team should participate.
- The problem is considered irreversible when the physicians have to establish the cause of the patient's coma, when that cause insufficient to account for the loss of brain function, when there is no chance any brain function will return, and when all brain functions have been absent for an appropriate period (usually 24 hours or more).
- There are cases that require special consideration: when drug intoxication, hypothermia or shock are involved, and when the patient is a child.
- Physicians look for the absence of cerebral and brain stem functions to determine brain death:

1 There must be deep coma, meaning there is no brain response to stimuli. Confirmation may require use of a brain blood-flow study and/or an electroencephalogram (EEG), which measures electrical activity in the brain.

2 An experienced physician using adequate stimulation finds no responses to eye, ear, and throat tests.

3 Breathing must be absent (apnea).

4 There should be no reflexes, no spontaneous movements, no motor responses of any kind to pain or other stimulus.



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Broadbent's sign Left costal retraction between the last ribs — synchronous with cardiac systole, as seen in adhesive pericarditis.

Broca's aphasia Hemorrhage into the motor/speech area of the left brain renders the right-handed patient unable to speak. This cere-

bral vascular accident not only leaves the patient without control of tongue, lips, and vocal cords, it may paralyze the hand, arm, and leg as well.

At risk of aspiration, rehabilitation might achieve his/her safety as well as regained functioning.

Brodie's abscess Severely infected bone (often

the tibial head) by subacute staphylococcal or tubercular etiology.

bromide poisoning Bromism, brominism. Inhalation of a bromide requires reversal by oxygen therapy and subsequent treatment of pulmonary edema. Ingestion of this central nervous system depressant may cause serious mental deficits. Lavage, treatment of cyanosis, tachycardia, and shock will be attended simultaneously.

bromidrophobia An exaggerated fear of personal odors — some of which may be delusional.

bromhidrosis Excessive perspiration with objectionable odors, despite careful hygiene. Iontophoresis with low current has proven to be of benefit.

bromiodism Poisoning by iodine/bromine, and/or their compounds.

bromomania The disorder caused by chronic/excessive abuse of bromides (headache remedies, Bromo-Seltzer, et al.) — which leave some with mental aberrations.

Brompton's cocktail Brompton's Mix(ture) — that analgesic syrup which is administered to terminal carcinoma (CA) patients (pts). When correctly dosed, every 4 hours around the clock, *not* PRN (pro re nata), awakening the patient for doses, s/he will remain alert when awake, free of pain. Most essential, s/he will be free of his/her fearful anticipation of impending agony — that anxiety which delays the analgesic effect of traditional agents. This liquid form allows titration, and is that in typical usage. Concomitant medications may be ordered. The development of tolerance has not been a problem, since the dosage is started high and titrated down. The solution should be swished around the mouth to permit absorption by the mucous membranes prior to being swallowed. This topical effect is especially indicated for patients with oropharyngeal CA. Originally formulated by chest surgeons at the Brompton's Hospital in England, Brompton's Mixture has been adjusted over time, and from country to country. Representative formulae:

	USA	England
Morphine SO ₄ (MS)	X	
Cocaine	X	X
Ethanol (ETOH)	X	X
Distilled water	X	
Heroin		X
Simple syrup	X	X
Chloroform H ₂ O (CHCl ₃)		X

Chloroform is banned in the United States as potentially carcinogenic. Val Steck solution substitutes methadone for the morphine, allowing the dosing to be q 6° (every 6 hours) because of the longer duration of action. A Canadian study, et al. has cited dramatic analgesia and patient mobilization in their use of this agent for this patient population.

bronchial washing Irrigation of the bronchus/bronchi for the purposes of cleaning, and for cytologic examination.

bronchiarctia Bronchiostenosis — stricture of a bronchus.

bronchiectasis Chronically dilated bronchi — a super-imposed infection, congenital or acquired, unilateral or bilateral. These patients need to be assessed for airway obstruction. Pulmonary resection may be indicated if the condition is resistant to antibiotics. Smoke cessation is mandatory.

bronchiloquy That foreign vocal resonance heard during auscultation over consolidated bronchial tissue.

bronchiolitis A bronchial inflammation which may be exudative or vesicular.

bronchitis Inflammation of the mucous membranes of the bronchial tree. The cough may be so constant, it may be difficult for the patient to talk. Smoke cessation is required.

bronchoadenitis Inflammation of the bronchial tissues.

bronchoblennorrhoea Chronic bronchitis accompanied by tenacious sputum.

bronchocele Bronchiocele — the dilated bronchus.

bronchography Bronchogram — X-rays of the bronchial tree following instillation of a radiopaque medium.

broncholithiasis Obstruction/inflammation

caused by a bronchial calculus.

bronchomycosis A fungal infection within the bronchus.

bronchoplasty Surgical repair of a bronchial anomaly.

bronchoplegia Paralysis of the bronchial muscles.

bronchopneumonia Inflammation of the terminal alveoli and bronchioles.

bronchopulmonary dysplasia Neonatal lung damage with respiratory insufficiency, as confirmed by X-ray. Respiratory impairment may vary from mild tachypnea to long-term need for oxygenation by mechanical ventilatory support. These infants may also present with nutritional problems, developmental delays, a high incidence of airway reactivity, neurological compromise, retrolental fibroplasia, cor pulmonale. They have a history of prematurity with respiratory distress syndrome. Fluid overload must be guarded against, as one attempts to meet these patients' metabolic needs. Calorically-dense feedings per gastrostomy may be required. A prominent management error is to take these infants/children off oxygen. (Chronic hypoxemia impairs growth and development, and may lead to pulmonary hypertension, and eventually, right heart failure.) Children on diuretics need electrolyte monitoring. They must also be watched for development of renal calculi. Prevention of respiratory infections is of paramount importance. The transition to home is often problematical. The parents may have unrealistic expectations of their own, while nurses who have bonded with the children will feel anxiety in turning over their care. Critical infants on oxygen need also to be on a tachycardia monitor. Family and financial stresses may remain high. A psychiatric consultation may be an appropriate suggestion to stressed parents.

bronchopulmonary lavage Irrigation of the bronchi and bronchioles, to remove tenacious mucus.

bronchorrhagia Hemorrhage from bronchial tissue.

bronchorrhaphy Suturing of the bronchus.

bronchorrhea Abnormal bronchial secretions.

bronchorrhoncus Bronchial râles.

bronchoscopy Examination of the tracheo-

bronchial tree by passage of the bronchoscope. Tissue biopsies may be obtained, as well as foreign body extraction.

bronchosinusitis A concurrent infection of bronchi/sinus.

bronchospasm Bronchospasm — that life-threatening contraction of the peribronchial muscle.

bronchospirachetosis Bronchopulmonary spirochetosis — hemorrhagic bronchitis.

bronchostenosis The stricture of a bronchus, within the bronchial tree.

bronchostomy A surgical opening developed into the bronchus.

brontophobia A morbid fear of thunder.

bronzed skin That which may be seen in chronic adrenocortical insufficiency — Addison's disease, diabetes mellitus, hemochromatosis, hepatic cirrhosis.

Brown-Séquard's syndrome Hemisection of the spinal cord may be noted with the neurological change of paralysis on the side with the lesion. Loss of vibratory sense, ataxia, and/or loss of pain/temperature sense will be on the opposite side to the lesion.

brucellosis Malta/Mediterranean/Gibraltar/undulant fever, melitensis — an infectious, febrile disease. The onset may be acute, with fever, rigor, abdominal pain, anorexia, constipation, depression, diaphoresis, diarrhea, emotional instability, insomnia, lymphadenopathy, muscle aching, headache, irritability, malaise, nuchal rigidity, weight loss, splenomegaly. Undulations or remissions may recur cyclically, for years. Complications including bone lesions, cholecystitis, encephalitis, hepatic involvement, meningitis, hepatic suppuration, meningism, neuritis, orchitis may distantly appear. Intradermal testing of this rural occupational disease is ineffective. Universal precautions are mandatory.

Bruck's disease That rare affliction resulting in ankyloses, multiple fractures, skeletal disorders, muscular atrophy.

Brudzinski's sign Involuntary flexion of the knee and hip, upon passive flexion of the neck.

bruissement That purring hum heard upon auscultation.

bruit A blowing sound heard upon auscultation.

placental bruit When auscultating the pregnant

uterus, a soft purr is heard in synchrony with the maternal pulse.

Brushfield spots Yellow or pale spots at the peripheral iris of some children with Down's syndrome.

brushing The rehabilitative technique to achieve tactile stimulation of patients with central nervous system damage.

Bruton's immunodeficiency X-linked agammaglobulinemia.

bruxism Grinding the teeth, either in tension or in sleep. This habit, which may be unconsciously done, often damages dental tissue, requiring that a dental appliance be worn at night.

Bryant's traction On a Bradford frame, weights pull the supine child's legs vertically, with his/her weight as countertraction. These children, under 2 years of age, should not be over-pulled.

bubonic plague A highly-infectious disease, characterized by lymph adenopathy, pneumonia, severe toxic symptoms, and a high fatality rate. The "Black Death" reached epidemic proportions in the Middle Ages.

bucardia Cor bovinum — severe cardiomegaly.

buccula A double chin. Redundant obesity beneath the chin.

Buck's extension Traction, using adhesive mole-skin on the lower legs, to achieve force in the long axis of the limbs.

bucnemia Tense, inflammatory edema of the leg(s).

Budd-Chiari syndrome Abdominal pain, ascites, hepatomegaly, nausea with emesis, splenomegaly — seen with occlusion of hepatic veins.

Buerger's disease Thromboangiitis obliterans — a chronic, occlusive condition, seen in males with tobacco abuse. Symptoms of thrombosis, exquisite pain in peripheral, cyanotic extremities (which worsens at night), and diminished temperature perception may lead to gangrenous involvement. Many must undergo amputation.

bulbomimic reflex Contraction of facial muscles in response to pressure on the ophthalmic globe(s).

bulimia nervosa Bulimarexia, lycorexia. A psychiatric disorder in which binge eating is followed by self-induced vomiting and/or laxative

abuse. Some patients will also suffer from the comorbidity of anorexia nervosa. Affected are those young women with a history of childhood maladjustment, depression, family conflict, obesity, impulse control problems, and/or compulsive traits. As many as 20,000 calories may be ingested at one sitting. Most bulimics are near normal weight, or above. Psychotherapy is the treatment of choice.

bullae Of multiple etiology, this may be serous or hemorrhagic, leading to hemolysis, edema, hypoalbuminemia, and hemoconcentration. Shock, hypotension, lactic acidosis, and/or hemolysis lead to anemia. A bullus is a vesicle >1/2 cm.

bullous pemphigoid Benign, autoimmune vesicles which erupt on geriatric skin and in serum. Oral lesions may appear, and pruritus is common. Prednisone is the drug of choice.

Bunnell block An orthotic device which prevents the flexion of selected joints during postoperative rehabilitation.

buphthalmia Buphthalmos — congenital infantile glaucoma which may arrest itself, or cause blindness.

Burkitt's lymphoma Seen in Central Africa, a malignant growth which causes bone-damaging tumors of the jaw.

burning foot syndrome That noted in chronic renal failure or vitamin deficiency.

burn Tissue injury from chemical, electric, radioactive, or thermal agents. Shock must be diligently guarded against, regardless of the degree. All victims should receive tetanus prophylaxis. The first aid of choice is ice water immersion. If school children find themselves on fire, all are taught to: "STOP, DROP, AND ROLL!" Shock is the complication which leads to the expiration of these patients. Transfer to a burn center is the intervention of choice. (The Shriner's Hospitals in the U.S. are known for their state-of-the-art pediatric burn care — at no charge.)

chemical burn That caused by caustic, corrosive agents (acid or alkali).

electric burn Voltage often causes extensive internal damage. If not lethal, amputation may be required.

fireworks burn Needless, extensive damage

which may progress to tetanus and/or amputation.

ophthalmic burn Contact burn from chemical, electrical, radioactive, or thermal agents.

radiation burn That caused by overexposure to X-rays and energy rays.

respiratory burn That resulting from the inhalation of hot gases/flames. Arterial blood gases (ABGs) with carboxyhemoglobin greater than 5 requires that the patient receive intubation with ventilatory management and positive airway pressure.

thermal burn The result of contact with hot fluids/items/flames.

burnout Emotional despair and physical exhaustion — which often leads to illness. Nurses are at increased risk for mounting stress, as heightened technology, home health, liability, and staff cuts compromise quality care. This response is more frequently seen among those who do shift work. Radiographic overexposure compromising the sharpness of the X-ray.

bursa A cavity or pad in the connective tissue of the joint.

Burton's line In chronic lead poisoning, that blue line bordering the gums.

butyroid Consistency resembling butter.

bypass That route which circumvents the usual pathway. The shunt or heart-lung machine which diverts circulation in open-heart procedures.

- cachexia** Malnutrition which has reached the status of syntexis — tissue destruction.
- cancerous cachexia** That seen in malignancy.
- hypophysiopriva** A result of pituitary loss of function in the cachectic patient.
- lymphatic cachexia** That state seen in Hodgkin's disease.
- pituitary cachexia** Simmond's disease — that caused by atrophy of the pituitary.
- strumipriva cachexia** Thyroidectomy-related syntexis.
- cachinnation** Hysterical laughter to excess.
- cacogeusia** An objectionable taste in the mouth.
- cacoplactic** That initiating morbid growth, incapable of normal formation.
- cacorhythmic** That which is irregular in rhythm.
- cacosmia** Kakosmia — an odor which is objectionable.
- cacotrophy** Malnutrition.
- cadaver** The body which has expired.
- cadaverine** That malodorous product of bacterial decomposition of proteins — as in cystinuria.
- cadmiosiis** Pneumoconiosis caused by the inhalation of cadmium dust. This may be an occupational hazard.
- caduceus** The insignia of the medical profession.
- caelotherapy** That therapy which utilizes religious symbolism and concepts.
- café au lait spots** Patchy areas of skin, which are suggestive of neurofibromatosis when greater than six.
- caffeine intoxication** Caffeine poisoning with symptoms of nervousness, facial flushing, insomnia, palpitations, anxiety, trembling, and/or depression.
- Caffey's disease** Infantile cortical hyperostosis, and abnormal growth of subperiosteal bone occurring with systemic manifestations.
- caintophobia** Cenotophobia — a morbid fear of creativity.
- caisson disease** Decompression illness, bends, diver's paralysis. Rapid ascension by deep sea divers places them at risk for this condition — when nitrogen saturates their tissues. Neurological symptoms accompany excruciating joint pain, burning pruritus, coughing with a burning sensation in the lungs. The treatment of choice for this lethal disease is recompression/decompression in a hyperbaric chamber — where relief may be felt at once.
- calcaneodynia** Calcanodynia, pain in the heel(s).
- calcaroid** Calcium deposit(s) in the brain.
- calcemia** Hypercalcemia — increased calcium in the blood.
- calcicosis** Pneumoconiosis caused by the inhalation of marble dust.
- calcification** Organic tissue hardened by lime salts.
- arterial calcification** Calcium deposits on arterial walls.
- metastatic calcification** Seen in parathyroid disease and osteomalacia, soft tissue hardened by transfer of calcium from bone tissue.
- Mönckeberg's calcification** Calcium deposits within the arterial walls.
- calcific tendinitis** Calcium deposits in a chronically painful tendon(s) of the shoulder.
- calcipriva** Absence or deficiency of calcium.
- calcium channel blockers** Calcium channel antagonists, medications which decrease the influx of calcium into muscle cells — thereby decreasing arterial resistance and myocardial demand for oxygen. This group of drugs is valuable in treating chronic effort-associated angina pectoris, as well as angina pectoris with coronary artery spasms. Rebound hypotension should be carefully monitored.
- calculifragous** Disintegration of a pathological concretion (a stone composed of mineral salts).
- calculus** The tendency to develop stones.
- calculus** A stone, a pathological formation within the human body.
- biliary calculus** Cholelithiasis, gallbladder stone(s).
- dental calculus** Dental plaque.
- hemic calculus** A blood clot.
- renal calculus** Urolithiasis, nephrolithiasis.
- calefacient** That which provides warmth to the body, calorifacient.
- caliectasis** Caliectasis, dilation of the renal calyx.
- callomania** Delusional belief in one's own beauty. The unrealistic attraction to an object or to another because of its/his/her beauty.
- caloricity** That power of developing and maintaining body heat and energy.
- calyx** A cup/tulip-shaped cavity or organ, a calix.
- camphoromania** A pathological obsession for

- camphor.
- camptocormia** Campospasm, camptospasm — that habitual flexion of the trunk when erect.
- camptodactylia** The permanent flexion contraction of the digits.
- camptomelic dwarfism** Craniofacial anomalies, costal defects, scapular hypoplasia of the neonate. Etiology unknown, death occurs in infancy.
- Camurati-Engelmann disease** Diaphyseal dysplasia.
- cancellated** Reticulated, porous, perforated.
- cancericidal** That which kills malignant cells.
- cancerophobia** An exaggerated fear of cancer, by one who is well.
- cancrem** Gangrenous oral, nasal, or pudendal membranes.
- candidiasis** Moniliasis, mycodermomycosis — an infection involving the bronchi, esophagus, trachea, mouth, lungs, nails, skin, vagina by any *Candida* species. Involvement of the trachea becomes definitive for HIV disease.
- cannabis** Marijuana — an illicit street drug.
- cannibalism** The ultimate psychotic aberration — in which a human consumes human flesh, following its demise. This fusion of self rarely occurs in prolonged starvation states with no hope of survival.
- cannulation** The insertion of tubing into a body orifice — an invasive procedure.
- cantholysis** Widening the palpebral slit with an incision at the optic canthus.
- Cantor tube** Introduction of a radio-opaque tube into the intestinal tract, via the nasogastric route. A mercury-filled tip weights the tube, facilitating its placement. Intestinal decompression is the goal.
- capacitation** Enabling one to achieve his/her potential.
- Capgras' syndrome** The "illusion of doubles" — the delusion that one's true self has been replaced by impostors, resulting in defensive, negativistic reactions toward others. This may be noted in those with organic brain and schizophrenic pathology.
- capillariasis** Philippine infestation of the small intestines by roundworms.
- capillaritis** Telangiitis — capillary inflammation.
- capillary blood gases** Estimated arterial blood gases in premature neonates.
- capital** In reference to the head.
- Caplan's syndrome** Rheumatoid arthritis, rheumatoid pneumoconiosis, as seen in coal miners, accompanied by anergy, diabetes mellitus, progressive, massive pulmonary fibrosis.
- capotement** A splashing sound heard upon auscultation.
- capsitis** Inflamed capsulitis of the crystalline lens.
- capsulectomy** Surgical excision of a capsule.
- capsuloplasty** Plastic surgery of a joint capsule.
- capsulorrhaphy** The suturing of a joint capsule, or tear.
- capsulotome** An instrument for incising the crystalline lens capsule.
- caput** Head — the chief extremity of an organism.
- caput gallinaginis** Colliculus seminalis — the round extension on the urethral floor.
- caput medusae** Venous plexus encircling the umbilicus — as seen in portal vein obstruction.
- caput succedaneum** Temporary edema occurring on the presenting part in childbirth.
- carbohydrate loading** Dietary manipulation to achieve an enhanced amount of glycogen in athletes' muscle tissue, preparatory to high-intensity endurance events.
- carbon dioxide (CO₂) inhalation therapy** A respiratory stimulant when mixed with oxygen (O₂).
- carbonemia** Excessive carbonic acid in the circulation.
- carbon monoxide poisoning** Carboxyhemoglobin (COHb) forms in the circulation because carbon monoxide (CO) has a greater affinity for hemoglobin (Hgb) than does oxygen (O₂). Death may occur in one minute to two hours, depending on the concentration. Cherry red coloring is the pathognomonic sign. Dilated pupils, dizziness, dyspnea, headache, prominent heartbeat, nausea, throbbing temples, tinnitus, syncope, and/or weakness may be observed. Oxygen should be administered — under hyperbaric pressure if available. It may be necessary to transfuse the patient. Neurological involvement may persist indefinitely (aberration of the senses, blindness, brain damage, muscle spasms, obsessive compulsive disorder, paralysis). If this was psychiatrically judged to be a lethal sui-

cide attempt, the patient must be confined to a psychiatric unit until psychiatric evaluation can be conducted.

carbon tetrachloride (CCl₄) poisoning Inhalation of this cleaning agent may cause death. Artificial respiration with oxygen is to be given STAT, and contaminated clothing removed. Acute atrophy of the kidneys and liver becomes the major damage from this toxicity.

carbonuria Carbon excretion/presence in the urine.

carcinecrosis A malignant ulcer.

carcinogen That which causes cancer.

carcinogenic Cancerogenic, canceric — that which produces cancer.

carcinoid syndrome Symptoms produced by cancer-causing tumors following metastasis, may include signs of abdominal pain, diarrhea, facial flushing extending to the neck, facial/periorbital edema, hypoproteinemia, hypotension, tachycardia, valvular lesions, weight loss.

carcinolysis Destruction of malignant cells. Extirpation of accessible malignant tumors is mandatory.

carcinoma (CA) Cancer — malignancy, a cancerous growth.

bronchogenic carcinoma A pulmonary malignancy originating in the bronchus. The etiology is tobacco abuse.

embryonal carcinoma A malignant teratoma.

epidermoid carcinoma A surface malignancy.

glandular carcinoma An adenocarcinoma.

lipomatous carcinoma Fatty tissue cancer.

medullary carcinoma A soft malignancy with a predominance of cells lacking in fibrous tissue.

melanotic carcinoma Highly malignant cancer which contains melanin cells.

pancreatic carcinoma Among the prominent risk factors for this form of cancer, tobacco abuse has been firmly established, in those with a history of smoking.

carcinoma in situ (CIS) A nonextensive epithelial malignancy, confined to its cells, within the basement tissue.

carcinomatophobia That exaggerated fear of malignancy in the well patient (pt).

carcinomatosis Carcinosis — widespread dissemination of malignancy throughout the body.

carcinosarcoma That malignancy which includes

both carcinomatous and sarcomatous features.

cardiac arrest Asystole — sudden cardiac standstill.

cardiac atrophy Fatty degeneration of heart tissue.

cardiac compensation That reserve power of the heart to make up for impaired valvular functioning.

cardiac cycle The entire function of the heart — from one atrial systole to the beginning of the next.

cardiac failure That which follows the heart's inability to sustain circulation.

cardiac insufficiency Failure of the heart to provide adequate circulatory output.

cardiac neurosis Preoccupation that one has heart disease — in the absence of medical confirmation.

cardiac reflex Change in heart rate. (No cardiac thrill is ever "innocent".)

cardiac standstill Asystole (often preceded by ventricular fibrillation). Cardiac arrest.

cardiac tamponade Constriction of the pericardium by inflammatory changes or fluid accumulation. These anxious, confused, and even combative patients will present with profound dyspnea — even with normal breath sounds. In medical conditions, the blood pressure remains within normal limits. That which is due to trauma or rupture of the aorta/myocardium will result in profound hypotension. Pulsus paradoxus is the most significant clinical sign. Pericardiocentesis is the emergency treatment (and confirmatory sign) of this life-threatening complication.

cardiac tumors Those malignant neoplasms which include angiosarcoma, fibrosarcoma, leiomyosarcoma, liposarcoma, lymphoma, malignant fibrous histiocytoma, malignant teratoma, neurogenic sarcoma. Primary benign cardiac tumors include fibroma, hemangioma, lipoma, lymphangioma, myxoma, neurofibroma, papillary fibroelastoma, rhabdomyoma, teratoma. Fibroma, rhabdomyoma, and teratoma are generally pediatric tumors.

cardialgia Paroxysmal, substernal or epigastric pain.

cardiasthenia Neurasthenia with chest complaints.

cardiasthma Dyspnea caused by cardiopathy.

cardiectasia Cardiectasis — dilatation of the heart.

cardiectomy Fundusectomy — gastrectomy of the cardiac portion of the stomach.

cardinal Of vital importance, essence.

cardinal symptoms Blood pressure, temperature, pulse, respirations (BP, TPR).

cardiacatheterization An invasive, diagnostic examination of the heart structures and functioning. Cardiac catheterization assesses each chamber's pressure, cardiac output, and oxygenation.

cardiocele Herniation of the heart through the diaphragm or wound.

cardiocentesis That surgical incision or stab wound of the heart developed in an attempt to intervene in cardiac tamponade or other cardiac crises.

cardiocirrhosis Cardiopathy complicated by portal cirrhosis.

cardiodilator That instrument which dilates the cardia of the gastroesophageal junction.

cardiodynia Mediastinal pain.

cardioesophageal reflux Gastric regurgitation into the esophagus due to obesity, pregnancy, or incompetent esophageal sphincter (which may present with only respiratory symptomatology). Esophagitis often results.

cardiogenic shock The lethal syndrome of inadequate circulation because of deficient cardiac output. At risk for cardiomyopathy, cardiac trauma, heart failure, hypoxemia, impaired cellular metabolism, left ventricular failure, diminished tissue perfusion, poor cardiac output, and acidosis, these patients are candidates for multiple systems organ failure (MSOF).

cardiolysis The surgical ligation of constrictions in adhesive mediastinopericarditis, with costal and sternal resection.

cardiomalacia Softening of the myocardium.

cardiomegaly Megacardia, megalocardia — enlargement of the heart.

cardiomotility Contractility of the heart.

cardiomyoliposis Fatty degeneration of the myocardium.

cardiomyopathy Irreversible disease of the heart muscle. Often, the left ventricle becomes so dilated, it leaves this muscle too thin and weak

to contract efficiently. This is classified as Class I: Asymptomatic; Class II: Fatigue/dyspnea upon moderate exertion; Class III: Fatigue/dyspnea upon minimal exertion. Improvement follows rest; Class IV: Symptomatic at rest.

alcoholic cardiomyopathy Dilatation attributed to alcohol abuse.

congestive cardiomyopathy That associated with congestive heart failure and left ventricular hypertrophy.

dilated cardiomyopathy That rare, lethal effect to chemotherapy which may have been received years prior to the present myocardial anomalies. These patients may present with chest complaints, exertional dyspnea, fatigue, hypotension, palpitations, premature ventricular contractions, left ventricular "heave" (abnormal pulsations). These patients are at high risk for congestive heart failure, and their prognoses are guarded. Jugular vein distention/peripheral edema are signs of right-sided heart failure. Heparinization is indicated to prevent thrombus formation. (Poor organ perfusion affects other systems as well.) A heart transplant may become necessary.

hypertrophic cardiomyopathy Idiopathic hypertrophic subaortic stenosis (IHSS). Often familial, this syndrome includes atrial fibrillation, chest pain, congestive heart failure, dyspnea, dizziness, fatigue, syncope. Half of these patients expire.

parasitic cardiomyopathy That caused by the infestation by vectors of the myocardium.

restrictive cardiomyopathy The rarest form — constrictive inflexibility of heart muscle, seen more commonly in Africa. Signs and symptoms of heart failure may develop as the ventricular walls hypertrophy. Supportive therapy includes anticoagulation (if indicated), diuresis, and corticosteroid therapy. Surgical procedures may be appropriate for some patients.

cardiomyotomy The surgical approach to cardiospasm (achalasia of the cardia).

cardionecrosis Necrobiosis of heart tissue. Degeneration of cardiac tissue.

cardiopathy All of the heart diseases.

cardiopericarditis Inflammation of the pericardium and myocardium.

cardiophobia An exaggerated fear of cardiopa-

thy, in the status of confirmed health.
cardioplegia Cardiac arrest achieved surgically under cardiopulmonary bypass — in order to decrease the oxygen demands of the myocardium.

cardioptosis Coronary prolapse.

cardiopulmonary arrest An abrupt cessation of heartbeat and spontaneous respirations. The sudden absence of effective ventilation and systemic perfusion.

irreversible cardiopulmonary arrest The presence of decomposition, dependent lividity, rigor mortis.

cardiopulmonary bypass (CPBP) Employed in open heart surgery, when a bloodless field is required, this heart-lung machine enables the circulation and oxygenation to continue functioning.

cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) Basic life support. If available in the community, *first* activate the emergency medical service. In order to oxygenate the heart, brain, and other vital organs, one or two rescuers provide mouth-to-mouth artificial respiration in conjunction with external chest compression. Interruptions may not exceed 6 seconds. These efforts are maintained until the patient recovers, the EMS arrives, the victim is pronounced to have expired, or the rescuer(s) is completely exhausted and unable to continue. In terms of survival with quality of life, CPR is a desperate effort which saves only a limited few. CPR is unsuccessful in most cases. Potentially lifesaving, this technique is often revised, and continues to present ethical dilemmas for medicine and for society.

cardiorrhexis Herniation of the heart.

cardiohyrototoxicosis Cardiomyopathy attributed to hyperthyroidism.

cardiovalvulotome That instrument used for the surgical excision of valvular tissue.

cardioversion Elective defibrillation under oxygen and amnestic sedation to convert cardiac rhythmias to normal sinus rhythm, with atrial and ventricular synchronization. This should be administered only in emergencies when potassium and other methods have failed.

Cardioversion is contraindicated in sinus tachycardia or arrhythmias caused by digitalis toxicity

(other than ventricular fibrillation). It is possible for the cardioverter to induce lethal ventricular fibrillation resistant to further cardioversion.

There will remain an amnestic effect from the conscious sedation.

Cargile membrane Rarely used, this material may be required to completely close a defect in the dura mater of the patient undergoing neurosurgery.

caries Tooth decay.

carminative That agent which prevents the formation of digestive gas.

carnophobia An exaggerated aversion to meat.

Caroli syndrome That characterized by segmental cystic dilatation of intrahepatic bile ducts, complicated by cholangitis, cholecystitis, and rare cystic neoplasm.

carotenemia Xanthemia, carotinemia, carotinoses — the benign condition of pseudojaundice, in which the conjunctivae are not jaundiced.

carotid The artery (2) which arises from the aorta to supply the head and neck.

carotid cavernous fistula The cause of fibromuscular dysplasia, iatrogenic complications (cranial dissections), ruptured cavernous aneurysm. The optic findings are visual loss or blindness, with dilated ophthalmic veins.

carpal tunnel syndrome Weakness and pain caused by abnormal pressure (from any source), on the median nerve of the hand. This condition does not represent pathology. The predisposing conditions are those of being female, having arthritis, or diabetes mellitus. Following surgery, the patient should not return to the aggravating, repetitive stress occupation which produced this problem. Occasionally, a secondary gain may encourage these symptoms (sx).

carphology Carphologia, floccillation, floccillation. These moribund signs often may be seen in patients with extreme exhaustion and/or in extremis — involuntary picking at the bedclothes, delirium, et al.

carpedal spasm Extension of the feet, legs, and elbows, accompanied by flexion of the fingers at the metacarpal, phalangeal joints.

carpoptosis Wrist drop.

Carrel-Dakin treatment Intermittent wound irrigations, using Dakin's solution.

- carrier** An organism, asymptomatic, or diseased person who harbors a communicable organism.
- genetic carrier** Chromosomal inheritance.
- incubatory carrier** One who harbors and transmits micro-organisms during his/her incubation period.
- Carrión's disease** That infectious disease seen in South America. Acute, febrile anemia is followed by a nodular, dermal eruption. Bartonellosis is transmitted by the sandfly.
- cardidynia** Carotodynia — pain elicited by the application of pressure to the carotic artery.
- cascade** A series of stages.
- cast** Plaster (or other molded material) immobilization for many purposes. An extremity can be lost if assessment of the circulation within the cast is not accurate — which becomes litigious.
- body cast** Applied from the chest to the hips, these patients may be confined to bed.
- spica cast** That applied to both legs to keep them in abduction (apart). The abduction bar must never be used to lift the patient. If plaster, this cast should be petalled. In all casts, any bleeding should be noted, and a line drawn in ink, at the edges of the blood. Later, this will indicate if the bleeding has stopped (no blood is noted outside the line), or if bleeding continues.
- castration anxiety** Exaggerated concern about injury to the genitalia.
- casualty** Accidents leading to death of the victims.
- casuistics** The use of moral ethics to determine right and wrong. The statistics of morbidity/mortality (M&M).
- catabolism** The destruction of tissue in reverse metabolism, as may be seen in anorexia nervosa, and starvation states.
- cataplexy** A trance in which the psychotic patient fails to respond to the environment.
- catalyst** That agent which stimulates a reaction, but does not enter into it.
- catamenia** Menstruation.
- cataplexy** The loss of muscle control which lasts briefly while one is in the midst of a strong emotion. This is seen when one is "weak with laughter".
- cataract** Opacity of the lens of the eye. Following surgical excision, the patient may be given an intraocular lens (IOL) as an implantation.
- catatonia** A severe, stuporous state, in which the patient may be unresponsive with psychomotor deficits — even if up and about. The etiology may be medical or schizophrenic.
- waxy catatonia** If the limb(s) of a catatonic patient are positioned, this position will be maintained.
- Stauder's catatonia** Neuroleptic malignant syndrome (NMS), malignant hyperpyrexia, malignant hyperthermia — an extremely critical reaction to neuroleptic agents (antipsychotics). Stupor, catatonic rigidity, labile blood pressure, profuse diaphoresis, hyperthermia, incontinence, and dyspnea may progress to death.
- catatonic rigidity** Rigid posturing resists all outside efforts to be moved.
- catatonic stupor** Marked reduction in activity, spontaneity, and reactivity to one's environment.
- catatricrotism** That cardiac condition which reveals a third impulse manifested on the electrocardiogram, following the heartbeat.
- catchment area** That geographical area served by a given health facility.
- catharsis** Purgative laxation. The verbal release of deep feelings, accompanied by appropriate affect, guided by a qualified therapist.
- catheter** Invasive tubing inserted into the body to achieve instillation or drainage.
- arterial catheter** That which measures arterial pressure and obtains arterial blood samples.
- central venous catheter** That situated in the superior vena cava to monitor central venous pressure, to obtain venous samples, and/or to administer hyperalimentation.
- double channel catheter** A double lumen tube which permits simultaneous drainage and intake.
- Foley catheter** Indwelling drainage tubing with a 5–30cc balloon, to secure positioning. The balloon is inflated with 5 *or* 30 cc sterile water (H₂O), through the lumen which does *not* drain urine. To remove this catheter, aspirate the correct amount of water from the balloon. Never cut off the end! Some hospitals routinely culture all catheter tips.
- intravenous catheter** Angiocatheter for intravenous infusions and bolus medications.
- male catheter** Urinary drainage tubing with a tapered tip.

- pacing catheter** Arterio/venous catheter with pacemaker leads.
- pulmonary artery catheter** Facilitates measurement of cardiac output, pulmonary artery pressure(s), and pulmonary capillary wedge pressure.
- suprapubic catheter** Closed urinary drainage system, surgically inserted above the symphysis pubis, and sutured into place.
- Swan-Ganz catheter** Floated into position in the pulmonary artery, the balloon obstructs blood flow from the right heart to the lungs. Pressure readings are transmitted back from the left atrium.
- Tenckhoff peritoneal catheter** Utilized for peritoneal dialysis and continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis, this catheter is sutured into the peritoneum.
- triple-lumen catheter** A central catheter with three channels.
- vertebrated catheter** Sectioned tubing which becomes flexible when fitted together.
- catheterization** Insertion of a tube into cardiovascular organs, or into the bladder (an invasive procedure).
- cathexis** Mental/emotional energy used in concentration.
- catlin** A double-edged scalpel.
- catoptophobia** An exaggerated fear of reflecting surfaces.
- cat-scratch fever** Pasteurella multocida infection. Febrile lymphadenitis, transmitted by cats.
- Caucasian** The white race of Europe, Africa, and Asia.
- causalgia** Damage to the nerve fibers, which produces extreme pain of organic or psychological origin.
- caustic** That alkali agent which destroys tissue.
- cauterization** Destruction of tissue by caustic chemicals, electrocautery, or freezing.
- celiac sprue** A chronic pediatric disease with an intestinal mucosal lesion. Known also as celiac disease, or gluten-induced enteropathy, compliance with the ordered gluten-free diet is difficult to maintain, but a therapy of choice. Non-tropical sprue, gluten intolerance, gluten-sensitive enteropathy.
- celiocentesis** That surgical puncture of the abdomen. Paracentesis may be performed.
- celiohysterectomy** Development of an incision into the uterus, via an abdominal approach.
- celioma** A tumor within the abdomen.
- celiomyalgia** A rheumatic, abdominal pain.
- celiomyositis** Inflammation of the abdominal muscles.
- celiopathy** Any abdominal pathology.
- celiorrhaphy** Laparorrhaphy — suturing the abdominal wall.
- celiosalpingectomy** Excision of the fallopian tubes via an abdominal approach.
- celioscope** An endoscope — which visualizes a body cavity.
- celiotomy** A laparotomy — in which prompt diagnosis and treatment of intraperitoneal/retroperitoneal abnormality is imperative.
- cell-mediated immunity** A component of the immature response is interpreted through specific activated lymphocytes.
- celosomia** Congenital herniation of fetal viscera, in the patient with a fissured sternum.
- Celsius scale** The centigrade scale used to denote temperature. Both centigrade and Fahrenheit scales are used in hospitals. To convert a centigrade reading to a Fahrenheit translation, multiple it by 9/5, and add 32. To transpose a Fahrenheit fever to Celsius, subtract 32, then multiply by 5/9. “C” or “F” follows the reading.
- cenesthesia** The sensation of well-being — that of being alive and well.
- cenesthopathia** Cenesthopathy — general malaise.
- cenotophobia** Gaiotophobia — an exaggerated aversion to that which is new.
- ensor** A psychic inhibition that prevents abhorrent, subconscious ideas/impulses from being expressed, unless in a recognized form.
- central core disease** A rare form of benign polymyopathy. Characteristics of this inherited condition include delayed walking, hypotonia, nonprogressive weakness.
- central line** An intravenous access device which permits immediate entry into the circulatory system of the critical patient.
- central venous pressure (CVP)** Pressure within the superior vena cava. When low, reduced blood volume suggests fluid loss or hemor-

- rhage*. When high, circulatory overload might signal congestive heart failure.
- centrosclerosis** Bone tissue within the bone marrow space.
- cephalgia** Cephalodynia, headache.
- cephaledema** Cephalomegaly — swelling of the head.
- cephalhematocele** A tumor containing blood, which communicates with the dural sinus(es).
- cephalic** Cranial, superior.
- cephalocaudal pattern of development** That maturation principle that coordination, motor development, and control progress cephalocaudally (from the head down).
- cephalocele** Herniation of the brain from the cranium.
- cephalocentesis** Surgical puncture of the skull.
- cephalohemometer** An instrument which indicates changes in intracranial blood pressure (ICP).
- cephalomeningitis** Inflammation of the cerebral meninges — a mandatory, reportable disease in the United States.
- cephalonia** Cephalomegaly accompanied by mental retardation.
- cephalopathy** Any pathology of the brain/head.
- cephalopelvic disproportion** That status in which the fetus' head is larger than the mother's pelvic outlet.
- cephaloplegia** Muscular paralysis of the head and/or neck.
- cephaloscope** That instrument used for auscultation of the head.
- cephalosporin** That class of antibiotics which is potent and readily available within the circulation soon after intravenous administration. The cross-allergenicity of penicillin and cephalosporin places patients sensitive to one at risk for the other. Patients receiving any of the broad-spectrum antibiotics may develop life-threatening pseudomembranous colitis. These patients should be followed closely for idiosyncrasies. These medications should be discontinued if any of these symptoms appear. Antihistamines, corticosteroids, etc., may be indicated. Nephrotoxic/ototoxic side effects may be crucial — destructive of kidney tissue and the hearing at the same time. Superinfection may also occur in prolonged use. These drugs are contraindicated in the presence of markedly impaired renal function or colitis. Glucosuria may register a false positive. Anaphylaxis remains a lethal risk among the cephalosporins/penicillins.
- cephalothoracopagus** Conjoined twins fused at the head/thorax.
- cephalotome** An instrument used in cephalotomy — cranial dissection of the expired fetus in utero, to facilitate delivery of the impacted infant.
- cephalotrypsis** Trephination of the skull to extract a portion of the cranium.
- ceratome** A scalpel used to divide the cornea(e).
- cerea flexibilitas** Waxy flexibility seen in patients with catatonic schizophrenia.
- cerebellitis** Cerebellar inflammation.
- cerebellar degeneration** Bilateral arm/leg ataxia, diplopia, dysarthria, or vertigo may be initial symptoms. Nervous signs may demonstrate dementia, extensor plantar signs, nystagmus, ophthalmoplegia. Cerebellar atrophy may precede the advent of carcinoma.
- cerebral anoxia** Insufficient oxygen to the brain, resulting in brain damage if not reversed in 5 minutes.
- cerebral concussion** A "bruised brain" with symptomatology which spans from vertigo to unconsciousness to shock. Report unequal pupils at once.
- cerebral hemorrhage** Bleeding into the brain — the result of a rupture of diseased/sclerotic blood vessels, in the presence of hypertension.
- cerebral palsy (CP)** Little's disease, cerebral spastic infantile paralysis. The loss of one's ability to control movements, due to symmetrical, bilateral, nonprogressive paralysis as a result of developmental defects in the brain, or of traumatic brain damage. This impairment may be spastic, athetoid, ataxic, or mixed. These children are often remarkably patient.
- cerebration** Mental activity.
- cerebritis** Inflammation of the cerebrum.
- cerebromeningitis** Inflammation of the cerebrum and membranes — a reportable disease in the United States.
- cerebropathy** Cerebrosis — any disease of the brain.
- cerebropsychosis** Mental illness caused by cere-

bral lesions.

cerebroscope An ophthalmoscope capable of diagnosing pathology of the brain.

cerebrospinal axis The central nervous system (CNS).

cerebrotomy Incision and drainage of an abscess in the brain. Dissection of the brain.

cerebrovascular accident (CVA) Apoplexy, stroke. That pathology within the brain which accompanies hemorrhagic/ischemic disorders, in the presence of hypertension.

cerebral hemorrhage Intracerebral hemorrhage; Subarachnoid hemorrhage.

cerebral infarction Atherothrombotic event; Cardioembolic thrombus.

transischemic attack (TIA) That in which all symptoms are promptly reversed. This should be regarded as a serious warning of an impending cerebral vascular event.

cervical cerclage Ligation of an incompetent cervix during pregnancy to prevent spontaneous abortion, or premature delivery prior to viability of the fetus.

cervical fat pad The "buffalo hump" noted at the upper back, caused by the excessive production of adrenocortical hormone.

cervical spondylosis Osteoarthritis/degenerative arthritis — of the vertebra(e) of the neck.

cervicectomy Surgical excision of the uterine cervix, the cervix uteri.

cervicitis Inflamed cervix uteri.

cervicocolpitis Cervicovaginitis — infection of the cervix and vagina.

cervicodynia Cervical neuralgia — cramping neck pain.

Cesarean hysterectomy Resection of the uterus immediately following the Cesarean delivery of the baby.

Cesarean section Porro's operation, cesarotomy.

cervical Cesarean section Surgical delivery of the infant, placenta and membranes, through an extraperitoneal incision immediately above the cervix.

classic Cesarean section Surgical delivery of the baby, placenta, and membranes via an intraperitoneal abdominal incision.

low transverse Cesarean section A pelvic approach in which there is decreased incidence of fetal and maternal morbidity/mortality.

postmortem Cesarean section Surgical delivery of an unborn fetus immediately following maternal demise. This must be performed within 15 minutes of death, in order to save the unborn infant.

Cestan-Chenais syndrome That neurological disorder produced by a pontobulbar lesion of the brain.

cestodiasis Tapeworm infestation.

Chaddock's reflexes Extension of the great toe when the outer dorsum of the foot is stroked — indicative of corticospinal tract pathology. Fanning of the fingers with flexion of the wrist may be elicited upon pressure of the palmaris longus tendon.

Chagas' heart disease American trypanosomiasis is rare in the United States, but may be seen in Latin Americans who come from areas where this is endemic. This condition presents with arterioventricular block, congestive heart failure, angina pectoris, conduction abnormality(s), ventricular tachycardia, sudden death. The subtle clinical picture may mimic myocardial infarction, aneurysm, coronary artery disease, and/or idiopathic cardiomyopathy. Late manifestations may include achalasia, megacolon, cardiac pathology, chronic myocarditis. Cardiac involvement may progress to complete atrioventricular block. Akinesia/dyskinesia may be noted. When myocardial involvement is widespread, dilated cardiomyopathy may appear. Life-threatening ventricular arrhythmias (and sudden death) may be the first manifestation of this complicated infectious process.

chalcosis Chronic copper poisoning with deposits in the tissues and lungs.

chalicosis Pneumoconiosis caused by stone cutting dust. Flint disease.

chalinoplasty Plastic surgery of the lips/mouth.

challenge A trial of medication, antigen — especially that to which the patient, by history, has reacted.

chalazion A meibomian cyst on the eyelid.

chancre Ulcus induratum, chancroid — a highly communicable syphilitic ulcer.

Chandler's disease Venous occlusion — bilateral idiopathic, aseptic necrosis of the adult femur(s). This ischemic compression may result from fluid retention.

- charcoal hemoperfusion** That inert, adsorbent material which is administered to those who are suffering from drug toxicity/overdosage.
- Charcot-Leyden crystals** Those found in asthmatic sputum, and in the feces of ambiasis.
- Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease** A hereditary disease with muscular, neural, progressive atrophy of the distal extremities. Peroneal muscular atrophy develops in pediatric boys. Although severely disabling, this disease is not fatal. The etiology is unknown.
- Charcot's joint** Joint pathology, characterized by hypermobility, associated with injury/disease to the spinal cord. Joint instability and deformity are seen in this neurogenic arthropathy — in which decalcification occurs, and pain is rare.
- Charcot's triad** Intention tremor, nystagmus, and scanning speech as seen in some cases of multiple sclerosis.
- check** To verify and confirm the status. To arrest the course of an event or phenomenon.
- Chédiak-Higashi syndrome** An inherited, lethal, metabolic, pediatric disorder which presents with photophobia, pale optic fundi, and partial albinism. Symptoms progress as lymphoma, with death occurring between the ages of 5–10 years.
- cheilectomy** Surgical excision of the lip(s). Facilitation of joint mobility by surgical excision of abnormal bone tissue.
- cheilitis** Chelitis — inflammation of the lips.
- cheilognathopaltoschisis** That developmental anomaly with cleft palate(s), maxilla, upper lip.
- cheilophagia** Habitually biting one's lip.
- cheiloplasty** Plastic surgery on the lip(s).
- cheilorrhaphy** Surgical repair of cheiloschisis (cleft lip).
- cheilostomatoplasty** Restoration of the mouth through plastic surgery.
- cheilotomy** Chilotomy — partial excision of the lip(s).
- cheirospasm** Writer's cramp — chirospasm of muscles of the hand.
- chemabrasion** Chemexfoliation — the eradication of scars and abnormal pigmentation through destruction of superficial skin layers by chemosurgery.
- chemobiotic** Combination chemotherapeutic agent/antibiotic preparation.
- chemocautery** Chemosurgery — cauterization by chemical(s).
- chemocoagulation** Clotting achieved by chemical agents.
- chemonucleolysis** Spinal fusion surgically achieved by the injection of chymopapain ("meat tenderizer") into the herniated disks. This usually eliminates the need for spinal fusion and other surgical procedures on the spine.
- chemoradiotherapy** Adjunct treatment of malignant disease by drug/radiation protocols.
- chemoserotherapy** Combination of serum and medication, in prescription.
- chemosis** Conjunctival edema in the area of the cornea.
- chemothalamectomy** Administration of toxic chemicals which have a specific lethal effect upon the microorganism causing the brain pathology.
- cherophobia** An aversion to, or fear of, gait.
- Cheyne-Stokes respirations** A terminal, cyclical breathing pattern characterized by increasing frequency and depth of respirations, until a period of apnea ensues. Then the pattern resumes. This signals diencephalic dysfunction with depression of the frontal lobe, but may be present as a normal finding in pediatric patients.
- Chiari-Frommel syndrome** Amenorrhea coexisting with galactorrhoea, following pregnancy. This may be associated with a pituitary adenoma, androgen excess, and/or endocrine imbalance.
- childhood disintegrative disorder** Clinical loss of skills acquired prior to age 10 years — language, motor, play, sociality, toileting, et al. Abnormal functioning seen in the areas of social interaction, communication, and behavior. are early signs.
- Chinese restaurant syndrome** Transient symptoms of chest pain, diaphoresis, facial pressure, headache, and/or epigastric distress experienced with intake of excessive monosodium glutamate.
- chiralgia** Neuralgic, painful hand(s), in the absence of trauma.
- chirismus** Spasm of the hand muscles.
- chiromegaly** Hypertrophied wrists, hands, ankles, feet.
- chiroplasty** Plastic surgery of the hand.

Chlamydia(e) That genus of microorganisms once thought to be viruses, and which cause a wide scope of pathology, such as genital infections (resulting in sterility), inclusion conjunctivitis, trachoma, lymphogranuloma venereum, ornithosis. The most prevalent sexually-transmitted disease (STD), a resurgence of neurosyphilis, is appearing. A lumbar puncture must be performed if any neurological symptomatology is noted.

chloral hydrate poisoning The syndrome of toxicity includes depression/paralysis of the central nervous system, and hepatic toxicity. Emergency measures may involve Trendelenburg positioning, gastric lavage with coffee/tea (to provide caffeine), respiratory assist, and intravenous (IV) dextrose.

chlorhydria Excessive gastric hydrochloric acid.

chloridemia Chlorides in the circulation.

chloriduria Excessive urinary chlorides.

chloroma "Green" cancer — periosteal sarcoma within the cranial bones.

chloropenia Hypochloremia — a deficiency in chlorine.

chlorophane A yellow-green coloring of the retina(e).

cholangiectasis Dilatation of the bile ducts.

cholangiocarcinoma Malignant bile duct tissue.

cholangitis Angiocholitis — inflammation of the biliary vessels. Cholangiolitis.

primary sclerosing cholangitis A chronic inflammatory disorder of the biliary system, resulting in fibrotic structures and dilatation. This may result secondary to hepatic failure, and/or cholangiocarcinoma.

cholasma gravidarum Pigmentary skin discoloration occurring in pregnancy or in women on progestational agents for oral contraception.

cholecystalgia Biliary colic.

cholecystectasia Dilation of the gallbladder.

cholecystectomy Surgical excision of the acutely or chronically inflamed gallbladder, caused by lithiasis, bacteria, and/or chemical irritants. Cholecystectomy/cholecystostomy are the surgical procedures of choice.

cholecystitis Acute/chronic inflammation of the gallbladder. Symptoms may include abdominal pain (referred to the right shoulder), cholecystolithiasis, nausea, and/or jaundice.

cholecystolithotripsy Pulverizing calculi within the intact gallbladder — with/without a bath.

cholecystopathy All pathology involving the gallbladder.

choledocholithiasis A calculus within the common bile duct.

choledocholithotripsy Crushing calculi in the intact common bile duct.

cholelithiasis Formation of calculi in the gallbladder/common bile duct (some of which may be asymptomatic).

cholemesis Vomitus which contains bile.

cholemia Bile pigments in the circulation.

cholera Asiatic cholera — acute, bilious, and endemic diarrhea in 4 stages: 1. choleric stage: Anorexia, fever, general malaise, headache; 2. evacuation stage: Abdominal cramping, copious emesis from intractable vomiting, electrolyte imbalance, singultus, depression; 3. stage of collapse: Anuria, choleraemia, coma, dehydration, falling blood pressure, profuse diaphoresis, marked weight loss with cachexia, tachypnea with weak pulse; 4. stage of reaction: Erythema with urticaria. Unless complete recovery occurs from this stage, death ensues from dehydration and/or electrolyte imbalance.

choleric Unpredictably temperamental and irritable.

cholestasis Cholestasia — a blocked excretion of bile.

cholesterol A vital factor in metabolism and nutrition. At significant risk are those with familial history of premature coronary heart disease, hypertension, tobacco abuse, low high-density lipoproteins, cerebrovascular events, diabetes mellitus, morbid obesity.

cholesteroluria The urinary presence of cholesterol.

cholewerdin Biliverdin — that which imparts the appearance of jaundice.

chondralgia Chondrodynia — painful cartilage.

chondralloplasia Cartilage found in abnormal sites.

chondrectomy That surgical excision of cartilage.

chondritis Cartilaginous inflammation.

chondrocalcinosis Pseudogout — a chronic, recurrent arthritis biochemically different than, but clinically similar to, gout. In contrast, small joints are not involved, as is the knee.

chondrodysplasia Ollier's disease, chondroplasia, dyschondroplasia. This is an inherited growth disorder, characterized by bony growth at the epiphyses of the fingers, toes, long bones. Joint deformities, dwarfism, skeletal anomalies may be noted.

chondroma A painless, slow-growing, benign tumor of cartilage.

chondromalacia Softening of articular cartilage.

chondromatosis That slowly-growing, painless, cartilagenous tumor of the feet and/or hands.

chondro-osteodystrophy Congenital epiphyseal deformity which produces dwarfism, kyphosis, "pigeon breast".

chondropathy Any cartilagineous disease.

chondrosarcoma A rare, malignant cartilagenous tumor of the head/neck which grows slowly but aggressively.

chondrosternoplasty Surgical repair of a sternal deformity.

chondrotome A scalpel used to incise cartilage.

Chopart's amputation Disarticulation between the tarsal row of foot bones.

chorditis Inflammation of the vocal or spermatic cords.

chordoma A rare, vertebral neoplasm which may be fatal because of its hypertrophy and surgical inaccessibility. Bone tissue is relentlessly eroded.

chordotomy Cordotomy — surgical relief of severe pain, through the sectioning of any cord. A lateral spinal cord division.

chorea Involuntary, muscular, purposeless movements of many types — bizarre, dancing, imitative, intoxicated, mild, sudden, twitching, vermiform, violent. Some patients may have to be sedated.

Dubini's disease Bergeron's chorea, electric chorea, spasmus Dubini. This rare form is characterized by sudden, rhythmic contractions with violent movements, as though the patient has received an electric shock.

Henoch's chorea A hereditary central nervous system disease with progressive dementia and choreiform posturing. Prior to the onset of dementia, addictive behavior, checking rituals, depression, distrust, eccentricity, personality changes (irritability, impulsivity), sexual promiscuity, and other losses of self-control may be

noted. There is no effective therapy for loss of cognitive functioning. Death ensues during an intercurrent infection, or by suicide.

mimetic chorea Imitative movements noted in the bizarre movements.

pseudochorea A hysterical state in which choreiform movements are exhibited, but the disease is not present.

Sydenham's chorea Chorea minor, gravidarum chorea, St. Vitus' dance. An acute pediatric disease which might also be seen during pregnancy. Associated with rheumatic fever, contractions of the extremities and trunk impairment with speech or memory impairment may occur. Anxiety is prominent. The child may remain in school as long as advisable, while protected from injury.

choreoacanthocytosis Neuroacanthocytosis — chorea, dementia, dysphagia, lip-biting, obsessive compulsive disorder, peripheral neuropathy, and mood changes may accompany these psychopathological alterations.

choreoathetosis An extreme range of motion with abrupt, involuntary movements varying from hypertonia to hypotonia — as seen in cerebral palsy.

choreiform movements Rapid, interruptive, non-repetitive motions.

choreophrasia Repetition of meaningless phrases/words.

chorioamnionitis Inflammation of the membranes adjacent to the fetus in utero.

choriocarcinoma Chorioma, chorionepithelioma, deciduocarcinoma, deciduosarcoma, trophoblastoma — a rare and extremely malignant uterine neoplasm, etiology unknown.

choriocele Herniation of the ophthalmic choroid coat through a defect in the sclera(e).

choriomeningitis Cerebral meningitis with cellular infiltration.

lymphocytic choriomeningitis Acute central nervous system pathology of vital symptomatology — which may progress to acute septic meningitis.

chorioretinitis Inflammation of the choroid and retinal tissues of the eye. Choroidoretinitis.

choroideremia A hereditary sex-linked characteristic in which progressive night-blindness is manifested by the male members of the extend-

ed family.

choroidocyclitis Inflammation of the ciliary/choroid processes of the eye.

choroidoiritis Inflammation of the iris and choroid process.

Christian-Weber disease Nonsuppurative, nodular, febrile panniculitis.

Christmas disease Hemophilia B — a hereditary, sex-linked characteristic, seen in males.

chromaturia Abnormally-colored urine.

chromium poisoning Cramping diarrhea, pain, oral distaste. If medical intervention fails, death will occur due to uremia.

chromosome analysis Testing to determine a genetic disorder(s). This should be done in the presence of multiple anomalies of unknown etiology — especially if growth/mental retardation is noted. (All pediatric heights/weights must be graphed, if deviations are to be caught.) Girls with unexplained stature deficiency should be checked for Turner syndrome. In the face of appropriate family history and clinical findings, boys should be assessed for fragile X. A negative chromosome analysis does not rule out genetic disorders.

chronic disease The prolonged course of a condition with little progress/change in the disease state. The longer the duration without a diagnosis (dx), the more dismal the outcome.

chronic fatigue syndrome Epstein-Barr virus, Lyndonville syndrome, myalgic encephalomyelitis have all been identified as the same condition. Common symptoms include cytomegalovirus, diminished intelligence, lymphatic edema, elevated antibodies, fever, herpes simplex, interstitial pneumonitis, joint pain, myalgia, night sweats, pancytopenia, panic attacks, uveitis, visual problems, wide mood swings.

chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML) An adult form of the myriad leukemias. Distinctive to this category is the pathognomonic chromosomal anomaly Ph¹ (the Philadelphia chromosome). Unaware of illness, some of these patients may learn of their neoplastic pathology following a complete blood count (CBC). The treatment of choice includes cytotoxic chemotherapy in conjunction with bone marrow transplantation (BMT). There are various forms: chronic lym-

phatic leukemia (CLL); chronic B cell lymphatic leukemia (B cell CLL); chronic T cell lymphatic leukemia (T cell CLL); chronic myelomonocytic leukemia (CMML); hairy cell leukemia (HCL); prolymphocytic leukemia PLL); Sézary syndrome.

chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic obstructive airways disease (COAD), chronic obstructive lung disease (COLD) The diagnostic criterion is that history of exertional dyspnea, allowing less than half of the normal maximum breathing capacity. Chronic diseases which lead to this decreased ability of the lungs to ventilate, include asthma, bronchiolitis, bronchitis, pulmonary emphysema — all of which are exacerbated by tobacco abuse.

chronological Ordered sequencing, according to date and time.

Churg-Strauss syndrome Allergic granulomatosis/angiitis with respiratory tract involvement. This systematic, severe necrotizing vasculitis with pulmonary involvement, may be represented by a symmetrical neuropathy or mononeuritis multiplex. Eosinophilia, necrotizing granuloma, and severe asthma may be seen.

Chvostek's sign A tetanic reflex — a tap over the facial nerve elicits a spasm of the facial muscles. This should be assessed in the postoperative patient who has undergone parathyroidectomy.

cibistome That scalpel used to incise the capsule of the crystalline lens.

cibophobia That morbid aversion to food — a psychiatric aberration.

cicatricotomy Uletomy — revision of a scar under tension.

cicatricotomy pemphigoid Benign mucosal pemphigoid, marked by extensive lesions of any/all mucosa(e). Blindness may result from conjunctival involvement. Scarring may require surgical release.

ciguatera Paradoxical, West Indies' fish poisoning, due to unpredictable anticholinesterase levels. Although the fish do not taste tainted, symptoms of abdominal cramping, diarrhea, nausea, and vomiting may appear within 2 hours. Respiratory therapy should stand by. If the patient has not vomited, gastric lavage must be performed. Later, facial pain, headache,

- myalgia, parathesias, pruritus, reversal of hot/cold sensations, and persistent sensory phenomena may persist.
- ciliarotomy** Surgical sectioning of the ciliary zone in glaucoma.
- ciliectomy** Partial excision of the ciliary border/body.
- ciliospinal reflex** Stroking the neck stimulates the pupils to dilate.
- collosis** Twitching spasms of the eyelid.
- cinclisis** Any swift spasmodic movement.
- cingulotomy** Surgical intervention within the brain, to alleviate intractable pain.
- circulation** Those systems in which movement runs a complete circular course, including the arterial, collateral, coronary, fetal, lymphatic, portal, pulmonary, systemic, and venous circulatory systems.
- circulatory arrest surgery** Profound hypothermia to 70° F — induced to reduce the risk of hemorrhage during precarious brain surgery. The patient must be rewarmed every 20 minutes.
- circumcision** Excision of penile tissue.
- female circumcision** Infundibulation — mutilative practices performed on prepubertal girls in Africa. This is outlawed in the USA.
- male circumcision** That performed at birth, or as indicated in adulthood.
- circumoral** Perioral — encircling the mouth.
- circumoral pallor** A cyanotic/white border around the mouth — a significant finding in circulatory compromise.
- circumstantiality** Tedious speech which is indirect, with unnecessary details and parenthetical remarks. In order to obtain an interview from these patients, they must be interrupted and reminded of the subject to which they are responding. Common in obsessive-compulsive disorder, this differs from loosening of associations — in which those patients lose the direction of their conversations. The above patients remain aware of the original goal of their rambling discourses. Digression of thought and speech, in which the central idea may appear demented, disordered, or schizophrenic and disturbed, may have psychotic qualities.
- cirrhosis** Chronic degenerative pathology of the liver, in which the structure and functioning are impaired. This leads to portal hypertension and ammonia toxicity. Advanced stages have an unfavorable prognosis as the disease may progress to complete hepatic failure.
- alcoholic cirrhosis** Micronodular cirrhosis — that form which occurs in patients with alcohol abuse.
- cardiac cirrhosis** Seen in those with congestive heart failure, who have suffered passive hepatic congestion.
- infantile cirrhosis** The result of protein malnutrition, Kwashiorkor, in impoverished African nations.
- macronodular cirrhosis** May follow idiopathic and viral hepatitis.
- metabolic cirrhosis** Due to diseases which are related to metabolism — Wilson's disease, glycogen storage disease, hemochromatosis.
- obstructive biliary cirrhosis** Marked by prolonged jaundice, chronic retention of bile with inflammation of the ducts by tumor or calculus.
- primary biliary cirrhosis** A rare and progressive form characterized by pruritus, jaundice, and hepatomegaly.
- pseudocirrhosis** Cirrhotic symptoms of ascites, dyspnea, and cyanosis due to any process which causes obstruction of venous return from the liver. Constriction pericarditis may be suspected.
- toxic cirrhosis** Caused by poisoning by an agent. When a patient has no history of alcohol ingestion, this points to a hepatotoxic agent in his/her environment.
- cirsotome** Scalpel for incising varicose veins.
- cirsotomy** Ligation and stripping of varicose veins.
- cisplatin** An antineoplastic agent prominent in the chemotherapy of gonadal carcinoma. Its severe nephrotoxicity may be relieved when a diuresis of 150cc/hour is maintained.
- cisvestitism** The wearing of a uniform one is not qualified to wear.
- Citelli's syndrome** The inalert, somnolent lack of attention span, coupled with intelligence disorders, of children with sinus and adenoid conditions.
- citrullinemia** Aminoaciduria, increased citrulline in the urine, blood, and spinal fluid. Clinically, failure to thrive, ammonia intoxication, hepatopathology, vomiting, convulsions, and

- mental retardation may be seen.
- clang association** Pathological choice of words only for their sounds (often rhyming), not meanings. This psychiatric phenomenon is observed most often in mania and schizophrenia, during which the patient is clanging.
- clapotage** Clapotement, the splashing sound by succussion from a dilated stomach.
- clapping** Cupping, tapping techniques of chest percussion.
- clarification** Freedom from turbidity. A psychiatric confrontation used to assist the patient in recognizing his/her inconsistent statements.
- Clarke-Hadfield syndrome** Pediatric infantilism caused by pancreatic insufficiency. These children are underweight and fail to grow. Parental neglect is sometimes suspected without cause.
- Claude's syndrome** Paralysis of the oculomotor nerve, due to a brain lesion. Tremor with contralateral ataxia may be noted.
- claudication** Limping.
- intermittent claudication** Severe calf cramping which subsides with rest. Arterial spasm, occlusion, or atherosclerosis may cause this inadequate blood supply. Tobacco abuse is absolutely contraindicated.
- claustrophilia** A morbid desire to be shut in with windows and doors shut, because of the dread of being in an open space.
- claustrophobia** That fear of confinement in enclosed spaces.
- clean-catch** The method of obtaining mid-stream voided specimens. This eliminates bacterial contamination in culturing urine for sensitivity studies.
- clean room** A controlled environment in which all incoming air is filtered, with temperature, pressure, and humidity controlled. These rooms are used to prevent infection in immunocompromised patients and in children born without immune defenses.
- cleft** Fissured, split, divided tissue.
- macrostomia** Transverse facial cleft of the cheek — a congenital anomaly.
- oblique facial cleft** A nasolacrimal split extending from the base of the nose (which may be contiguous with a cleft lip).
- transverse facial cleft** That extending from the angle of the mouth — the result of embryonic processes which failed to fuse.
- cleft foot** A bipartite foot due to developmental failure.
- cleft hand** A congenital, bipartite hand.
- cleft lip** A vertical division of the upper lip which may be unilateral/bilateral and may involve the palate.
- cleft palate** A complete/incomplete, unilateral/bilateral split of the palate(s). This congenital anomaly communicates with the nasal cavity. If not surgically closed before the infant begins to form sounds, the severe speech impediment will remain into maturity.
- cleft sternum** A congenitally divided breastbone.
- cleft tongue** An innate bifid tongue.
- cleidocranial dysostosis** Cleidocranial dysplasia — a rare condition in which there is defective ossification of the cranial bones with large fontanelles, delayed closure of the sutures, partial or complete absence of the clavicles, wide pubic symphysis, short medial fifth phalanges, vertebral anomalies, and dental abnormalities.
- cleidorrhexis** Bending/fracturing the clavicle(s) of an impacted fetus to facilitate delivery.
- click** A brief, percussive sound, auscultated in the heart, or in the joint during articulation.
- climacteric** That period which signals the lessening of sexual activity in the male or female's reproductivity.
- clinical** Firsthand findings on actual patients. Guard against one's reports becoming "hearsay" information.
- clinical judgment** Reliance upon experience and knowledge when treating patients.
- clinical pathology** The use of analysis and laboratory procedures in the diagnosis and treatment of disease.
- clinical trial** Formally designed and executed studies of drug effects on human subjects. Interactions, incompatibilities, side effects and toxicities are carefully defined in a double-blind technique as follows: *Phase I study*: To check the best way to manage a new protocol. *Phase II trials*: To check tumor response. *Phase III trials*: To check a large group of patients on an investigational drug. *Adjuvant trials*: To determine whether additional modalities will be effective. Neither the test groups nor clinicians know who is receiving the test medication, or placebo.

If it becomes a matter of urgency, the blind will be broken, and this revealed. That subject will not be returned to the clinical trial.

clinometer Clinoscope — that instrument which measures paralysis of the ocular muscle, torsional deviation of the eyes, and/or the weakness of ocular muscles.

clithrophobia An exaggerated fear of being locked in.

clouding of consciousness The confusional state, characterized by amnesia, impaired attention, and perception. This phenomenon is noted in toxic/delirious patients, as well as in those with oxygen deficits.

clubbing Digital clubbing — widening/thickening of the ends of the fingers and/or toes, with convex nails. This may be noted in familial conditions, infective endocarditis, pulmonary pathology, steatorrhea.

clubfoot Talipes — any congenital foot deformity. These may be successfully casted in early infancy.

clubhand Talipomanus — A congenital anomaly of the hand.

clumping Agglutination.

cluster headache(s) Histamine headache(s) — that recurring under emotional trauma, overwork, stress. These may appear without warning, with throbbing pain behind the eyes/nostrials.

cluttering That speech impediment in which letters and/or syllables are omitted.

cnemitis Tibial inflammation.

cnemoscoliosis Lateral curvature of the leg(s).

coadaptation The mutual adjustment of two independent organs, organisms, systems, persons.

coagulation The clotting of blood.

coagulation time The length of time blood takes to clot — (Normal: 6-17 minutes).

coarctation Compression/stricture of the walls of a blood vessel.

coarctation of the aorta Aortarctia — congenital constriction of the aorta. The hypertension of these pediatric patients is often treated medically (if possible) — to buy time for a surgical revision of the aorta when the child is a better surgical risk for a coarctotomy.

Coat's disease Any of six retinal disorders, in

which large, white masses develop deep in this vascular area.

cocaine hydrochloride poisoning Central nervous system (CNS) stimulation with excitement, hallucinations, incoherence, restlessness are noted. Profound depression follows cardiac arrhythmias, collapse, convulsions, dizziness, fever, hypertension, dizziness, fever, hyperactivity, nausea, paresthesias of the hands/feet, respiratory arrest — which may progress to death.

cocaine psychosis Idiosyncratic consequences caused by cocaine abuse. This transient/prolonged departure from reality may be difficult to differentiate from schizophrenia. Adverse reactions compound in proportion to the age of the patient and potency of the narcotic.

cocainomania An intense craving for cocaine and its effects. "Coke nose" must be considered in the patient who presents with a cocaine history.

coccidioidomycosis Coccidioidal granuloma, desert fever, desert rheumatism, valley fever. This may present with manifestations of erythema nodosum, and/or pleural effusion. Coccidioidal meningitis is extremely resistant and should be treated intrathecally. Some of these patients go on to die.

coccydynia Coccyalgia, coccygodynia — a painful coccyx injury which may resolve in 4-6 weeks without intervention. Coccygectomies have been abandoned.

cochlear implantation Cochlear prosthesis — an electric receptor/transmitter imbedded into the cochlea to enhance impaired hearing.

cochleitis Cochlitis — inflammation of the inner ear.

cocoa butter Theobroma oil used as a topical lubricant and base in the suppository forms of drugs.

coconsciousness Fringe states of consciousness (of which one is unaware).

codeine That analgesic/sedative resembling morphine in effect. A controlled substance which is frequently abused, codeine is especially effective as an antitussive.

codeine poisoning Potentially lethal as a depressor of the central nervous system (CNS), and in control the vital signs. Emetics are contraindicated in the treatment of overdoses.

- codependency** The relationship with a dysfunctional person(s). This involves the inability to self-actualize. Obsessed with the needs of others, a care giver may show little regard for his/her own welfare. There may be a tendency to project one's deficiencies onto another, creating the opportunity to "fix" and/or control that person/situation. The codependent person's weak self-identity may leave him/her vulnerable for abuse, depression, neglect, and/or the "patient" in a compromised status.
- coffee-ground vomitus** Emesis which resembles coffee grounds — a serious sign of hematemesis.
- Cogan's syndrome** Interstitial keratitis — inflammation of the cornea seen in patients age 5-15. Symptoms of photophobia, pain, lacrimation, and visual impairment are associated with hearing loss, tinnitus, vertigo.
- cognition** Normally functioning mental processes of alert perception, judgment, reasoning, intuition, memory, with the ability to comprehend and acquire knowledge.
- cognitive dissonance** Incongruity of actions, philosophy, thought.
- cogwheeling** Interrupted articulation caused by coexistent tremor with rigidity. Seen in Parkinson's syndrome, this phenomenon may also appear as an extrapyramidal side effect in patients on antipsychotic therapy.
- cogwheel respirations** Repetitious interruptions of both inspirations and expirations — as frequently seen in bronchitis, cachectic disease, pulmonary tuberculosis.
- coilonychia** Koilonychia — dystrophy of the fingernails, associated often with chlorotic anemia, iron-poor anemia.
- coin counting** That rapid, sliding, repetitious movement of the thumb tip over the 5th, 4th, 3rd and index fingertips — seen in parkinsonism and paralysis agitans. A pill-rolling tremor.
- coitus** Copulation, coition, sexual intercourse.
- colalgia** Colonic discomfort, distress.
- colauxe** Colonic distention.
- cold agglutinin disease** That syndrome of either/both hemolytic anemia and microcirculatory obstruction. The cause may be idiopathic or a transient infectious disease, usually seen in female patients beyond age 50.
- "cold sore"** Herpes simplex eruption of the lip/face. When lesions are sprinkled with Eskalith powder (from within the capsule), they dry and heal promptly.
- colectomy** Laparocolectomy — partial/total resection of the colon.
- colecystitis** Colpocystitis — inflammation of the bladder. Vaginal inflammation.
- coleoptosis** Vaginal prolapse.
- colectomy** Colpotomy — incision into the vagina or pericardium.
- colic** That painful spasm within a hollow organ, referred to as biliary colic, dysmenorrheal/uterine colic, infantile colic, intestinal colic, lead colic, renal colic.
- colicoplegia** Severe abdominal spasms with paralysis and erythrocytic stippling caused by lead poisoning. At high risk are ghetto children.
- colicystitis** That bladder infection caused by bacteriocin *Escherichia coli* (normal intestinal flora).
- colicystopyelitis** A urinary tract infection from *E. coli*.
- colinephritis** A kidney infection caused by *E. coli* contamination.
- coliplication** Surgical repair of a dilated colon.
- colipuncture** Colocentesis — a surgical colonic tap to relieve severe distention.
- colippyuria** Coluria, colibacilluria — urine contaminated by *E. coli*.
- colisepsis** Bacteriocin-caused infection.
- colitis** Inflammation within the colon.
- amebic colitis** Amebiasis.
- cathartic colitis** Dysfunction of intestinal motility caused by laxative abuse.
- mucosa colitis** That caused by genetic factors — the cardinal symptom is hemorrhagic diarrhea. Paradoxically, a number of patients suffer from constipation — even during active disease. Involvement appearing late in life is more extensive and refractory. Enterostomy may be required.
- pseudomembraneous colitis** That associated with antibiotic therapy. This may cause death due to the killing of normal flora in the colon.
- ulcerative colitis** Colonitis — defecation of malodorous, watery stools. Patients (pts) with abdominal pain, fever, perforation, hemorrhage may go on to die.
- colitoxemia** Poisoning from *Escherichia coli*.

- colitoxicosis** Systemic poisoning caused by *E. coli*.
- collagen vascular disease** Connective tissue diseases of unknown etiology. Generalized inflammation of blood vessels and connective tissues is noted in these conditions which bear guarded prognoses — dermatomyositis, polyarteritis nodosa, polymyositis, progressive systemic sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, scleroderma, systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), and Wegener's granulomatosis. Most of these diffuse, connective tissue diseases have poor prognoses.
- collateral circulation** Superficial anastomoses which branch around a vascular obstruction.
- Colles' fracture** Transverse fracture of the radius with outward and backward displacement of the hand. Following reduction, the wrist is casted in this position.
- collodion baby** A macerated neonate covered with desquamated skin. The causes may be postmaturity or ichthyosis congenita/fetalis/vulgaris. Ichthyosis lamellar of the newborn is a rare and severe form which will not improve.
- coloenteritis** Mucoid inflammation of the entire intestine(s).
- colofixation** Surgical suspension to treat ptosis of the bowel.
- colonalgia** Colonic pain.
- colonorrhagia** Colonic hemorrhage.
- colopexostomy** Bowel resection and fixation to the abdominal wall, with the formation of a colostomy.
- coloplication** Surgical reduction of megacolon.
- coloproctitis** Colorectitis — rectal and colonic inflammation.
- coloptosis** Coloptosia — colonic prolapse of the transverse bowel.
- colorrhaphy** Suturing of the colon, in order to unite the pelvic and descending bowel.
- colosigmoidostomy** Surgical anastomosis of the pelvic colon to the descending colon.
- colostomy** Laparocolostomy, an artificial anus temporarily established to divert feces during healing, or permanently created during surgical eradication of bowel. A double barrel colostomy has two stomata, and may also be temporary or permanent.
- colotomy** Laparocolotomy.
- colovesical** Communication between the colon and the bladder.
- colpatresia** Vaginal atresia, occlusion of the vagina.
- colpectasia** Dilation of the vagina without surgery.
- colpectomy** Surgical excision of the vagina.
- colpeuryxis** Surgical dilation of the vagina.
- colpitis** Kysthitis, vaginitis.
- colpocele** Herniation into the vagina.
- colpoceliotomy** Surgical approach to the abdomen via the vagina.
- colpocleisis** Surgical occlusion of the vagina.
- colpocystitis** Vaginal/bladder infection.
- colpocystocele** Bladder prolapse into the vagina.
- colpocystosyrinx** Communication of the bladder and vagina by fistula.
- colpocystotomy** The development of an incision into the bladder via the vagina.
- colpomyomectomy** Surgical excision of a fibroid uterine tumor by vaginal approach.
- colpoperineoplasty** Vaginal/perineal plastic surgery.
- colpoperineorrhaphy** Surgical repair of perineal/vaginal lacerations.
- colpoplasty** Vaginal plastic surgery.
- colpoptosis** Vaginal prolapse.
- colporrhagia** Vaginal hemorrhage, excessive discharge.
- colporrhaphy** Vaginal suturing.
- colporrhexis** Ruptured/lacerated vagina.
- colpospasm** Colpospasmus, vaginal spasm.
- colpostenosis** Stricture(s) of the vagina.
- colpostenotomy** Surgically incising the vagina to release strictures.
- colpotomy** Surgical incision into the vaginal wall.
- colpoureterocystotomy** Surgical exposure of the ureteral orifice(s) via a vaginal/vesicular approach.
- colpoureterotomy** Surgical incision into the ureter by the vaginal approach.
- colpoxerosis** Excessive dryness of the vaginal mucosa.
- coma** Inability to be aroused by external stimuli. Causes may be abscess formation, acute meningeal infection, arteriosclerosis, bacterial intoxication, brain tumor, carbon dioxide or monoxide poisoning, cerebral thrombosis, cranial trauma, electrocution, hemorrhage, hyper-

tension, hypoxia.

combination chemotherapy Mixed antineoplastic agents employed in the treatment of malignancy. Some protocols require the use of a rescue drug.

commissurotomy Surgical release of the midline band between two tissues. In mitral stenosis, adhesions of the mitral orifice are incised. In selected psychiatric conditions, the anterior commissure of the brain is incised.

commitment Court order for hospitalization of a patient who refuses to be hospitalized, and who might be dangerous to him/herself and/or others. Authorization may be petitioned from a judge to proceed with emergency care, surgery, transfusion of a child or dependent adult when appropriate authorization cannot be obtained or is contested. Emergency court orders in the U.S. are effective for approximately 48 hours, excluding weekends and holidays. Longer commitments require a Court hearing. In many states, the patient is not billed for the attorney nor hospitalization, as the State pays for these involuntary charges.

communicable diseases Those illnesses transmittable to others: Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, ancylostomiasis, cholera, diphtheria, gonococcal disease, hepatitis, influenza, Hansen's disease (leprosy), meningococcal meningitis, mumps, ophthalmia neonatorum, pertussis, pneumonia, poliomyelitis, rubella, rubeola, streptococcal pharyngitis, syphilis, tetanus, trachoma, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, vaccinia (smallpox), et al.

comorbidity That complicated treatment/outcome in the presence of a dual diagnosis.

compartment syndrome A limb-threatening orthopedic emergency which occurs when tissues become compressed within the fascia, constricting circulation and innervation. Excessive pain is the primary chief complaint, for which immediate intervention is mandatory. Notify the physician STAT, monitor the blanching sign (capillary refill), pulse, range of motion, sensation, temperature — anticipating emergency cast removal/change and/or fasciotomy. Irreversible damage to blood vessels, muscles, and nerves may occur at once. Litigious circumstances follow the muscle necrosis, loss of

limb, and/or renal failure which may follow.

complete lesion There is no response below the level of vertebral injury. Bradycardia associated by hypotension often indicates cervical spine injury. The nursing goal becomes that of raising each patient one functional level higher in recovery.

complex Multiple. Intricate ideas which carry heavy emotional overtones.

compliance The extent to which the patient's behavior, ideas, and sensations join his/her medical regimen. (The amount of noncompliance is staggering.) Added to this picture is the escalating cost of polypharmacy. Patient education continues to address this situation.

complication An unexpected reversal of the patient's condition, which causes his/her recovery to be delayed by comorbidity or a more serious prognosis.

component blood therapy The administration of specific cells and/or plasma in lieu of whole blood — reducing the risk of reaction or overloaded circulation. Specific component transfusions are more efficient, as each unit can be utilized for many patients.

compound Each substance composed of more than one element/part by proportionate weight. Organic compounds contain carbon, inorganic compounds do not.

compound heterozygote One who has inherited two different, abnormal genes as characteristics.

compulsion A repetitive behavior — washing, checking, praying, mental acts, counting, number rituals, et al. An excessive, stereotypical mentation which may counter one's intrusive thoughts. Rigid practices may help one cope with compulsive acts.

computerized axial tomography (CAT) Radiation directed at many angles/planes as a diagnostic modality. Serial images are reconstructed in cross-sectional views. Injected contrast material provides vascular delineation. This is being joined/replaced by magnetic resonance imaging in many hospitals. These and ultrasonography may be difficult to interpret when anatomic landmarks are not predictable. Computed tomography (CT).

conation One's ego, drive, initiative, impulse — which become diminished/lost in cerebral

pathology.

concentric Sharing a common center.

conchitis Infection within a concha — auricular or nasal.

conchoscope An instrument for the examination of nasal tissues.

conchotome A scalpel for excision of the turbinate(s).

conchotomy Surgical incision into the nasal concha(e).

concomitant Simultaneous.

concurrent infection Comorbidity. Secondary sepsis existing at the same time as the primary illness.

conditioning Classical conditioning — improvement through a program of education, training, discipline.

conduct disorder Persistent violation of societal norms — aggressive acts toward animals, people, property. The rules these patients seriously disregard may include assault, elopement, theft, truancy.

confabulation Fabrication of events or facts to construct the responses which the patient realizes he should know and fails to remember.

confluent The change in a rash from discrete to merged lesions.

congenital That which is present at birth, innate.

congenital anomaly An abnormality which appears at birth.

congenital heart disease The most common major anomaly/category, compatible with life.

coarctation of the aorta Aortartica — stricture of the aorta, which limits the supply of blood to the lower body.

patent ductus arteriosus Failure of this structure to close after birth permits circulation from the aorta to enter the pulmonary artery. This condition has been successfully treated in preemies by the use of drugs which inhibit the synthesis of prostaglandins.

pulmonary stenosis Narrowing of the pulmonary valve/upper right ventricle — thereby reducing circulation to the lungs.

tetralogy of Fallot Four defects are present — dextroposition of the aorta, interventricular septal defect, pulmonary stenosis, and right ventricular hypertrophy. When physiologically challenged, these small children will abruptly stop

their play and assume a unique, squatting position. Never taught to them, this is essential to their cardiopulmonary survival. This phenomenon is pathognomonic.

transposition of the great vessels The pulmonary artery connects the left ventricle, and the aorta connects the right. Instead of oxygenated blood circulating through the aorta to the tissues, this reverses back to the lungs.

ventricular septal defect An opening in the septum between the ventricles, which permits blood to be shunted between the ventricles and into the lungs, from the left ventricle.

congenital hip dislocation Misalignment of the femur at the hip joint — which is easily treated if detected in early infancy. Abduction of the hips may be achieved by triple diapering, pelvic splinting, casting, et al. Untreated, permanent damage of the hip(s) will leave the patient with a grotesque limp and scoliosis.

congenital hyperammonemia Systemic accumulation of ammonia due to enzyme deficiency. Clinical signs of ammonia toxicity are present — lethargy, nausea with emesis, coma leading to death.

congenital hypomyelination (CH) Neonates may suffer dyspnea and/or dysphagia, due to abnormal formation of peripheral nerve myelination.

congenital ichthyosiform erythroderma This rare dermatitis is taut and shiny. Desquamation yields an inflamed dermis over the entire body. Glylorin lotion is applied topically, in one investigational treatment.

congenital megacolon Hirschsprung's disease.

congestive heart failure Abnormal functioning resulting from accumulation of fluid. New onset in young patients suggests myocarditis. An abnormal EKG, distended neck veins, dyspnea with rales, pericardial effusion, substernal precordial aching, and/or "recreational" drug abuse may be part of this picture. All patients are at risk for sudden death from tachyarrhythmias. Oxygen therapy and cardiac monitoring may be required.

coniasis Pulverized calculi in the gallbladder and/or bile ducts.

coniofibrosis Pneumonoconiosis caused by silica or asbestos dust, which produces pulmonary fibrosis.

koniosis Koniosis — all conditions which are caused by dust inhalation.

conjunctival reflex Immediate closure of the eyelids whenever the conjunctivae are threatened (even by audible stimuli). Tearing may also occur.

conjunctivitis Inflammation from bacteria, light rays, foreign bodies, environmental temperature, chemical substances, viral agents, hyperemia, hemorrhage, gonococcal contamination, allergic reactions, ultraviolet rays.

conjunctivoma Conjunctival tumor.

conjunctivoplasty Excision of corneal tissue with grafting of conjunctival flaps.

Conn's syndrome Primary hyperaldosteronism in which is seen the clinical picture of polyuria, muscle weakness, hypertension, alkalosis, hypokalemia with excessive secretion of aldosterone.

conscience The superego — that quality of self which embraces values, thereby enabling one to distinguish good from evil, right from wrong.

consciousness State of awareness with orientation to 4 spheres — person, place, time, and situation. Although consciousness normally disappears in sleep, this state may easily be aroused. In encephalitis lethargica, the patient lapses back into stupor. Clouding of consciousness may be seen, or the patient may appear inalert, without alteration of attention and consciousness, impaired memory and orientation. Still, brutal acts have been committed by those in quiet delirium as they acted within a state of automatism.

"coma vigil" Unconsciousness with an alert expression and open eyes.

disintegration of consciousness The cause of most nonorganic mental disorders.

levels of consciousness May vary from alert to comatose: alert wakefulness: Oriented x 4; comatose: Oblivious of environment, to intense stimulation; any response will be rudimentary; drowsiness: Patient responds appropriately, slowly, with delays; S/he may be lethargic with obtundation; stuporous: Aroused only by painful stimuli.

consensual reflex Any response occurring elsewhere, to the point of stimulation.

contact dermatitis An eruption of the skin, fol-

lowing exposure to a specific topical irritant.

continuous passive motion That which enables surgical and burn patients to regain mobility through early movement. These patients experience less discomfort, pain, and edema.

Postoperative patients receiving prosthetic knee(s) replacement are also given this apparatus. This does not negate active exercising, but prevents adhesions and contractures. If bilateral extremities are involved, these are exercised in opposition.

continuous renal replacement therapy (CRRT)

The alternative form of renal dialysis administered temporarily to the hemodynamically unstable patient.

continuous subcutaneous insulin infusion (CSSI)

An implanted pump (electrical device) which can be programmed to deliver a precise amount of insulin subcutaneously into the abdominal wall.

continuous venovenous hemofiltration (CVVH)

A form of continuous renal replacement therapy (CRRT). Administered to the patient in acute renal failure who is not a candidate for peritoneal dialysis because of abdominal surgery, or one who cannot tolerate renal dialysis because of hemodynamic instability et al., this modality holds a lower infection rate. These critical patients must be constantly monitored with frequent neurological checks, as well as calculation of the fluid balances hourly (q^1).

contra-aperture A second opening developed into an abscess.

contraception An agent/method which prevents fertilization. When referring to contraception, use of the term "birth control" is an inaccuracy. It is conception, not birth, which is being controlled.

barrier contraception Intrauterine device (IUD) — a diaphragm, cervical cap, impregnated sponge, condom, et al.

chemical contraception Spermicidal methods used in proximity with coitus. (Douching is not mentioned, because this is completely unreliable.)

natural "contraception" Other than abstinence from sexual intercourse (the most, and only, accurate method), such techniques are regarded to be highly unreliable. Coitus interruptus, rhythm method, et al., have high rates of failure.

- permanent contraception** In the female, fallopian tubal ligation. In the male, vasectomy.
- steroidal contraception** Almost 100% effective when taken as prescribed. Diethylstilbesterol may be indicated in cases of incest and/or rape.
- contracture** A permanent deformity of muscular/fibrotic tissue, due to paralysis or spasm.
- Dupuytren's contracture** Flexion deformity of a finger/hand, due to joint fibrosis.
- functional contracture** Lessened spasms under anesthesia/sleep.
- ischemic contracture** Replacement of injured muscle tissue by fibrous cells.
- physiological contracture** Extension of contractility, induced by chemicals/heat.
- Volkman's contracture** Caused by serious injury to the radial artery, this "too tight cast case" has become a classic liability illustration that circulatory assessment was "too little, too late". Remain alert to the blanching sign, cyanosis, edema, pain, pallor, and temperature adjacent to the cast or immobilizing bandages. The resultant injury includes a flexed hand with pronation, and adjacent, atrophied hand.
- contradiction** Any reason which suggests the proposed/ordered procedure could be inadvisable or inappropriate for the specific patient. This concern is usually held to be firm.
- contralateral** Contrecoup, contrafissura — originating in, and affecting the opposite side of the body.
- contrecoup injury** An accident occurring in the cranial vault, opposite to the primary point of impact.
- contralateral reflexes** Passive movement is imitated by the opposite extremity. "Motion never lost need never be regained."
- contrast medium** That medical substance which renders organs/tissues to be radiopaque on X-ray. These could produce serious reactions (especially the intravenous compounds) in sensitive patients.
- controlled substance law** The United States mandates all abusive (or potentially abusive), centrally-acting, depressant, sedative, stimulant drugs, and prescription refills to be under its control, when on its soil.
- contusion** A minor injury without broken skin.
- convergent** That towards a common end.
- conversion** Deficits/syndromes of a medical and/or neurological problem. A mathematical deduction. A total change to the opposite pole.
- conversion disorder** That in which stressors/conflicts produce the symptomatology — which are neither feigned, nor intentionally raised. These pseudoneurological findings are clinically significant — aphonia, deafness, dysphagia, hallucinatory, imbalance, paralysis, seizure activity, urinary retention. The presenting impairment/symptom becomes more impressive in the patient who is clinically naïve. With the male patient, dysfunctioning may be seen in relation to military, or industrial incidents. The female patient may have left-sided involvement.
- conversion reaction disorder** Hysterical neurosis — in which functioning is affected by medical/neurological changes. Marked distress is prominent. Pseudoneurologically, many systems may be affected. This diagnosis refers only to patients experiencing clinically significant distress.
- conversion symptom** The evolution of an emotionally enhanced symptom to a somatic complaint.
- convulsant poison** A toxic agent which produces dyspnea and painful tetanic contractions. Cyanosis, tachycardia, cyanosis may be seen. An exhaustive demise follows asphyxia.
- convulsions** Involuntary paroxysms of tonic/clonic activity. Lay the patient down, and insert a padded tongue blade (unless the jaws are engaged). Keep the airway patent, and protect the patient from injury.
- eclamptic convulsions** Life-threatening complications which might suddenly occur in the toxic, hypertensive, pregnant patient.
- febrile convulsions** A complication of fever — (rarely) seen between 6 months/8 years. Pediatric care should be sought.
- hysterical convulsions** A criterion for the authenticity of seizures is whether or not the patient bit his/her mouth, and/or was incontinent. (This is not always valid.)
- toxic convulsions** That caused by a poison acting on the nervous system.
- uremic convulsions** That seen in toxic uremia.

- coping mechanism** The psychological adjustment by which one successfully adapts to a challenge.
- copodyskinesia** Occupational fatigue. When ill-qualified for the work actually exacted/finished, occupational neurosis may be seen.
- copper sulfate poisoning ($\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$)** These patients are at risk for hepatic and/or renal failure. Treatment includes gastric lavage, vital signs monitoring, oxygen (O_2) therapy, combatting shock, seizure control, the monitoring of electrolytes.
- copper toxicosis** Wilson's disease.
- copremesis** Fecal emesis, a critical sign.
- coprolagnia** An erotic, a pathological response to the odor/sight of excreta.
- coprolalia** Eschrolalia: the meaningless use of obscene, sacrilegious language — as noted in Gilles de la Tourette's syndrome (and some schizophrenic states).
- coprophagy** That perverted, adult interest in fecal matter. Coprophilia, rhyphophagy, coprohagia, scatophagy.
- cor** Heart.
- corneal dystrophy** An inherited alteration in the cornea which is bilateral, unrelated to systemic disease.
- corneal transplantation** The surgical procedure of choice for patients with corneal edema, Fuchs' dystrophy, keratoconus, or scarring.
- coronary angioplasty** Percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA) — a vital revascularization technique.
- coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG)**
Indicated for many cases of multiple vessel stenoses — even in the pediatric patient. This CABG bears a high operative mortality when performed as emergency cardiac surgery. The long-term survival of postinfarction patients (pts) is high. Many procedures have to be repeated beyond 10 years postoperative.
- coronary artery spasm** That reversible, segmental narrowing of a coronary artery.
- cor pulmonale (CP)** Right ventricular failure/hypertrophy caused by pulmonary pathology. Sudden death may occur.
- Corrigan's pulse** Waterhammer pulse (bounding, quick, rapid) — associated with aortic insufficiency.
- corrosive poisoning** Oral contact with caustic acids, alkalis which cause burns and necrosis of all tissues. Absolutely contraindicated are the inductions of emesis, gastric lavage, and other attempts to neutralize the corrosive agent. Tracheotomy may be required if there is tracheal involvement. Death may occur rapidly from edema of the oropharynx.
- corticectomy** Surgical excision of a portion of the cerebral cortex.
- corticopleuritis** Inflammation of the costal pleura(e).
- costalgia** Pain in or between the ribs, costal neuralgia, intercostal neuralgia.
- costectomy** Costotomy — surgical excision/resection of a rib(s).
- costopneumopexy** Surgical attachment of a rib to its adjacent lung.
- costosternoplasty** That surgical use of a portion of rib to support the sternum in the revision of pectus excavatum ("funnel chest").
- costotome** The instrument used to cut through rib/cartilage.
- costotomy** Costectomy — rib division/excision/incision.
- cotinine** The metabolite of nicotine which is excreted in the urine — biochemical evidence of recent tobacco abuse.
- cough** A pronounced and sudden expiratory effort.
- aneurysmal cough** That brassy sound from pressure on the left recurrent laryngeal nerve, as noted in cases of aortic aneurysm.
- bronchial cough** That provoked by postural changes and production of sputum/speech.
- diphtherial cough** Highly communicable, accompanied by strident respirations.
- metallic cough** Harsh sounds heard with laryngitis.
- paroxysmal cough** A sudden, periodic attack of coughing noted in communicable bronchiectasis and pertussis.
- productive cough** An effective cough which produces sputum/exudate. Because sputum specimens are mostly saliva, it may be necessary for respiratory therapists/technicians to obtain a specimen which can be cultured.
- reflexive cough** That stimulated by irritation of the middle ear, pharynx, stomach, intestine,

uterus.

whooping cough Pertussis — a communicable disease which may be fatal if aspiration occurs during coughing paroxysms.

counterimmunoelectrophoresis (CIE) A rapid and specific diagnostic method to detect pneumococcal, capsular, polysaccharide antigens in various specimens including blood, urine, pleural fluid and peritoneal fluid. Sensitivity is highest in cerebrospinal fluid (CSF). There are no false positives.

counterincision A second incision developed to lessen suturing stress on the primary wound, or to permit drainage.

counterphobia A search for that which is feared. Intentionally confronting one's fears.

countertraction Active tension applied in the opposite direction, to achieve reduction of a fracture(s). An infant's/child's weight may be used as countertraction, if his/her body is supine.

countertransference Subjective emotional relationship of the therapist toward the patient in psychoanalysis, which could threaten the professional's objectivity.

coup de soleil Sunstroke.

coupling Normal systolic beat which follows premature systole.

couvade Confinement in bed of the father during the mother's labor and delivery — as is customary in some primitive cultures.

coxalgia Coxodynia, coxitis — hip pain.

coxitis Hip joint disease.

coxotuberculosis A tuberculous/tubercular hip.

cranioclasty Crushing of the expired fetal head in fetal-maternal dystocia.

craniocleidodysostosis Craniofacial dystosis, defective ossification of the face, head, clavicle(s) — a congenital anomaly.

craniodidymus Congenital deformity of the neonate with two heads.

craniomalacia Softening of the bones of the skull.

craniopagus Conjoined twins attached at the skulls.

cranioplasty Plastic surgery on the skull.

craniopuncture A stab wound/puncture into the skull.

cranosclerosis The thickening of skull bones, as

seen in rickets.

craniostenosis A compacted skull due to premature closure of the cranial sutures.

craniostosis Ossification of the cranial sutures.

cranosynostosis Premature closure of the sutures of the skull.

craniotome Instrument for dividing and perforating the expired fetal skull in order to facilitate an impacted delivery.

craniotomy Incision through the skull.

craniotrypsis The drilling of burr/trephine holes through the skull.

creatinemia Excessive creatinine in the blood.

creatorrhea The presence of muscle fibers in feces — as seen in pancreatic disease.

Crédé's method Pressure over the symphysis pubis to express urine from a paralyzed bladder. Treatment of the newborn infant's eyes with silver nitrate to prevent ophthalmia neonatorum. Pressure on the newly delivered uterus to expel the placenta — if performed incorrectly, this could cause inversion of the uterus. (*Never pull on the cord!*)

cremains The cremated body prior to burial/distribution of the ashes.

cremasteric reflex Retraction of the testis when the inner, anterior thigh is stroked.

cremation Tephrosis — burning the expired body in the crematorium.

crepitation Crepitus (a crackling sound) heard in temporomandibular joint dysfunction, râles of pneumonia, the movement of fractured bone ends, air beneath the skin.

eresomania Croesomania — hallucinations of affluence and wealth.

CREST syndrome Progressive systemic sclerosis, scleroderma. **Calcinosis**, **Raynaud's phenomenon**, **Esophageal dysfunction**, **Sclerodactyly**, **Telangiectasis**.

cretinism Congenital myxedema with mental/growth retardation, osseous dystrophy, **Brissaud's infantilism**, multiple anomalies, myxedematous infantilism.

Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) That profound neurological infection related to the bovine spongiform encephalopathy, "Mad Cow Disease". At the time of this writing, an outbreak in the United Kingdom has been attributed to these animals. Victims are dying from this

grotesque illness — in which their speech is slurred, ambulation greatly impaired (if at all possible). Death follows dementia and myoclonus.

cricoidectomy Dissection of the thyroid/cricoid cartilage.

cricotracheotomy Closure of the glottis by division of the upper trachea and the cricoid cartilage.

cri-du-chat syndrome Characterized by the infant's cry which resembles that of a cat. An inherited chromosomal anomaly which includes microencephaly, mental retardation, dwarfism, laryngeal defect, epicanthal folds.

Crigler-Najjar syndrome Congenital hyperbilirubinemia in association with brain damage. Death may come in the child's second year.

crisis The turning point of a critical illness. The sudden fall of a high fever to normal. Paroxysms of pain. Psychiatric inability to cope with an intolerable scene.

abdominal crisis Severe abdominal pain.

Addisonian crisis Acute adrenal gland failure.

celiac crisis Rapid onset of malnutrition in celiac disease. Vigorous nutritional and antibiotic therapy is essential.

Dietl's crisis A sudden, severe attack of chilling, collapse, gastric pain, nausea, fever with rigor, renal colic.

salt-losing crisis Acute hyperemesis, cardiac arrest, dehydration, hypotension — due to marked hyponatremia. This may be seen in salt-losing nephritis, adrenal hyperplasia, and gastrointestinal disease.

sickle cell crisis Interference with oxygenation, obstruction with capillary flow. Fever and severe abdominal/joint pain are caused by sickled erythrocytes.

tabetic crisis The abdominal pain of syphilis.

thyroid crisis Thyrotoxicosis with fever and extreme tachycardia. Thyroid storm (fatal if not judiciously treated) may follow.

true crisis That concurrent fall in pulse and temperature.

crisis intervention Problem-solving with those who seek and accept guidance regarding life's major problems.

critical illness polyneuropathy The most common cause of intractable ventilator dependency.

Crohn's disease Regional enteritis/ileitis — a genetic, chronic inflammatory lesion of the ileum. Patients present with an exacerbation of abdominal pain, anemia, diarrhea, fistula(e), weight loss, and/or symptomatology of obstruction. Crohn's disease has been directly associated with tobacco abuse. Exploratory laparotomy may be indicated. The definitive diagnostic sign includes caseation necrosis with acid-fast bacilli. Antibiotics, corticosteroids, and/or bowel resection is the therapeutic regimen of choice.

cross-dressing Wearing clothing of the opposite sex. This is required for an extended length of time, to fulfill the diagnosis and to qualify for sexual reassignment.

crossmatching The establishment of blood compatibility, prior to transfusion or organ transplantation.

Crouzon's disease Congenital anomalies of craniofacial dysostosis, divergent strabismus, exophthalmos, hypertelorism, optic atrophy. Craniofacial specialists and surgeons should follow each child — to monitor revisions, hearing, and all findings.

crowning That stage of delivery when the largest diameter of the fetal head presents.

Cronkhite-Canada syndrome A mucosal polypoid protein-depleting condition — which affects the bowel with diarrhea and alactasia. Hypoalbuminemia requires gastric resection. Medical treatment is of little help.

crush syndrome Edema, oliguria, renal failure, and shock may occur in those patients with severe local injuries and/or crushed legs — especially those who have been partially buried.

Crutchfield tongs The skeletal attachment which enters the cranial bones to connect and exert cervical traction — thereby achieving/maintaining spinal alignment.

Cruveilhier-Baumgarten syndrome Cirrhosis of the liver, caused by collateral umbilical circulation. Splenomegaly, liver atrophy, portal hypertension may be seen.

cry An emotional response to despair, fear, joy, pain, sadness — which may be audible/in audible.

cephalic cry A sudden, shrill infant sound — which may be pathognomonic of cerebral pathology.

- cri-du-chat syndrome** An inherited, chromosomal anomaly, in which the infant's cry resembles that of a cat. Significant impairment follows.
- epileptic cry** That aura of a loud, sudden outburst prior to a grand mal seizure. (Not all epileptics experience auras. Those who do, will tend to have a similar pattern with each seizure — which will be specific to the patient, and an indication that a convulsion is impending.) Each aura is distinctive, and should be documented.
- night cry** That caused by acute joint spasm.
- cryocautery** An instrument which applies cold — extreme enough to kill living tissue.
- cryoextraction** That procedure by which the coolant, liquid nitrogen, is introduced into the crystalline lens to permit cataract extraction.
- cryoglobulinemia** The presence of an abnormal protein in the blood — which coagulates at low temperatures. Seen in certain forms of leukemia, multiple myeloma, pneumonia, cryoglobulinemia produces a sensorimotor neuropathy. This first presents with Raynaud's phenomenon.
- cryohypophysectomy** Cryotherapeutic excision of the pituitary gland via the transphenoidal approach.
- cryophilic** Cryophilic, psychrophilic — preference for cold.
- cryosurgical ablation** An alternative to radiation and/or radical surgery. The use of temperatures below freezing arrests bleeding, controls pain in malignant tumors, and produces selective lesions in the brain.
- cryothalamotomy** Use of the cryoprobe to destroy the thalamus of patients suffering marked tremors from Parkinson's disease. This extraordinary cure is evident to the patient and operating staff before s/he leaves the operating suite!
- cryotherapy** Cryotherapy — the therapeutic application of cold water, ice water, solid carbon dioxide. In burns, ice water immersion reduces the pain from an excruciating level to tolerable. If pain develops from the severe cold, remove the site from the ice water. When pain from the thermal injury returns, reapply the ice water. By this method, healing is enhanced, and scarring diminished. The patient in need of an amputa-
- tion, who is too medically unstable to undergo surgery, may be ordered on bedrest, with the gangrenous limb packed in solid carbon dioxide. Guard against a rebound phenomenon leading to shock.
- cryptesthesia** Extrasensory comprehension of data such as clairvoyance and intuitive understanding.
- cryptocephalus** That congenital deformity, in which the fetus' head is hidden.
- cryptococcal meningitis** An opportunistic infection often seen in those with HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) disease. Control of cryptococcal disease in patients with the comorbidity of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is exceedingly difficult.
- cryptococcosis** European blastomycosis, torulosis — a systemic fungal infection of the brain/meninges. Symptomatology of headache, nuchal rigidity, or vertigo may be misdiagnosed as brain tumor. The prognosis is poor — those cases with cerebral and/or meningeal involvement in coma with respiratory failure, may go on to die.
- cryptomerorachischisis** Spina bifida with osseous deficit — but without tumor formation.
- cryptomnesia** Cryptanamnesia — the subconscious memory.
- cryptophthalmus** Congenital adhesion of the eyelid(s) to the globe(s).
- cryptorchidectomy** Surgical repair of an undescended testicle.
- cryptosporidiosis** A severe, diarrheal condition fatal to immunocompromised patients. Stools from these patients are highly communicable, and require strict enteric precautions.
- cry reflex** That normal response of the neonate — which may be absent in preemies.
- crystalloiditis** An inflamed crystalline lens.
- crystallophobia** An exaggerated fear of glass.
- crystalluria** Urinary crystals appearing after sulfonamide therapy.
- cubital tunnel syndrome** Ulnar compression at the elbow. This is the second most common nerve compression in the upper extremity. The best results are obtained by a submuscular transposition by the musculofascial-lengthening technique.
- cuffed endotracheal tube** An airway placed in

the trachea to prevent aspiration by the bronchi. Prior to gastric lavage of the obtunded patient, this airway should *always* be inflated — once it is in place.

culdocentesis Diagnostic/therapeutic aspiration of cells from the cul-de-sac of the female pelvis.

culdoscopy Examination of the pelvic organs by use of an endoscope.

Cullen's sign Cyanotic skin around the umbilicus due to intraperitoneal hemorrhage from a possible acute pancreatitis or ruptured ectopic pregnancy.

cumulative drug action Those medications which are not eliminated from the system, but remain in small amounts with prolonged half-lives to endanger the patient.

cuneohysterectomy Wedge excision of the cervix to correct an antelexion abnormality.

cunnilingus Oral stimulation of the female genitalia.

cup arthroplasty Surgical revision of the arthritic hip involving protection of the femoral head with a Vitallium cup. Total hip replacement is the procedure of choice in geriatrics.

cupulolithiasis Calculi in the middle ear which may be associated with positional vertigo.

curarization The administration of curare to lessen the severity of seizures in electroconvulsive therapy, to enhance relaxation in tetanus, and as an adjunct to anesthesia. Curarized patients may demonstrate an inability to raise the head/extremities, a hoarse voice due to weak throat muscles (and an endotracheal tube — if used), weak jaw muscles, and/or nystagmus with ptosis.

curettage Currettement of an organ cavity. Debridement to remove growths, debris, and/or specimens for analysis.

Cushing's reflex Bradycardia coexisting with hypertension.

Cushing's response Cushing's reaction — late signs of increased intracranial pressure: Bradycardia, increasing blood pressure, slowing respirations, widening pulse pressure. This central nervous system response protects the brain by increasing the systemic blood pressure when beneath that of the cerebrospinal fluid.

Cushing's syndrome/disease Results from hypersecretion of adrenocorticotrophic hormone

(ACTH) by the adrenal cortex. An adrenal tumor, prolonged use of ACTH, or excess stimulation of the adrenal gland by the pituitary gland, may be the cause(s). Symptomatology of this pituitary basophilism includes adiposity, amenorrhea, capillary fragility, diabetes mellitus, edema, fatigue, hirsutism, "moon face", impotence, osteoporosis, plethora, protein depletion, purple striae, urinary incontinence.

Cushing's ulceration Stress ulcers which may appear in patients with central nervous system trauma. These ulcers are at a greater risk of perforation.

cutis laxa A rare condition, in which the skin hangs in folds. This hereditary, fatal disorder includes cardiorespiratory complications, developmental retardation, and joint laxity.

cyanephrosis Cyanhidrosis — excretion of blue perspiration.

cyanide poisoning The presenting victim voices distress, loses consciousness, and collapses. Respirations are convulsive and rapid, then gasping and slow. The pulse is rapid, weak, and irregular. Death ensues at once. Prompt rescue: forced emesis, amyl nitrate inhalations, sodium nitrite intravenously, followed by sodium thiosulfate as per protocol. Oxygen should be administered at 100%, as artificial respiration.

cyanosis Excess carbon dioxide with deficient oxygen from asphyxiation, produces a dusky ("black") cast to the skin, cyanoderma, cyanopathy. Remove any obvious causes, and administer artificial respiration/rescue breathing/oxygen (O₂) as indicated.

congenital cyanosis Apparent at delivery due to ductus arteriosus, patent foramen ovale, ventricular septal defect, and/or pulmonary stenosis.

enterogenous cyanosis That induced by intestinal absorption of drugs/toxins.

tardive cyanosis Compromised respirations caused by intraventricular/interatrial septal defect(s).

cyanosis retinae Blue-tinged retinae as seen in those with dinitrobenzol poisoning, polycythemia vera, congenital cardiopathy, osteogenesis imperfecta.

cyanuria Urine with a blue cast.

cyberphobia Marked stress, anxiety, tension at

the computer.

cyclicotomy Cyclicotomy, cyclotomy, cyclectomy — incision into the ciliary muscle.

cyclodialysis Surgical intervention to permit drainage of aqueous humor in certain cases of glaucoma.

cyclokeratitis Cyclokeratitis — inflammation of the ciliary body, cornea.

cyclophoria Periphoria — deviation of the ocular axis, due to weakness of the oblique muscle(s).

cycloplegia Paralysis of the ciliary muscle — an anticholinergic side effect of antidepressants and antipsychotics.

cyclops A fetal anomaly with only one eye.

cyclothymia A chronic mood disturbance which does not meet the criteria for other psychiatric diagnoses.

cyclotropia The permanent state of cyclophoria.

cyesis Pregnancy, gravidity.

pseudocyesis That psychiatric condition in which the man or woman demonstrates signs of pregnancy in the absence of pregnancy. Phantom pregnancy, pseudopregnancy may be seen in those desperate to become pregnant, or to avoid pregnancy.

cylosis Clubfoot, a congenital foot deformity.

cyranthropy A psychiatric disorder in which the patient assumes canine characteristics.

cystadenocarcinoma Cyst-forming glandular malignancy.

cystalgia Bladder pain.

cystathioninuria Hereditary enzyme deficiency preventing the metabolism of cystathionine — resulting in acidosis, thrombocytopenia purpura, and mental retardation.

cystauxe Hypertrophy of the urinary bladder.

cystectasy Surgical dilation of the bladder.

cystectomy Laparocystectomy — partial/total excision of the bladder. Surgical excision of a cyst, the gallbladder, the cystic duct.

cystelcosis Ulceration of the bladder.

cysticercosis Infestation with tape worm larvae.

cystic fibrosis Mucoviscidosis — fibrocystic disease of the pancreas. An inherited disease affecting the exocrine glands, respiratory system, and pancreas. The course involves chronic respiratory infections, electrolyte imbalance, meconium ileus, pancreatic insufficiency. Since there is no cure, these patients have a poor

prognosis. Right heart failure may occur.

cysticotomy Choledochotomy, surgical incision into the cystic bile duct.

cystinosis Cystine storage disease, a hereditary metabolic anomaly. Disordered renal tubular function results in recurrent development of urinary calculi, rickets, acidosis, corneal opacities.

cystistaxia Slow bleeding from the mucous membrane lining the urinary bladder.

cystitis Endocystitis, ascending urinary tract infection causing inflammation of the bladder. This chronic/acute process may involve the urethra, prostate, and/or kidney(s), caused by obstruction or calculi. Burning upon frequent micturation and hematuria are often seen. If "honeymoon cystitis" is suspected, voiding after coitus may prevent this. Chronic cystitis may respond to a urinary antiseptic on maintenance basis.

cystocarcinoma Malignant adenoma filled with glandular secretion.

cystocele Vesicocele — herniation of the bladder into the vagina.

cystodiaphanoscopy Abdominal transillumination by inserting a cystoscopic light into the urinary bladder.

cystodynia Cystalgia, bladder pain/spasm.

cystoelytroplasty Surgical repair of a vesicovaginal fistula.

cystolithectomy Excision of a calculus from the urinary bladder.

cystolithiasis Calculi formation in the urinary bladder.

cystoplasty Plastic surgery on the urinary bladder.

cystoplegia Paralyzed urinary bladder.

cystopyelitis Ascending inflammation of the bladder and renal pelves.

cystopyelonephritis Infection of the bladder, ureter(s), and kidney(s).

cystorrhagia Hemorrhage from the bladder.

cystorrhaphy Suturing of the urinary bladder.

cystoscopy Surgical examination of the bladder utilizing a cystoscope.

cystospasm Painful contractions of the bladder.

cystostomy Surgical incision into the urinary bladder, creating an alternative opening.

cystotome An instrument which develops an incision in the bladder.

cystotomy Laparocystotomy, a surgical incision of the urinary bladder.

cystotrachelotomy An incision into the neck of the bladder.

cystoureteritis An inflammation of the urethra and the urinary bladder which ascends to the ureter(s).

cystourethrocele Prolapse of the female urethra and urinary bladder.

cystourethroscope Instrument for the surgical examination of the urinary bladder and urethra.

cytomegalic inclusion disease A neonatal infection which includes fever, hepatosplenomegaly, microcephaly, motor/mental retardation. This condition may occur prenatally, postnatally, or later — subsequently activated by immunosuppression. Since there is no therapy of choice, these infants may go on to die.

cytomegalovirus Cytomegalovirus infection, cytomegalovirus disease. This life-threatening condition may compromise more than one body system in the patient who is immunosuppressed.

cytomegalovirus retinitis The most common intraocular inflammation seen in patients with acquired immune deficiency syndrome. Untreated, this progressive infection may lead to blindness.

cytotherapy Organotherapy, treatment by organic extracts. The use of toxic serum/substance may be followed by a rescue medication — which must be administered precisely as ordered.

cyturia Those cells present in the urine.

D

dacnomania That homicidal hostility/impulsivity which is irrational.

Da Costa's syndrome "Soldier's Heart" — neuro-circulatory asthenia secondary to hyperventilation and/or anxiety.

dacryelcosis Lacrimal ulceration.

dacryoadenectomy Excision of the lacrimal gland(s).

dacryoadenitis Dacryadenitis, the acute/chronic inflammation of the lacrimal gland — a rare complication of epidemic parotitis.

dacryoblennorrhoea Dacryocystoblennorrhoea — chronic inflammation of the lacrimal sac, with discharge.

dacryocystalgia Dacryocystalgia — lacrimal sac pain.

dacryocystitis Inflammation of the lacrimal sac, progressing to cellulitis (secondary to prolonged nasal/lacrimal duct obstruction). Epiphora, erythema may extend to the conjunctiva(e) and eyelid(s). Dacryocystorhinostomy may be required.

dacryocystocele Herniation of the lacrimal sac.

dacryocystography X-ray studies of the naso-lacrimal drainage system, following instillation of contrast medium.

dacryocystoptosis A prolapsed lacrimal sac.

dacryocystorhinostenosis Stricture/obliteration of the lacrimal canal, resulting in a communicating nasal cavity with the lacrimal sac.

dacryocystorhinotomy Dacryocystosyringotomy, surgical achievement of dacryocystorhinostenosis.

dacryocystotome Scalpel for incising the lacrimal sac.

dacryohelcosis Ulceration of the lacrimal duct/sac.

dacryohemorrhoea Tears which include blood cells.

dacryolithiasis Lacrimal calculi.

dacryoma A lacrimal tumor.

dacryopyorrhoea Suppurative discharge from the lacrimal apparatus — dacryopyosis.

dacryorrhoea Dacryops — a constant flow of tears.

dacryostenosis A narrowed nasal/lacrimal duct, which may be obstructed.

dacryosyrinx Lacrimal fistula(e).

dactyledema Swelling of a digit(s).

dactylion Webbed digits.

dactylitis A pediatric condition of inflamed digits.

sickle cell dactylitis Hand and foot syndrome — painful edema of the extremity(s) of the child with sickle cell disease. Osteolysis, periosteal elevation, and/or bone infarction may be evident on X-ray. Hydration with analgesia may bring relief.

dactylocampsodynia Painful contraction of a finger(s). Dactylogryposis refers to the permanent contracture.

dactylogy Cheirology — the use of sign language. Aphasic children/adults with various diagnoses (some able to hear) may learn to communicate by signing.

dactylolysis Spontaneous amputation of a digit(s) — seen in utero with banded constriction around a digit(s), in ainhum caused by a fissured constriction, in Hansen's disease, and in Raynaud's disease.

dactylomegaly Pathologically hypertrophied digits.

dactylospasm Cramping of a digit(s).

Damocles' syndrome That sense of impending doom, that one's malignancy will recur.

Dandy-Walker syndrome Congenital hydrocephalus caused by obstructed cerebrospinal fluid (CSF). Atresia of the foramina of Luschka and Magendie prevent CSF drainage to the sub-arachnoid space, resulting in life-threatening macroencephaly.

dangling Sitting on the edge of the mattress.

This is ordered as progressive activity for those on prolonged bedrest, and postoperative patients, prior to ambulating.

Darier's disease Keratosis follicularis — a familial dermatitis which coalesces into plaques on the axillae, face, neck, scalp, and trunk.

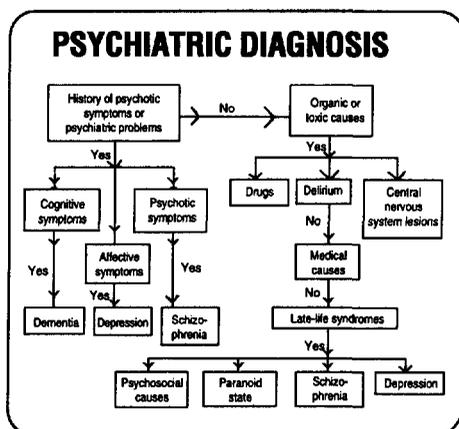
Darling's disease Histoplasmosis.

Davidsohn's sign The absence or lessening of pupillary light reflex. Tested with a light held in the closed mouth, this will reveal or rule out fluid/tumor in the maxillary sinus.

dawn phenomenon Marked hyperglycemia between 6 and 9 a.m. — in contrast to the preceding 6 hours.

dead space That which does not normally occur in the body. This becomes a potential for bacterial overgrowth.

deafferentation Denervated, incised, blocked, or



excised afferent nerve supply. That condition in which the efferent and afferent nerves are severed.

deaf-mutism Deafness compounded by aphasia.

deafness Loss of hearing/diminished ability to hear. If the deaf person experiences hallucinations of music, this is not psychosis. The etiology of hearing loss may be to injury, disease, brain lesion, ototoxic antibiotics, extremely loud sounds, psychiatric conditions, congenital anomaly.

death That irreversible cessation of cardiac, cerebral and/or respiratory functioning.

cadaveric spasm The clenched fist which grasps a note/object, following a violent or sudden death.

decapitation Detruncation — a beheading.

algor mortis Loss of temperature after death.

rigor mortis Post mortem rigidity (which may be broken).

livor mortis The pooling of blood in dependent areas of the cadaver.

death with dignity "I request that I be allowed to die and not be kept alive by artificial means or heroic measures. I ask also that drugs be mercifully administered to me, to alleviate terminal suffering, even if they may hasten the moment of death." (Signed.) Although the expiring patient makes this statement with intent, it may be reversed by law, the family, or physician, at any point. If the harvesting of organs has been included, this takes a back seat to a medicolegal

autopsy. Consent of the Medical Examiner must be obtained for all procedures after death, in deaths under this jurisdiction.

débourcement The emptying/opening of an organ or part into another.

débridement Excision of burned, damaged, or necrotic tissue by curettage, or by proteolytic enzymes which spare viable tissue.

decanoate A parenteral, long-acting form of concentrated medication, intended for depot injection. This may be Court-ordered to enable non-compliant, psychotic patients to be free of institutionalization.

decerebrate posturing Sustained rigidity with stiffened, extended limbs and head — suggestive of brain lesion.

decidophobia That exaggerated fear of making decisions.

deciduoma A uterine tumor of cells arising from retained postabortal tissue. These tumors may evolve into choriocarcinoma, chorioepithelioma, or deciduosarcoma.

decision tree A graphic scheme, by which a physician arrives at the patient's diagnosis.

decorticate posturing The diagnostic sign of a lesion at/above the upper brainstem. Full-body rigidity accompanies clenched fists, flexion of the everted arms, extension of the legs. This may persist through rehabilitation and beyond.

decrudescence Decreased severity in the course of a disease.

decubitus ulcer Necrosis of the skin, due to an avascular state. Prevention should begin as soon as circulation is noted to be compromised to an area over a bony prominence — even if the skin is intact.

deep vein thrombosis That condition of trapped blood within the deep veins of the leg(s) and/or the pelvis. This can develop into chronic venous insufficiency, pulmonary embolism, post-phlebotic syndrome, destruction of the vein valve(s). Bedrest is required, with elevation of the legs. Pillows should *never* be placed beneath the legs of any patient. Anticoagulation will be aggressive. If the thrombus reaches the popliteal vein, surgery may be required. Circulatory assessment needs to be made every 4 hours, noting color, edema, leg circumference, temperature, turgor. Symptoms of pulmonary

embolism include cough, dyspnea, fever, hemoptysis, restlessness, substernal pain. Later, the patient will receive antiembolic stockings. Strict rules will guard against a relapse — which occurs in 1/3 of these cases.

defecalgesiophobia A morbid fear of defecation, in anticipation of pain.

defecation syncope Transient shock and loss of consciousness during/following fecal elimination — which may be idiopathic, or postoperative rectal surgery. Some non-surgical male patients have been noted to experience micturition syncope at early morning voiding. This phenomenon may point to pathology of cerebrovascular, gastrointestinal (GI), cardiovascular systems.

defense injury That sustained by an attacker when his victim struck out in self-defense. Some convictions have been supported by the presence of defense injuries.

defense mechanisms Involuntary feelings, behaviors, or thoughts which arise in response to perceptions of psychic risk. These may be adaptive/maladaptive.

acting out That in which the patient responds without thinking of, nor caring about, negative consequences.

autistic fantasy Daydreaming as substitution for problem solving, direct/effective action, relationships.

denial That mechanism in which the patient fails to acknowledge obvious reality.

devaluation The exaggerated attribution by the patient, of negative qualities to others, or to him-/herself.

displacement That mechanism in which the patient redirects threatening feelings onto a less threatening object.

dissociation A temporary alteration in the integrative functions of identity and/or consciousness.

idealization That mechanism in which the patient attributes exaggerated, positive qualities to him-/herself or others.

intellectualization The use of excessive abstract mentation to avoid dealing with disturbing feelings and issues.

isolation Inability to experience simultaneously the affective and cognitive features of an

episode — when the affect is held from conscious acknowledgement.

passive aggression That mechanism in which aggression is indirectly expressed.

projection False attribution of one's unacknowledged thoughts, impulses, feelings to others.

rationalization That by which the patient constructs a self-serving, reassuring (however incorrect) rationale for his/her behavior.

reaction formation Substitution of feelings, thoughts, behaviors that are diametrically opposed to one's unacceptable feelings/thoughts/behaviors.

repression Inability to recall disturbing experiences, thoughts, feelings, or wishes.

somatization Preoccupation with symptomatology disproportionate to medical findings.

splitting Viewing others and oneself as all good or all bad. Failure to integrate negative and positive qualities into cohesive images. Nursing staff members may be alternately devalued and idealized by the splitting patient — which disrupts the therapeutic cohesion of the staff. This is pathognomonic of borderline personality disorder.

suppression Intentional avoidance of thoughts about disturbing experiences, feelings, desires, problems.

undoing Behavior designed to symbolically compensate for unacceptable thoughts, feelings, actions.

defibrillation Electrical shock administered to convert a heart rhythm which is fibrillating, out of control, or asystolic.

definitive A premise not to be debated.

deformity Congenital or acquired alteration/disfigurement/distortion of the body.

degeneration Impairment or deterioration of tissue.

ascending degeneration Neural deterioration progressing from the periphery to the center.

congenital macular degeneration Progressive deterioration of the macula since birth.

descending degeneration Neural deterioration from the lesion to the periphery.

hepatolenticular degeneration Wilson's disease.

parenchymatous degeneration Cloudiness of protein tissue occurring in inflamed tissue.

- senile degeneration** Physical and/or mental decline in the geriatric population.
- spongy degeneration** Demyelination of the deep cerebral cortex — seen as a familial trait. This terminal condition includes blindness, flaccidity, cranial hypertrophy, mental retardation, and death by age eighteen months.
- deglutition** The swallowing reflex.
- degustation** The response of tasting.
- dehiscence** Evisceration, exenteration — sudden rupture of the surgical abdominal wound, especially in the obese or malnourished patient. Cover the wound with moist, sterile, saline dressings. Keep the patient supine with knees flexed, reassuring him/her that an immediate return to surgery will restore this complication. Prepare the patient for the operating room.
- dehumanization** That state bereft of human qualities — as seen in psychotic patients, and those who were normal prior to their imprisonment and/or torture.
- dehydration** Extraction/loss of electrolytes and water. That state in which the output exceeds intake, especially in the presence of diarrhea, fever, vomiting. This status may also be seen with the intravenous infusion of hypertonic solutions.
- deinstitutionalization** The discharge/placement of hospitalized psychiatric patients into the community — to live in boarding houses, group homes, residential hotels, and to work in sheltered workshops if needed.
- déjà entendu** The illusion that one is hearing that which s/he has heard before.
- déjà vu** The illusion that one is experiencing that which s/he has experienced before.
- Déjérine's disease** Interstitial neuritis of infancy.
- Déjérine-Sottas' atrophy** Déjérine-Sottas' disease, Déjérine-Sotta's syndrome (DSS) — hypertrophic, progressive, interstitial neuritis of infancy, with markedly reduced innervation of the extremities.
- Delhi abscess** Aleppo abscess, seen in India.
- délire de toucher** An abnormal impulse to feel/touch.
- deliriant** Delirifacient — that agent which produces delirium.
- delirium** Confusion, disorientation, excitement, incoherence accompanied by hallucinations/illusions. The cause may be drug abuse, overdosage, anxiety, exhaustion, shock, fever.
- delirium tremens (DTs)** — acute alcohol withdrawal occurring after abstinence from drinking (often because of imprisonment or hospitalization). This dramatic clinical picture includes auditory/visual/tactile hallucinations, confusion, disorientation, generalized convulsions, incessant incoherence, insomnia, irritability, tremors, and violence. Overactivity of the autonomic nervous system presents as diaphoresis, dilated pupils, fever, and tachycardia. Forced fluids must be maintained. These patients may become irrationally violent. They could abruptly expire.
- delivery** Childbirth, parturition followed by the expulsion of the placenta.
- abdominal delivery** Cesarean section.
- forceps delivery** The use of instrumentation to facilitate the birth of an impacted infant.
- postmortem delivery** Induced or surgical delivery of an expired mother.
- precipitate delivery** That spontaneous and sudden birth out of asepsis (BOA) without medical assistance — often of a multipara who delivers abruptly. This baby could suffer injury as well as contamination, and may be admitted to the pediatric nursery instead of the obstetric nursery.
- premature delivery** The infant born prior to the 37th week of gestation, with a weight of less than 5 pounds.
- delusion** The psychotic phenomenon in which the patient fails to distinguish reality from false beliefs. This may provoke the patient to violence, or to suicide.
- depressive delusion** That involving irrational guilt.
- expansive delusion** An inaccurate, elevated assessment of one's importance/power/intelligence. This may occur in a manic state.
- fixed delusion** An unchangeable, false belief.
- fleeting delusion** A transient, false belief which is unstable.
- nihilistic delusion** The belief of negation — that one/all has ceased to exist.
- Othello delusion** The false belief that one's spouse has been unfaithful.
- delusions of control** The conviction that one's

subjective ideas, emotions, impulses, actions and feelings are controlled by an external force.

somatic delusion The exaggerated false belief in one's symptomatology and/or imperfections.

systematized delusions An elaborate, false theme that one's problems correspond to race, age, religion, et al.

delusion(s) of grandeur Belief in one's nonexistent wealth, false power, megalomania, messianic complex, brilliance, expertise.

delusions of grandiosity The belief in one's own inflated importance, intelligence, power.

delusions of persecution "Everyone is against me."

delusions of poverty Belief in one's current/future impoverishment — which seems contrary to fact and situation.

delusion(s) of reference The patient reads unintended negative meanings/messages into others' acts/words. The belief that others have a unique significance to oneself.

demarkation A boundary, limit.

dementia A global impairment of cognition which is progressive and interferes with performance, due to loss of functioning. This may include memory deficits, impaired judgment/abstraction. Fundamental skills and activities of daily living may be lost. Clouding of orientation and consciousness may not be seen until the patient becomes terminal.

alcoholic dementia Delirium tremens.

apoplectic dementia That following cerebral tremors/vascular accidents.

postfebrile dementia That which may follow a severe infective illness, fever.

presenile dementia Beginning in middle age, cerebral arteriosclerosis may present with apathy, gait/speech disturbances, so well as symptoms of memory deficits.

primary dementia That associated with Alzheimer's disease/dementia.

pseudodementia Masked indifference to the environment (in the presence of normal cognition).

senile dementia Geriatric mental deterioration signified by intercurrent periods of excitation and short-term memory deficits. Some patients may become assaultive.

toxic dementia That caused by poisoning of

the central nervous system by drugs in abuse, "over the counter", or prescribed.

dementia paralytica Neurosyphilis with irritation and deterioration of concentration and memory. Emotional instability develops as behavior deteriorates. Lack of insight accompanies delusions of grandeur. Depression and neurasthenia may be noted.

dementia praecox Early loss of cognition and skills.

demise Expiration, death.

denarcotize The withdrawal of narcotics from an addicted patient.

Dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) Breakbone hemorrhagic fever — an acute tropical/subtropical myocarditis, presenting abruptly with lymphadenopathy, severe muscle/joint pain, cyanosis, hematemesis, hepatomegaly, chilling, fever, prostration, headache, petechiae, retro-orbital pain, hemorrhagic manifestations. This disease is spread by the female tiger mosquito (attracted by human excreta). Overhydration and aspirin are contraindicated. Transfusions may be ordered. Convulsions, shock, and circulatory collapse precede death from this communicable disease — for which there is neither vaccine nor cure.

denial A subconscious refusal to accept egodystonic facts (those contrary to the patient's goals/wishes).

denial and isolation That identification by Elisabeth Kübler-Ross, MD — as initial reactions by patients, when told of their impending deaths. That refusal to acknowledge painful reality.

dentalgia Toothache.

dental prostheses Dentures.

dentulous One's intact teeth.

edentulous One who no longer has his/her teeth.

depancreatize To surgically resect the pancreas.

dependence Reliance upon another or upon a substance.

dependent personality disorder An excessive, pervasive need to be nurtured. This patient demands that others guide him/her, and to assume those responsibilities which are his/hers. Lacking in self-confidence, emptiness is experienced when alone, as well as a feeling

- of desertion.
- depersonalization disorder** That dissociative condition which includes psychogenic fugue/amnesia. This alteration in normal identity, memory, consciousness may result in fragmentation. Persistent feelings of estrangement/detachment from oneself may be realized, as well as unreality. Brain lesions may produce depersonalization symptoms as aura, déjà vu, visual distortion, disturbed sense of time. The detachment may be understood as the egodystonic feeling that one is observing one's own actions and thoughts. Reality testing remains intact.
- deposition** In these litigious times, more and more hospital professionals are being required, under oath, to answer lawyers' questioning regarding cases to whom they have given care. This legal testimony is transcribed stenographically, to be admissible in Court.
- depot** Storage. That intramuscular injection of an extended action preparation, to be administered to a noncompliant patient on a regular basis (perhaps under Court order).
- depressant** An agent which decreases a nervous or somatic function/activity.
- cardiac depressant** That medication which decreases contractility and the heart rate.
- cerebral depressant** A drug which slows brain function, rendering the patient inactive, slow and dull. Larger amounts may act as soporifics.
- motor depressant** That which decreases the contractility of non-striated muscles.
- respiratory depressant** Any drug which lowers the depth and/or rate of the patient's respiration.
- secretory depressant** That agent which lessens the production of endocrine hormones.
- depression** Major depression is a recurrent affective disorder, which may be endogenous (chemical) or exogenous (environmental). Clinical depression may be chronic. Dysphoric hypomania is assessed as energized depression.
- deprivation** Pathological deterioration of secretion, functioning, quality, et al.
- depth psychology** The study of unconscious behavior.
- de Quervain's disease** Tenosynovitis of the thumb/wrist, due to constriction of the tendon sheath. Repetitive stress must be reduced if pain is to be relieved.
- de Quervain's thyroiditis** A viral infection of the thyroid — in which ear/jaw/neck pain may be transient.
- deradelphus** Conjoined twins with fusion above the thorax. The anomalies noted may be variations of shared head(s) and/or chest(s).
- Dercum's disease** Adiposis delorosa — painful cutaneous nodules/fat deposits in the menopausal woman.
- derealization** Detachment from one's reality.
- dereism** Thought and activity based on wishes/fantasy, rather than on reason/logic.
- derencephalus** A congenitally-deformed fetus with bifid, cervical vertebra(e) and rudimentary brain and skull.
- dermabrasion** A plastic surgery procedure of abrading (sanding) scars, nevi, tattoos, wrinkles, et al.
- dermadrome** A systemic disease manifested by dermatitis.
- dermal** Integumentary, cutaneous — related to the skin.
- dermalaxia** Pathological loss of skin turgor.
- dermalgia** Dermatalgia — paresthesia associated with dermal pain.
- dermapostasis** Dermatitis associated with abscess formation.
- dermatatrophia** Shrinking of the skin.
- dermatauxe** Hypertrophy of the skin.
- dermatitis** Skin rash, lesions, or any skin condition which may be topical.
- actinic dermatitis** X-ray dermatitis, cutaneous reaction to photochemical activity — ultraviolet light, irradiation, sunlight.
- allergic dermatitis** Hypersensitive response to allergens, manifested by skin inflammation.
- atopic dermatitis** Pruritus of unknown etiology. Patients should be protected from secondary infection.
- contact dermatitis** Dermatitis venemata — pruritus and irritation of the skin following contact with an allergen specific to the patient.
- cosmetic dermatitis** A form of contact dermatitis in which the allergen is an ingredient(s) in the patient's cosmetics.
- exfoliative dermatitis** Infection of the entire body surface with desquamation. Antibiotic and corticosteroid therapy are often required to treat

- this chronic, resistant condition. Depression may coexist.
- primary dermatitis** A direct skin eruption in contrast to a systemic, allergic response.
- radiation dermatitis** That caused by irradiation.
- stasis dermatitis** Chronic inflammation, edema, pigmentation caused by impaired circulation.
- dermatitis herpetiformis** Dühring's disease — a chronic, inflammatory condition unrelated to herpes involvement, not communicable. This is characterized by pruritus, pustular/bullous/vesicular/papular/erythematous lesions. Some patients may experience asymptomatic gluten-sensitive enteropathy.
- dermatitis medicamentosa** Cutaneous eruption attributed to a drug side effect.
- dermatoplasty** Skin grafting using the patient as the donor.
- dermatocellulitis** Inflammation of subcutaneous connective tissue(s).
- dermatoconiosis** An occupational condition involving dermatitis caused by dust.
- dermatofibrosarcoma** Fibrous carcinoma of the skin, fibrosarcoma.
- dermatoheliosis** That solar-induced degeneration of the skin — atrophy, hyper-/hypomelanotic macules, keratoses, telangiectasia, wrinkling, yellow plaques/papules.
- dermatoheteroplasty** A skin graft from another species.
- dermatolysis** Cutis laxa, cutis pendula, pachydermatocoele — the tendency of subcutaneous/hypertrophied skin to hang in folds.
- dermatome** That instrument which slices extremely thin slivers of skin for transplantation as grafts. Segmental skin areas with various spinal cord innervation.
- dermatomucosomyositis** An inflammation of muscular and mucosal tissues.
- dermatomyoma** Muscle tissue tumor of the skin.
- dermatomyositis** Polymyositis, a connective tissue disease of unknown etiology. Muscular inflammation, edema, dermatitis, and/or dysphagia may be seen.
- dermatophobia** Morbid fear of contracting a disease of the skin.
- dermatophytosis** Fungal infection of fingers and/or toes.
- dermatoplasty** Helcoplasty — skin grafts transplanted to conceal skin defects.
- dermatorrhagia** Hemorrhage from/into the skin.
- dermatosclerosis** Fibrous infiltration of the skin.
- dermatosis** A skin condition which does not become inflamed.
- progressive pigmentary dermatosis** Slow, progressive eruption of red papules on the skin of the legs.
- dermatosis papulosa nigra** That facial eruption of multiple miliae or tiny tumors on the facial skin of some Africans.
- dermatoxerasia** Xeroderma, roughened skin.
- dermatozoonosis** Any dermatitis attributed to infestation by a parasite(s) of animals.
- dermatrophia** Cutaneous atrophy.
- dermoidectomy** Excision of an ovarian teratoma — a dermoid cyst.
- dermolipoma** Growth of fatty neoplasm beneath the dermis.
- dermopathy** Dermatopathy — any dermatitis.
- dermosynovitis** Skin inflammation over an inflamed tendon/bursa.
- derodidymus** Dicephalus — a deformed fetus possessing two heads and necks.
- Desault's apparatus** The bandaging/splinting technique for a fractured clavicle.
- desensitization** The alleviation of an emotional upset through the method of failing to react, or of reacting contrary to one's feelings. The antianaphylaxis of allergies.
- desmalgia** Desmodynia, ligamental pain.
- desmitis** Ligament inflammation.
- desmocytoma** Malignant sarcoma formed of supporting tissue cells.
- desmopathy** Any pathology involving ligaments.
- desmoplasia** Abnormal formations of adhesive bands or fibrous tissues.
- desmoplastic** That which forms or causes adhesions.
- desmorrhexis** A ruptured ligament.
- desmosis** Connective tissue pathology.
- desquamation** Keratolysis, peeling, scaling.
- desynchronosis** A conflict with one's internal biological clock — "jet lag".
- deterioration** Regression of physical and/or mental functioning. Worsening of the clinical condition.
- deterisive** Purging, cleansing.

Diabetes mellitus

Diabetic coma	Symptoms	Insulin shock
Common, acute	<i>Abdominal pain</i>	.Absent
Low	<i>Blood pressure</i>	.Normal
Over 200 mg	<i>Blood sugar</i>	.Below 50 mg
Acetone	<i>Breath odor</i>	.Acetone rare
Low	<i>Orbital tension</i>	.Normal
Acute infection,	<i>Recent history</i>	.Recent insulin,
Insufficient insulin		.Inadequate meal,
		.Excessive exercise
Gradual	<i>Onset</i>	.Sudden
Kussmaul	<i>Respirations</i>	.Shallow
Tachycardia	<i>Pulse</i>	.Full
Dry, flushed	<i>Skin</i>	.Diaphoretic
Intense	<i>Thirst</i>	.Absent
Dry, coated	<i>Tongue</i>	.Moist
Positive for sugar,	<i>Urine</i>	.Negative for sugar,
Positive for acetone		.Negative for acetone
Common	<i>Vomiting</i>	.Rare

detortion Detorsion — surgical therapy for any torsion organic anomaly. The reduction of a curvature deformity.

detoxification Reduction of toxicity. That process of combating the physiological effects of a toxic substance in an addicted patient.

detritus Any by-product of disintegration.

detruncation Decollation, decapitation of an impacted, expired fetus to facilitate delivery.

detumescence Subsidence of edema. Gradual decline of the genital organs, following orgasm.

deuteropathia Deuteropathy — diseases in association with each other, or secondary to each other.

devascularization Obliteration of a blood vessel(s).

devascularization Loss of circulation from a body part. Decrease in blood supply.

developmental delay Failure of the infant/child to reach established milestones.

deviation Departure from the norm.

axis deviation Alteration in the direction of the major electrical cardiac axis.

conjugate deviation Eversion of the facial features to the same side.

devil's grip Epidemic pleurodynia.

deviometer That instrument which calculates the degree of strabismus.

dexamethasone suppression test "Dex test" — a measurement which rules out/determines the presence of major (endogenous/chemical)

depression. An evening dose of dexamethasone will suppress the cortisol level in the morning. If the patient's response is elevated, s/he has major depression.

dextrality Right-handedness.

dextrinuria The presence of urinary dextrin.

dextrocardia That heart which is misplaced to the right side of the chest.

dextrocardiogram That EKG which reveals the action of the right ventricle.

dextrogastria Positioning the stomach on the right side.

dextrosuria Urinary dextrose.

dextrotropic Dextrotropous, dextroverted — located or turned to the right.

diabetes mellitus (DM) Hypoinsulinism — disordered carbohydrate metabolism demonstrated by glycosuria, polyphagia, hyperglycemia, polydipsia, polyuria, and inadequate production/utilization of insulin. Neglected, untreated disease may lead to diabetic coma and death. Intelligent management of this incurable disease involves insulin (for many), blood sugar determinations, diet, hygiene guidance, and exercise — for life.

brittle diabetes mellitus Wide swings in a hypoglycemia/hyperglycemic continuum due to a tendency to ketosis and variable response to insulin. To assist a reacting diabetic without knowing whether s/he is in diabetic coma or insulin shock, offer a sugar product (if s/he is

able to swallow safely). When diabetic coma is the situation, this won't make it appreciably worse. If impending insulin shock is the problem, this more dangerous condition may be temporarily reversed by the ingested carbohydrate. Seek prompt medical attention for both situations and for all diabetic children.

bronze diabetes Hemochromatosis, a rare condition characterized by hematomegaly, bronze skin, diabetes mellitus, cardiac failure.

chemical diabetes mellitus All blood testing except fasting are abnormal. The fasting blood sugar is abnormal in the absence of clinical symptoms.

endocrine diabetes mellitus That caused and/or aggravated by the adrenal/pituitary/thyroid glands.

gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) The type first diagnosed during pregnancy.

iatrogenic diabetes mellitus Disease associated with oral contraceptives, diuretics, corticosteroids, or other causative agents.

insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM) These patients require daily insulin for life.

juvenile diabetes mellitus That with onset in childhood.

latent diabetes mellitus That complication which develops in response to the stressors of trauma, pregnancy, infectious disease, or obesity.

non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) Insulin produced by the patient is insufficient to meet the needs of the body, even though it prevents ketoacidosis. Insulin and diet may be prescribed to achieve this balance, but patients who are compliant and not obese, may be controlled by oral hypoglycemic agents and/or by diet alone.

pancreatic diabetes That associated with pathology of the gallbladder.

proximal neuropathy of diabetes The early or presenting manifestation of diabetes. This diabetic amyotrophy (also known as asymmetric diabetic neuropathy), starts with a painful weakness in the pelvic girdle or femur. The reflexes show marked reduction in chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy.

renal diabetes Glycosuria due to a low renal threshold for sugar. Any symptom of diabetes

mellitus is obscure.

diabetes insipidus Polydipsia and polyuria caused by pituitary/cranial trauma or tumor. When on fluid restrictions, watch that these desperately thirsty patients do not drink from their toilets. (The water to these patients' rooms may have to be turned off, to protect the testing from becoming skewed.)

nephrogenic diabetic insipidus This kidney malfunction is usually congenital, may be acquired during lithium therapy, and will not respond to desmopressin. Some of these patients do not perceive thirst, and dangerously do not realize when to drink fluids.

diabetic center The region of the brain in the 4th ventricle.

diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA) That syndrome in which hyperglycemia is mild to severe, bicarbonate less than 15 meq/l, urine/serum ketones are large, and arterial pH less than 7.25.

Acidosis takes 12-24 hours to correct. The precipitating cause of diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA) may be omission of insulin, infection, myocardial infarction (MI), coexisting illness, or new onset diabetes mellitus (DM). A diabetic in fever is highly unstable. Hypophosphatemia can cause insulin resistance, amyotonia, paralytic ileus, or obtundation, following protracted vomiting and dehydration. Avoid overcorrecting potassium phosphate (KPO_4) beyond the normal of 4.5, because of the risk of seizures and hypocalcemia. In patients with renal insufficiency, PO_4 retention occurs, requiring that the replacement be significantly reduced. The patient should be NPO except for ice chips. Treatment for hyperosmolar hyperglycemic non-ketotic coma (HHNC) is identical, with the exception that ketosis is absent, and bicarbonate (HCO_3) is required at a lesser amount, unless significant lactic acidosis is present.

diabetic neuritis Inflammation of nerves, as seen in complicated diabetes mellitus.

diabetic neuropathy Traditional medicine has taught that this is a progressive and irreversible loss of sensation in the hands and feet. (The nerves of a diabetic are susceptible to compression.) It has now been demonstrated that, by the decompression of multiple peripheral nerves in a given extremity, sensation can be, and is

being, surgically restored.

diabrotic An escharotic, corrosive agent.

diacetemia Acetoacetic acid present in the blood.

diaceturia Diacetonuria, diaceturia — acetoacetic acid found in the urine of diabetics in acidosis. This also occurs in starvation states, and with persistent vomiting.

diaclast That instrument used to perforate the expired fetus' skull in utero — to facilitate its extraction. This procedure is controversial.

diadochokinesia The capacity to make rapid, antagonistic movements.

diagnosis The use of science and skill to establish the nature of a patient's illness. In so determining, other possibilities will be ruled out.

antenatal diagnosis The determination of the fetus' status in utero.

clinical diagnosis The conclusion following examination, tests, laboratory work, X-rays.

differential diagnosis The comparison of similar pathological states.

dual diagnosis That comorbidity of mental illness compounded by substance abuse and/or other habituating disorders.

medical diagnosis Clinical assessment augmented by radiological and laboratory surveys.

nursing diagnosis Specialized nursing judgments assigned to address the total needs of patient care. (Only physicians may diagnose.)

pathological diagnosis That derived from analysis of abnormal findings.

physical diagnosis Those findings evaluated from the external examination and assessment of the patient.

radiographic diagnosis Roentgenographic (including scanning and imaging) interpretations suggest and confirm findings.

diagnosis by exclusion That derived by disqualification.

diagnostic peritoneal lavage (DPL) Widely used as a diagnostic tool in the assessment of blunt abdominal trauma — this invasive procedure is highly sensitive. Positive results register 100,000 ABCs/mm. This is the modality of choice for adult victims, to avoid unwarranted exploratory laparotomy.

dialysis Hemodialysis, the process of diffusing blood to extract toxins while maintaining elec-

trolyte, fluid, and acid-base balance in patients with absent/impaired kidneys.

continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD) Maintenance diffusion via an implanted peritoneal catheter. Gravity is the force used in this less expensive option.

peritoneal dialysis That process utilizing the peritoneum as the semipermeable membrane. The solution remains for a "dwell time" before draining. These patients are at risk for peritonitis.

renal dialysis Purification of toxins in the patient who lacks kidney function.

dialysis dementia A neurological syndrome seen in some long-term dialysis patients. Myoclonus, speech impairment, dementia, and seizures may precede death.

dialysis disequilibrium Rapid pH changes in the blood, higher urea in the brain than in the blood serum, and decrease in the osmolarity of the extracellular fluid may cause nausea with emesis, headache, somnolence, and seizures at the outset of hemodialysis.

diaminuria Amino compounds present in the urine.

diaphanoscopy Transillumination — examination of body cavities by diaphanoscope.

diaphoresis Profuse perspiration — a significant sign.

diaphragmalgia Diaphragmatic pain/discomfort — diaphragmodynia.

diaphragmatocele Diaphragmatic herniation.

diaphragmitis Diaphragmatic inflammation — which irritation may be felt in the shoulder(s) as referred pain.

diaphysectomy Partial excision of the shaft of a long bone.

diaphysitis Infection of the shaft of a long bone.

diarrhea Defecation of frequent liquid stools. The patient should be evaluated for signs/symptoms of metabolic acidosis and dehydration — depressed fontanel(s) in the infant, lethargy, headache, altered level of consciousness, compensatory hyperventilation. The trilogy of vomiting and diarrhea with fever may cause the patient to deteriorate rapidly.

diastole Relaxation of the heart, in contrast to systole. Failure of the diastolic pressure to drop proportionately to the systolic pressure is a sig-

nificant sign. Augmented diastolic pressure is achieved by invasive instrumentation.

dicephalus That congenital deformity of the conjoined fetus with two heads — diplocephaly.

Extremely rare, the United States' press recently featured the extraordinary coping of such 6 year-old twin girls, who are alive and well.

dichotomy Bifurcation, dichotomization — dissection into 2 portions.

dicoria Diplocoria — a double pupil in each eye.

dicrotic That double pulse which transmits 2 arterial pulsations for each heartbeat.

didactylism The congenital anomaly of only 2 digits on an extremity.

didelphic Dihysteria, dimetria — a double uterus.

didymalgia Didymodynia — testicular pain.

diet A prescribed, designated allowance for intake.

Dietl's crisis Renal colic caused by obstruction and/or kinking of the ureter.

Dieulafoy's vascular malformation Dieulafoy's anomaly/ulcer — cirroid aneurysm, gastric arteriosclerosis, peptic ulcer of irregular locations, primary arterial vascular deformity. A hypertrophic, submucosal, tortuous artery may cause recurrent, massive hematemesis. If the patient survives this bleed, repeat bleeds are common. Gastrointestinal symptoms are typically absent. Wide-wedge resection is the surgical protocol for this life-threatening disorder.

differential diagnosis That assigned to the patient (pt) following consideration of other pathology with similar symptomatology.

differentiation An outline of distinguishing features. In psychiatry, intellectual and emotional functioning within the person.

Di George's syndrome That in which the parathyroid and thymus glands remain hypoplastic. This severe pediatric form in which the immune system is left vulnerable to life-threatening infection.

digitalis toxicity Digitalis intoxication presents with the symptomatology of asystole, atrioventricular block, diarrhea, headache, hyperkalemia, irregular pulse, bradycardia, mental changes, nausea with emesis, partial heart block, sinus bradycardia, supraventricular arrhythmia, ventricular fibrillation, and/or ventricular tachycar-

Differential Diagnosis of Dementia

I. Congenital Disorders

II. Psychiatric Disorders

III. Focal Brain Syndromes

IV. Medical Disorders: (Delirium)

- A. Major organ dysfunction
 1. Cardiopulmonary
 2. Hepatic
 3. Renal
- B. Endocrine/metabolic
 1. Thyroid
 2. Diabetes mellitus
 3. Vitamin B₁₂ deficiency
- C. Inflammatory
 1. Vasculitis
 2. Neurosyphilis

V. Focal Brain Disorders

- A. Korsakoff's amnesia
- B. Stroke
- C. Mass
- D. Other

VI. Dementia

- A. Cortical
 1. Alzheimer's disease
 2. Pick's disease
 3. Frontal lobe dementia
 4. Other
- B. Subcortical
 1. Huntington's disease
 2. Parkinson's disease
 3. Other - AIDS
- C. Mixed/Variable
 1. Multi-infarct dementia
 2. Prion disease
 3. Lewy's body disease
 4. Trauma
 5. Hydrocephalus
 6. Other

dia. Ventricular extrasystole mandates that the patient must be assessed and watched with acute care. Upon discharge, the patient on digitalis needs to be able to take his/her own pulse before each dose, to hold the dose with a pulse of 60 or below, and to be knowledgeable of adverse signs/symptoms. The diet should be abundant in potassium.

digitalization Placing the patient on digitalis

Dosage of antitoxin recommended for various types of diphtheria

Type	Dosage	Route
Pharyngeal (48 hour duration)	20,000 to 40,000 units	Intravenous
Laryngeal (48 hour duration)	20,000 to 40,000 units	Intravenous
Nasopharyngeal	40,000 to 60,000 units	Intravenous

therapy.

diglossia A double tongue.

diktyoma Dictyoma — a ciliary tumor.

dilatation and curettage (D and C) Surgical dilatation of the uterine cervix to permit curettement (scraping) of specimens, growths, polyps, retained placental tissue, or the products of an incomplete abortion.

dimple sign That phenomenon which distinguishes a benign dermatofibroma from a malignant nodular melanoma. When pressure is applied laterally, the benign lesion will dent or dimple. Normal skin and malignant lesions will rise.

Diogenes' syndrome Disinterest in one's own hygiene, accompanied by malnourishment, as may be seen in advanced geriatrics.

diphonia Diplophonia, the simultaneous production of two separate voices.

diphtheria An acute communicable disease with severe adenitis, myocarditis, and/or neuritis. Patients should be admitted to the intensive care unit under respiratory precautions, and given testing to rule out sensitivity to diphtheria toxin. Diphtheria antitoxin should be administered intravenously even before the diagnosis is confirmed by culture. If the patient tests sensitive to the antitoxin, desensitization will be required. Surgical intervention may be necessary in laryngeal diphtheria with intubation or a tracheotomy. Patients are at risk of expiring if diphtheria antitoxin is delayed past the first day. If the patient survives, the neuritis and myocarditis will completely resolve.

diplocusis That disturbed perception of pitch in which two tones are heard for each sound produced.

diplegia Bilateral paralysis.

infantile diplegia Birth palsy.

spastic diplegia Congenital spasticity of the extremities.

diplococcemia Diplococci in the circulation.

diplogenesis Doubling of creation — double fetus, double heads, double limbs, et cetera.

diploellituria The phenomenon of nondiabetic and diabetic glycosuria occurring in the same patient.

diplopagus Conjoined twins who share an organ(s).

diplopia Double vision.

diplosomatia Diplosomia — the fusing of conjoined twins at one or more points.

dipping While placing the examiner's hand flat on the abdomen, the liver can be palpated by quickly depressing the fingers. (Nurses should defer the palpation of pediatric livers to the physician.)

diprosopus That fetal anomaly of a double face.

dipsesis Dipsosis, exaggerated thirst, a craving for abnormal fluids.

dipsogen That which induces thirst.

dipsomania An uncontrollable craving for ethyl alcohol.

dipsophobia That exaggerated fear of ethyl alcohol (ETOH).

directionality A sense of direction. Children with impaired directionality may need to be evaluated for minimal brain dysfunction.

director The grooved instrument which guides a scalpel or probe.

direct reflex Response and stimulus remain on the same side.

disarticulation Amputation through the joint.

discharge Emission, excretion, secretion.

cerebrocortical discharge Violent action of a malfunctioning or damaged portion of the cerebral cortex, as prelude to an epileptic seizure.

convective/disruptive discharge Electrical

energy.

lochial discharge That postpartum excretion from the uterus.

discharging lesion That anomaly of a cerebral nerve center — which abruptly transmits motor stimuli.

dischronation The lack of a sensation of relationship to time/timing.

discoid eczema Nummular dermatitis.

disconnection syndrome Disturbed language/visual functioning because of trauma or occlusive tumor/hypoxia. Signs and symptoms may present as ability to speak normally with auditory aphasia; an ability to perform a task with the left hand, but not the right; inability to execute tasks equally by each hand; difference in discrimination of objects by right and left hands when the eyes are covered.

discordance That genetic expression of a trait in only one twin.

disidiadochokinesia The inability to execute rapid, highly-coordinated, alternating movements.

disease Dyscrasia — a pathological condition. A syndrome of laboratory results, radiological findings, signs, and symptoms.

acute disease That with a rapid onset and course.

autoimmune disease A condition in which the body produces disordered immunological responses against itself. This system becomes defective, producing antibodies against normal tissue. Glomerulonephritis, hemolytic anemia, myasthenia gravis, rheumatoid arthritis, scleroderma fall in this category.

chronic disease That having a slow onset, with a prolonged, lifelong course.

chronic granulomatous disease (CGD) A genetic defect in the ability to kill bacteria. Brain abscess, dermatitis, diarrhea, hepatosplenomegaly, osteomyelitis, pulmonary disease, suppurative lymphadenitis, et al., may be clinically noted in the male infants attacked by this rare disease. Bone marrow transplantation and continuous antibiotic regimens have proven to be effective.

complicating disease Secondary disease.

congenital disease A diseased condition present at birth due to transplacental penetration,

injury, prenatal disease, or due to heredity.

demyelinating disease Neural disturbance due to the destruction of myelin sheaths of nerve cells.

endemic disease That which is present and reappearing in a given locality.

extrapyramidal disease A degenerative condition of the nervous system involving the basal ganglion of the brain and the extrapyramidal system. Symptoms include dystonia, athetosis, chorea, and tremors.

familial disease Noncommunicable pathology which is seen in members of the same family.

focal disease A localized disease process.

heavy chain disease Affecting immunoglobulins with symptoms of malabsorption, abdominal lymphoma, lymphadenopathy, Bence Jones proteinuria, spleen/liver/bacterial infections, weight loss, and/or marked weakness.

hemolytic disease of the newborn

Erythroblastosis fetalis, a hemolytic condition signaled by generalized edema, splenomegaly, hepatomegaly, jaundice, and anemia.

HIV disease Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) caused by the human immunodeficiency virus.

hypokinetic disease Mental and/or physical symptoms caused by insufficient exercise.

iatrogenic disease That inadvertently caused by surgical or medical intervention.

idiopathic disease A condition for which a cause cannot be identified.

iron storage disease Hemochromatosis.

malignant disease Carcinoma (CA) or any condition which progresses at an extreme pace, and from which the patient goes on to die.

metabolic disease That due to abnormal chemistry within the body.

motor neuron disease Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), progressive bulbar palsy, progressive muscular atrophy. These conditions present with degeneration of the motor cranial nerve nuclei, of the anterior horn cells of the spinal cord, and of the pyramidal tracts. This disease occurs principally in male patients.

occupational disease That associated with the work place.

organic disease The result of organ/tissue changes within the body.

- pandemic disease** A world-wide epidemic.
- parasitic disease** Illness caused by infestation.
- self-limited disease** That illness which runs its course, ending without medical intervention.
- sexually transmitted disease (STD)** Conditions acquired through coitus.
- storage disease** A disorder caused by abnormal deposition of substance in body tissues.
- subacute disease** That which is more serious than chronic disease and milder than acute illness.
- thyrotoxic heart disease** Thyrotoxicosis caused by hyperthyroidism, cardiomegaly, cardiac failure, and atrial fibrillation.
- disequilibrium** Imbalance — unstable, unequal balance.
- disinhibition** Conduct devoid of cultural/social constraint.
- disinsertion** Peripherally detached retina.
- discectomy** Surgical excision of a herniated intervertebral disk.
- diskitis** Inflammation of an interarticular cartilage or disk — meniscitis.
- dislocation** Displacement of any body part.
- closed dislocation** Simple displacement of a bone within the joint. Only a physician should manipulate a dislocated joint.
- complete dislocation** Total separation of the joint.
- complicated dislocation** That displacement of bones in conjunction with major injuries.
- compound dislocation** That open to the air.
- congenital dislocation** Displacement(s) present at birth.
- consecutive dislocation** Redislocation of the subluxated (dislocated) bone.
- divergent dislocation** Separate subluxation of both the radius and ulna, or the tibia and fibula.
- habitual dislocation** Recurrent disarticulation — especially of the mandible. This dislocation can even occur upon yawning.
- incomplete dislocation** Partial displacement, subluxation of a joint.
- metacarpophalangeal joint dislocation** Displacement of a finger(s), usually aggravated by tendon interposition. Upon reduction, redislocation may occur promptly. This should be managed only by a physician.
- Monteggia's dislocation** Displacement of the femur from the acetabulum (hip joint).
- Nélaton's dislocation** That ankle displacement in which the talus is forced between the fibula and the tibia.
- pathologic dislocation** Displacement caused by joint disease, malignancy, or paresis.
- subastragalar dislocation** Separation of the talus from the scaphoid and calcaneum.
- traumatic dislocation** That caused by violence or accident.
- disomus** Fetal malformation of a double trunk.
- disorientation** That state of being unaware of any of 4 spheres — person, place, time, and/or situation.
- displacement** Transference of emotion from one theme to another, thereby avoiding acknowledgement of the original, threatening idea — the dystonic material.
- disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC)** Pathological, diffuse clotting characterized by gangrene of the extremity(s), a high frequency of bleeding, renal dysfunction. This complication may follow incomplete abortion or surgical procedures involving the brain, lung, prostate.
- dissociative disorder** Sudden/gradual/transient/chronic alteration of consciousness, memory, and/or identity. Such a patient may be best discerned by the clinician's high degree of suspicion — because s/he conceals symptoms and fails to present clearly. Usually female, she may regard her symptoms to be demented and shameful. These patients are commonly misdiagnosed because of their acting-out behaviors, anxiety, depression, eating disorders, panic, post-traumatic symptoms, somatoform symptoms, substance abuse, etc. Psychotic features may complicate and confuse the diagnostic picture.
- depersonalization disorder** Loss of one's own reality. Sensory anesthesia and fear of not being in control of one's speech and/or actions are often present. These feelings are ego-dystonic (unfriendly to the psyche). Intact reality testing is maintained.
- dissociative amnesia** Psychogenic amnesia — multiple episodes of stressful inability to bring significant personal details to recall. These lapses in memory are too extensive to be attributed

to forgetfulness. (Some may have occurred following a highly disturbing event.)

dissociative fugue The assumption of a new identity, while unable to bring to mind one's own name and history, since his/her abrupt elopement. Lost is the patient's home, work, family, et al. S/he may leave the country. Although psychopathy may not be evident, much clinical attention may be devoted, out of concern. Returned to their pre-fugue status, events of the fugue state may never be known.

dissociative identity disorder Multiple personality disorder — two or more personality states, in which there is an enduring pattern of coping with the environment and the self. These personalities control the patient's actions. This behavior reveals that essential, personal data has been lost to recall.

dissociative trance disorder That temporary, altered state of consciousness — during which the patient's identity is replaced under the control of a charismatic, political/religious leader.

continuous amnesia Inability to recall subsequent events — including the present.

generalized amnesia The least common form, which encompasses the patient's entire life.

localized amnesia Failure to recall all events during the circumscribed period of time surrounding a profoundly disturbing event.

multiple personality disorder The existence of two or more identity states which take full control of the patient's behavior. Transition between these personalities may be triggered by amobarbital interview, conflict, cues, hypnosis, and/or stress. The presenting personality may be oblivious of the others — which may vary in age, IQ, race, sex, et al. Severe emotional trauma precedes this disorder.

psychogenic amnesia That abrupt inability to remember vital personal data, is the essential feature of this disorder. This cannot be attributed to an organic mental disorder, nor to forgetfulness. There may be agitation regarding amnesic problems — or indifference. This disturbance usually follows severe psychosocial stress. In other cases, the patient may be in a subjectively intolerable life situation. Recovery is abrupt, complete, with rare recurrences. It is crucial to bear in mind the possibility of malin-

gering, feigned amnesia.

psychogenic fugue Psychogenic amnesia.

selective amnesia That ability to recall some details while forgetting others. (A new widow may make funeral arrangements, later to find herself unable to recall whether or not her husband died.)

dissolution Death.

dissonance Discordance, disagreement, close and grating musical chords.

cognitive dissonance Incongruity of actions, philosophy, thought.

distal Distant, that most distant from the center.

distomia Congenital anomaly of the fetus, producing two mouths.

distortion Bending/twisting out of shape. A writhing movement. A deformity, anomaly, alteration. Visual misperception. The process of modifying unconscious mental elements so they can enter the consciousness without censoring. Difference in X-ray sizes, shapes.

distractibility That inability to focus one's attention. The attraction of thoughts by extraneous stimuli — a dissociation of consciousness.

distraught That mental state of frantic indecision, of being deeply troubled with conflicting thoughts.

distress Pain and suffering — which may be emotional or physical.

fetal distress Compromised viability assessed in the unborn baby.

disturbance Interruption of continuity, departure from the norm.

diuresis Polyuria caused by diabetes mellitus, chronic interstitial nephritis, hysteria, anxiety, fear, polydipsia, diabetes insipidus, diuretics.

diurnal Daily.

divagation Incoherent with disconnected speech.

divergence Deviation from the center.

diverticulitis The inflammation of diverticula in the intestines — which may be chronic or acute.

diverticulosis Inflamed diverticula — a few of which go on to develop infection as diverticulitis.

dizygotic Fraternal twins — the products of two ova.

DNA typing Deoxyribonucleic acid — DNA fingerprinting, DNA profiling (which is often used

forensically).

documentation The precise, legal confirmation of an assessment, care, order, procedure, treatment that has been completed. "If it hasn't been charted, it hasn't been given. If it has been charted inconclusively, it hasn't been done. If it was ordered illegibly, it wasn't ordered." (Imprecisely quoted statements of boards of nursing in the U.S.A. — upheld in the courts.)

dog (any animal) bite That puncture wound or laceration developed by a dog/animal. (The animal should be impounded and observed for 10 days to rule out rabies.) Thoroughly scrub wound with soap for 10 minutes. Flush with a viricidal agent and rinse until clear. Unless hemorrhaging, permit bleeding to cleanse the wound. Prepare for suturing if indicated. Administer tetanus prophylaxis. Determine data about the dog/animal and report to the public health authorities. Antirabies prophylaxis should be given if the animal is confirmed to be rabid, or cannot be found. Infants and the handicapped should never be left alone with dogs — especially large animals. Gentle pets have killed infants within their households.

doll's head maneuver In the presence of severe brain stem injury, the patient's eyes will follow his/her head when moved.

domatophobia Abnormal, claustrophobic aversion to being alone in the house.

domino transplant The patient donates his/her organ(s) while on the operating table to receive transplanted organs.

Donohue's syndrome Leprechaunism — that hereditary condition with elfin facies, susceptibility to infection, endocrine disorders, mental/physical retardation, emaciation.

Donovania granulomatis Granuloma venereum, granuloma inguinale, donovanosis. A communicable, venereal, bacterial disease which is progressive and chronic, affecting the genital mucous membranes and skin. If the initial lesion is untreated, the genitalia may be extensively damaged.

Doppler effect The frequency of waves, versus the distance between the sound source and receiver, decreases as the distance increases (and increases as the distance decreases).

doraphobia An exaggerated aversion to touching

animal fur/hair.

dosage That amount, number, and frequency of medication/radiation. Each must be administered and documented precisely — especially pediatric doses.

double depression Major depression which is superimposed upon a dysthymic disorder.

Down's syndrome Mongolism — that congenital chromosomal aberration, producing the symptomatology of trisomy 21. Features often included are Brushfield's spots of the irides, dwarfism, short forehead, small broad hands with simian creases, and severe mental retardation. This population will not be able to live/work independently, but may be taught to live in group homes, while working in sheltered workshops.

Dressler's syndrome Post-cardiotomy/post-infarction pain which occurs with fever, as a reaction to necrotic myocardial tissue. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and/or steroids are the agents of choice.

Drinker respirator The "iron lung" which utilizes alternating positive/negative pressures to provide artificial respiration on a long-term basis. (This is rarely used.)

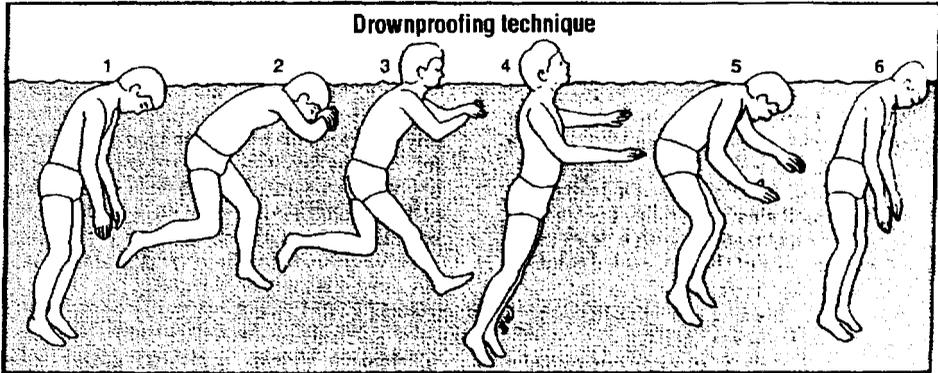
dromomania Drapetomania, ecdemomania — a compulsive drive to wander.

dromopathy A category of all diseases which travel.

droplet infection That disease transmitted by minute droplets from the oropharynx.

drowning Asphyxiation occurring from immersion in fluid, or from spasm of the epiglottis. An acute asphyxial response, followed by relaxation of the larynx with flooding of the respiratory tract. Immersion in freezing water — after which the victim may experience a vagally-induced cardiac arrest. Following the Heimlich maneuver, cardiopulmonary resuscitation must be administered in the absence of pulse/respirations. Hypoxia may cause expiration anytime up to 3 days following any of the above events. It is mandatory that these and all near-drowning victims be hospitalized for assessment and close observation.

drownproofing The American Red Cross method of staying afloat when submerged — even by non-swimmers! This valuable technique is now widely emphasized.



1. Rest. 2. Get set. 3. Lift head, exhale. 4. Stroke and kick, inhale. 5. Head down, press. 6. Rest. Printed with permission — National American Red Cross, Temple, Texas, USA.

drug Any substance which has the potential to modify the functioning of human physiology.

drug abuse The self-prescribing, self-administering of prescription medications/illicit substances in non-prescribed dosages.

drug addiction That use of medications in erratic amounts — which leads to dependency.

Because quality control of street drugs is non-existent, those who react to these substances may not know which (lethal) chemicals they actually took. *Toxicological surveys are essential.* (If one hasn't changed the ritual, one hasn't changed the addiction. There can also be addiction to intensity, conflict, crisis, power, et al.)

drug dependency A physical/psychological craving for substances which are habituating.

Withdrawal symptoms may appear when the substance of the addict's preference becomes unavailable. These illicit users may become assaultive and/or violent.

drug interaction Concurrent response of medications taken simultaneously, in the areas of synergism, antagonism, lethality. Remain alert to the potential interactions of the patient's regimen, aware that s/he may be non-compliant with the physician's orders.

drug overdose An excess of medication — whether the patient overdosed (OD'd), was given too high an amount for his/her tolerance or more than was ordered. Prescription limits are written to prevent a suicidal patient from overdosing, whenever it is possible to do so.

dual diagnosis The comorbidity of psychiatric disorders and substance abuse. Sometimes, the nurse is able to facilitate the patient's integration into Twelve-Step programs, as well as psychiatric principles — emphasizing post-detoxification evaluation and the rehabilitation of addictive behavior.

Dubin-Johnson syndrome This rare, autosomal, recessive defect may appear as an asymptomatic, mild jaundice. The liver is pigmented. While bile is present in the urine, excretion of bile salts is unimpaired, and jaundice may be seen.

Dubowitz score/tool 21 strictly-defined clinical signs by which the gestational age of an infant can be determined ± 14 days.

Duchenne-Aran disease Progressive, spinal muscular atrophy which involves wasting, weakness, and paresis of targeted muscles. Toxins, avitaminosis, and/or infectious processes lead to the development of this degenerative condition.

Duchenne-Erb paralysis Erb's palsy — paresis of the muscles supplied by nerves from the upper brachial plexus.

Duchenne's disease Tabes dorsalis — degeneration of the brain stem and spinal cord. This syphilitic complication may include paroxysmal pain, impotency, progressive ataxia, as well as a functionally disordered gastrointestinal system, larynx, bladder, and/or loss of reflex(es).

Duchenne's muscular dystrophy

Labioglossolaryngeal paralysis — pseudohypertrophic muscular involvement with muscular weakness. This sex-linked, progressive, pediatric disease often terminates fatally, prior to adulthood.

Duchenne's paralysis Bulbar paresis — labioglossolaryngeal paresis.

ductal carcinoma in situ Intraductal breast cancer (CA) — that proliferation of malignant cells within the ducts. This may be difficult to differentiate from lobular carcinoma in situ (position), as well as extensive/invasive CA. In the surgical excision of malignancies, breast-conserving procedures will be taken prior to radiation.

dumping Patient dumping — the questionable transferring of an indigent patient to another hospital — without the purpose of specialized care which was not available at the first hospital.

dumping syndrome Vomiting with diaphoresis occurring in the patient who has undergone a gastric resection procedure — nausea; palpitations; post-prandial weakness; syncope — by the above patient(s). Frequent small meals, with rest periods in between, often provide symptomatic relief.

duodenectasis Chronic dilatation of the duodenum.

duodenectomy Total/subtotal excision of the duodenum.

duodenitis Duodenal infection.

duodenocholedochotomy Surgical incision into the duodenum by which to reach the gallbladder.

duodenocystostomy Duodenocholecystostomy — that surgical formation of a fistula between the gallbladder and the duodenum.

duodenorrhaphy Suturing of the duodenum.

duodenoscopy Endoscopic survey of the duodenum.

duodenostomy That surgical construction of a permanent opening from the abdominal wall into the duodenum.

duodenotomy A surgical incision into the duodenum.

duplicitas That anomalous duplication of a fetal part(s) or organ(s).

Dupuytren's contracture Flexion deformity of 4th, 5th finger(s) of the hand(s) caused by pal-

mar fascia contracture(s). The "Veteran's triad" of epilepsy, alcoholism, diabetes has been held as the etiology.

Dupuytren's fracture That of the ankle with upward displacement of the talus.

Durand-Nicholas-Favre disease

Lymphogranuloma venereum.

duraplasty Plastic surgery on the dura mater.

durematoma That hematoma between the dura mater and the arachnoid membrane.

duritis Pachymeningitis — infection of the dura mater.

duroarachnitis That inflammation of the arachnoid membrane and the dura mater.

Duroziez' murmur Auscultation of diastolic/systolic murmur(s) over a large artery while pressure is applied distal to the stethoscope.

Duverney's fracture A broken flank/os ilium.

dwarfism Abnormally short stature due to heredity, skeletal pathology, endocrine dysfunction, renal insufficiency, metabolic deficiency states.

achondroplastic dwarfism Normal trunk, prominent buttocks, shortened extremities, with a large head.

asexual dwarfism Sexual development is deficient.

hypophyseal dwarfism Levi-Lorain dwarfism — a pituitary dwarf whose deformity resulted from hypophyseal hypofunction.

infantile dwarfism Marked underdevelopment — sexually, mentally, physically — of a child.

micromelic dwarfism Rudimentary extremities.

ovarian dwarfism Underdeveloped/absent ovaries.

phocomelic dwarfism Abnormally short diaphyses of the extremities.

physiologic dwarfism Abnormal stature despite normal development.

primordial dwarfism Normal endocrine functioning with selective deficiency of somatotropin, the growth hormone.

rachitic dwarfism That caused by rickets.

renal dwarfism That condition produced by renal osteodystrophy.

thanatophoric dwarfism Caused by failure of endochondral bone tissue to form, these infants present with short extremities perpendicular to the trunk, saddle nose, hypertelorism, and large head with prominent forehead. They fail to sur-

- vive the neonatal period.
- dysad** A two-party alliance.
- dysadic** Social communication.
- dynamoscope** An instrument used to auscultate muscles.
- dysacusia** Dysacusma, dysacusis — impaired hearing. Discomfort caused by excessively loud sounds.
- dysadrenalism** Adrenal gland pathology. The disordered functioning of the adrenal gland(s).
- dysaphia** An impaired sense of touch.
- dysarthria** Defective speech due to impairment of the muscles essential to articulation.
- dysarthrosis** Joint deformity.
- dysautonomia** That rare, inherited disease of Ashkenazi Jews, involving the autonomic nervous system. These patients present with convulsions, infection, mental retardation, motor discoordination, nausea and vomiting.
- dysbetalipoproteinemia** Broad beta disease — peripheral vascular disease. Heralded by xanthomas and/or claudication, this may lead to other findings. Hypothyroidism may be seen with hyperuricemia and elevated glucose tolerance.
- dysboulia** Ambivalent willpower. Poor concentration.
- dyscalculia** Mathematical disability because of cerebral injury/disease.
- dyscephaly** Malformation of cranial/facial osteogenesis.
- dyschiria** Achiria — that inability to determine which side of the body was touched.
- allochiria** Allesthesia — the patient believes the opposite side to have been touched.
- synchiria** Both sides of the body are believed to have been touched.
- dyschoria** Abnormal shape/form of the pupil(s).
- dyschromia** Discoloration.
- dyschronism** "Jet lag" — that systemic disturbance in biological rhythm, caused by one's being transported to another time zone 5+ hours away.
- dysconjugate gaze** That anomaly in which the eyes move independently. This suggests damage to the vision-control apparatus.
- dyscrasia** A disease process. Pathology.
- dysembryoplasia** Embryonic malformation during intrauterine growth and development.
- dysemia** Hemopathology.
- dysentery** Inflammatory, colonic disorders with symptoms of bloody diarrhea, abdominal pain, and tenesmus.
- amebic dysentery** Amebae are the etiology.
- bacillary dysentery** This form may reach toxic, epidemic stages.
- malignant dysentery** Virulent, this form may lead rapidly to death.
- dysergasia** Inappropriate functioning which is sometimes caused by toxic states. Delirium, dream states, hallucinations and/or disorientation may be observed.
- dysergia** Incoordination of voluntary movements.
- dysfunctional** That status of an organ/part/person which is impaired or abnormal.
- dysgalactia** Inadequate/defective milk production.
- dysgammaglobulinemia** Dysglobulinemia, abnormality of quality and/or amount of immunoglobulins in the circulation — acquired or congenital.
- dysgenesis** Defective embryonic development.
- gonadal dysgenesis** Turner's syndrome — that congenital endocrine disorder in which the ovaries fail to respond to pituitary stimulation. This clinically presents with short stature, failure to mature sexually, and amenorrhea. Webbing of the neck, cubitus valgus (lateral deviation of the forearm) and/or impaired intelligence may be noted.
- dysgerminoma** A malignant ovarian neoplasm.
- dysgnathia** Anomaly of the jaws.
- dysgnosia** Dysthymia, abnormality of the intelligence.
- dysgraphia** Inability to write, which is suggestive of a brain lesion.
- dyshematopoiesia** Defective blood production.
- dyskinesia** Voluntary movements which are abnormal/painful.
- dyslalia** A speech impediment due to defective speech organs.
- dyslexia** That condition of unknown origin in which those with normal intellect and vision are unable to decode the written language. The meanings within pictures and objects remain intact.
- dysmegalopsia** A misperception of everything as

appearing larger than 100%.

dysmelia Congenital absence/deformity of an extremity(s).

dysmenorrhea Menstrual spasms, cramping.

dysmetria That inability to judge one's voluntary movements, due to cerebellar pathology. Voluntary attempts to perform actions overestimate the appropriate strength and range required.

dysmetropsia The inability to correctly visualize shapes and sizes.

dysmimia That lack of ability to express oneself with gestures. These patients are unable to imitate.

dysmnnesia An impaired memory.

dysmorphophobia An exaggerated fear of one's own deformities, that this represents gross defects. (Others will not agree.) With excessive concern devoted to the compensation of imagined flaws and the anxiety that his/her body parts are the wrong size, expense may be devoted to correction of "my general ugliness". Self-isolation may lead the patient to drop out of school, church, or society in general, to submit to unnecessary surgery, or to become suicidal.

dysmyotonia Abnormal tonicity or muscular atony.

dysomnias Disturbance in the timing, quality, amount of sleep, of any etiology.

dysontogenesis Defective embryonal development.

dysopia Dysopsia — defective vision.

dysosmia Distortion of the olfactory sense, perception.

dysostosis Defective bone formation/development.

cleidocranial dysostosis Congenital ossification of the fontanel, accompanied by clavicular atrophy.

craniocerebral dysostosis An inherited condition with beaked nose, strabismus, wide cranium, exophthalmos, maxillary hypoplasia, ocular hypertelorism.

mandibulofacial dysostosis Congenital otic defects, hypertrophied mouth (macrostomia), slanting palpebral tissues, underdeveloped facial bones.

dysoxia The abnormal metabolism of oxygen.

dyspancreatism Abnormal pancreatic function-

ing.

dyspareunia Recurrent genital pain in either male or female, in conjunction with coitus. This distress may cause interpersonal emotional maladjustment.

dyspepsia Indigestion — gastrointestinal (GI) discomfort which may be related to alcohol (ETOH) abuse, cardiopathy, gastric acidity, gastrointestinal dysfunctioning, hepatopathology, hysteria, or insufficient production of bile — accompanied by pain/stress.

dysphagia Difficulty swallowing — whatever the etiology. When severe and/or life-threatening, gavage (tube feeding) may be required.

spastica dysphagia Difficulty swallowing due to spasm(s) of the esophageal/pharyngeal musculature.

dysphagia constricta That related to stricture of the pharynx and/or esophagus.

dysphagia lusoria That caused by an anomaly of the right subclavian artery, and the pressure exerted on the esophagus.

dysphagia paralytica That caused by muscular paresis of the swallowing and esophageal apparatus.

dysphasia Dysphrasia — speech impairment attributed to cerebral pathology.

dysphemia Stuttering/stammering — speech impediments of psychoneurotic origin.

dysphonia Hoarseness — difficulty speaking clearly.

spasmodic dysphonia That paroxysmal contraction of the muscles used in voice production. These same muscles may remain capable of other functions (singing, swallowing). This condition is neither psychogenic nor progressive.

dysphonia clericorum That caused by the projection needs and overuse of the voice by ministers, orators, operatic singers.

dysphonia puberum Breaks in voice register during pubertal boys' voice change.

dysphoria An unprovoked depressive mood, with irritability and anxiety as accompanying features.

dysphylaxia Terminal insomnia; awakening too early.

dyspituitarism Malfunctioning pituitary gland.

dysplasia Alloplasia, heteroplasia, abnormal tis-

- sue development.
- anhidrotic dysplasia** Congenitally deficient/absent sweat glands, abnormal formation of nails and teeth, heat intolerance.
- cervical dysplasia** Abnormal tissue changes of the cervix uteri.
- chondroectodermal dysplasia** Ellis-van Creveld syndrome, defective formation of hair, teeth, nails, bones — accompanied by congenital cardiopathy.
- hereditary ectodermal dysplasia** That including mental retardation, deficient hair growth, conjunctivitis, excessive eyebrows, concave facies, absent mammary glands, corneal anomalies, nail deformities, absent/abnormal teeth, glossy skin, absent hair follicles, and/or decreased sweat glands.
- monostotic fibrous dysplasia** Replacement of osseous tissue by fibrous cells. Pain may be noted in the femur, tibia. The etiology of this condition is unknown.
- polyostotic fibrous dysplasia** Osseous tissue is replaced by vascular fibrous tissue. The etiology of this pediatric disease is unknown. Difficulty in ambulation occurs from multiple bone fractures and deformities.
- dyspnea** Air hunger arising from painful and/or labored respirations. Tachypnea, cyanosis, and the use of accessory muscles to assist breathing are signs that the patient's respiratory status is deteriorating.
- cardiac dyspnea** Difficult breathing caused by cardiac insufficiency.
- dyspraxia** Disturbance in the control, programming, and performance of voluntary movement — attributed to cerebrovascular accident, cerebral hemisphere conditions, and absent comprehension.
- dysprosody** Articulation, inflection, and rhythm noted to be absent in the patient's speech.
- dysrhythmia** An irregular rhythm.
- dysthesia** Abnormal cutaneous sensations.
- dysthesia pedis** Severe burning, pruritus of the toes and feet — which may be a side effect of heparin therapy.
- dysthyroidism** Dysthyreosis — impaired thyroid functioning/development.
- dystocia** Arrest of labor. Complicated, difficult labor. Failure of labor to commence.
- Uncoordinated uterine action.
- dystonia** Disordered, impaired muscle tonicity. An acute neurological condition characterized by abnormal, involuntary muscle contractions which cause distortion, rigidity and/or posturing. Psychotropic, neuroleptic medications may be the cause.
- oculogyric crisis** Fixation with deviation of the eyes. This may be a neuromuscular side effect of accumulated antipsychotic drugs, as in neuroleptic malignant syndrome (NMS).
- dystonia musculum deformans** Torsion dystonia of childhood — a rare, progressive syndrome in which bizarre posturing is sustained until lost in sleep. The IQ remains normal for the patient. Mental illness and hysteria are absent. There is no known therapy, but reserpine and anticholinergics may be of benefit. Most effective has been cryothalamectomy to partially obliterate the thalamus.
- dystopia** Displacement/malposition of an organ(s).
- dystrophia** Dystrophy caused by defective metabolism/nutrition.
- adiposogenital dystrophia** Fröhlich's syndrome — hypogonitalism with obesity caused by anomaly(s) of the pituitary and hypothalamus.
- Landouzy-Déjérine dystrophia** That inherited form of pediatric muscular dystrophy characterized by an inability to purse the lips, eyelids which only partially close, myopathic facies, atrophic changes in the face and shoulders, with inability to raise the hands above the head. Facioscapulohumeral dystrophy progresses slowly and may be self-limiting.
- progressive muscular dystrophia** A familial, advancing disease characterized by cachexia with atrophy — attributed to a genetic defect in muscular metabolism.
- pseudohypertrophic muscular dystrophia** That hereditary pediatric disease in which muscular pseudohypertrophy precedes atrophy.
- scapulohumeral/pelvifemoral dystrophia** This disorder causes hip/shoulder muscles to weaken and atrophy. The life span is usually unaffected.
- Werdnig-Hoffmann's syndrome** A form of muscular dystrophy which includes a familial, infantile, progressive deterioration of the spinal

cord. Harrington rods are often implanted adjacent to the spines of these wheelchair-bound children. Respiratory complications pose the major threat to the survival of these young patients.

dystripsyia Impaired functioning of the pancreas.

dysuria Difficulty in voiding accompanied by burning upon micturation (urinating). Causes include acidic urine, psychological abnormalities, dysmenorrhea, cervical carcinoma, metritis, pelvic peritonitis with abscess, uterine prolapse, hypertrophied, malignant, or ulcerated prostate, urinary tract infection, urethritis, cystitis.

dyszooamylia Inability of the liver to convert dextrose into glycogen.

dyszoospermia Abnormal spermatozoa formation.

E

Eales' disease Recurrent hemorrhaging into the vitreous humor and retina(e). Of unknown etiology, this condition is noted in young adult male patients.

Eaton-Lambert syndrome An immune-mediated group of symptoms — in which neuropathies occur prior to, with, or following malignant disease. Complaints of dry mouth, extremity pain, fatigability, impotence, peripheral paresthesias, and/or weakness may persist.

Ebola Marburg virus That systemic illness which presents with a sudden onset, and is fatal. (Cadavers ooze fluid with the active virus.) This highly communicable disease from Gabon has no known treatment, and kills quickly.

ebonation Surgical removal of bone fragments from a wound.

Ebstein's anomaly That congenital, cardiac syndrome caused by displacement of the tricuspid valve — dyspnea, fatigue, palpitations. The valvular obstruction and ventricular hypertrophy may lead to conduction abnormalities and exercise-related sudden death.

eccentro-osteochondrodysplasia Abnormal ossification in abnormal sites.

ecchondroma Cartilagenous tumor(s) — a chondroma which produces no pain.

ecchondrotome That scalpel used to excise cartilage.

ecchymosis Extravasation of blood into the mucous membranes/dermal layers. Bruising.

eccyesis Ectopic/extruterine pregnancy.

ècheosis Mental disturbance caused/exacerbated by noise.

echocardiography A non-invasive, diagnostic procedure which utilizes ultrasound to visualize cardiac anatomical structures.

echoencephalography That diagnostic modality by which the midline structures of the brain are assessed.

echokinesia Involuntary imitation of another's movements/expressions. Echopraxia may be seen in catatonic schizophrenia. (Echomimia, echomotism, echopraxia.)

echolalia Echophrasia — involuntary "parroting" of the speech of others, accompanied by muscular twitching.

echopathy That neurosis in which pathological repetition of others' actions/speech occurs.

ECHO virus That encompassing the following group(s): Enteric, Cytopathogenic, Human, Orphan. This group is associated with acute respiratory infection, enteritis, myocarditis, non-bacterial viral meningitis, and pleurodynia.

eclabium Eversion of a lip(s).

eclampsia Convulsions/coma occurring during pregnancy or the first postpartum week. This significant complication must be assessed promptly, and is fatal if untreated. The patient may present with toxemic symptoms of hypertension, dependent dizziness, facial puffiness, albuminuria, epigastric pain, severe headaches, nausea, convulsions following an aura of nystagmus, twitching of the face, hands and arms leading to more convulsions. Clinical signs are all elevated with a bounding pulse. Coma may persist until the patient expires. Occurring more frequently in primigravidae, the etiology of this condition is unknown. Pregnant patients with glomerulonephritis and pre-existing hypertension are at significant risk. Diligent prenatal observation and care are mandatory. Diuretics are contraindicated as ineffective, while masking signs/symptoms of the onset of eclampsia. Keep these patients on seizure precautions. During convulsions, administer magnesium sulfate ($MgSO_4$) intravenously via infusion pump — titrated to keep the blood pressure above 130/80. (Fetal damage could occur at lower readings due to inadequate uterine perfusion.) Intravenous calcium is the drug of choice as the magnesium sulfate antidote. Constant monitoring of intake and output is mandatory. If medical management is ineffective, delivery should be managed conservatively, induced by an oxytocic agent, if required. Cesarean section is not required unless obstetrically indicated.

ecologic fallacy In epidemiology, an erroneous estimate from population research to determine the risk of disease development. Bionomics.

écouvillonage That cleansing and swabbing of a cavity, using a brush/swab.

écraseur The wire loop used for écrasement excisions.

ecstasy An elated state.

ectrophy Extrophy — congenital eversion of an organ.

ectasia Ectasis, dilation of a tubular organ or

vessel.

hypostatic ectasia Dilation of a vessel from the pooling of blood.

ectasia iridis Diminutive pupil due to displacement of the iris.

ectocardia Cardiac dislocation.

ectodactylism Absent digit(s).

ectodermal dysplasias (EDs) Included is a large group of rare inherited syndromes affecting the hair, nails, skin, teeth.

ectodermatosis erosiva pluriorificialis A rare form of erythema multiforme — congenital maldevelopment of skin layers. These young patients may present with rigor, profuse salivation, erythematous lesions on the hands, blebs on the cheeks, lips, and tongue.

ectogony The embryo's influence upon the mother.

ectopagus Conjoined twins fused at the thorax.

ectopia Congenital displacement/malposition of a structure(s)/organ(s).

visceral ectopia Umbilical herniation.

ectopia cordis Displacement of the heart outside the thoracic cavity.

ectopia lentis Dislocation of the crystalline lens.

ectopia pupillae congenita Malposition of the pupils.

ectopia renis Malposition of the kidney(s).

ectopia testis Testicular malposition.

ectopia vesicae Exstrophy of the bladder.

ectopic pregnancy Implantation of the (fertilized) zygote outside the uterus. Amenorrhea may or may not be present in the unruptured patient — who may not realize that she is pregnant.

Tenderness, unilateral pain on the affected side, weak pulse, pallor, shock, hemorrhage may be present. Ruptured patients will experience severe lower abdominal pain with frequent syncope episodes. Transvaginal puncture into the peritoneum will confirm the presence of free blood. Emergency surgery is mandatory if the patient is to survive the hemorrhage and shock. Observe the wishes of the couple concerning disposition of the products of conception. Catholics will be grateful that baptism was included as required by their faith. (The Catholic Church permits Protestant nurses to baptize expiring/expired infants of Catholics.)

ectopic rhythm An irregular, abnormal heartbeat.

ectopotomy Excision of the products of conception in an ectopic pregnancy.

ectrodactylism Congenitally/partially absent digit(s). Fusion may be present in this genetic anomaly.

ectrogeny Congenital absence of a body part.

ectromelia Hypoplastic long bones of the extremities.

ectropionize To evert.

ectrosyndactyly Congenital fusion of the fingers which are not absent.

eczema Acute/chronic dermatitis with various forms of intense pruritus, inflammation and excoriation. Causes may include heredity, irritation, microorganisms, allergic contact, chemical/occupational exposure, psychological stress factors. Allergens cover all soap products, exacerbating/precipitating factors, irritants, extreme temperature changes, and emotional stress — which must be avoided.

eczema herpeticum Pediatric herpes simplex occurring in a child with eczema. This evolves into Kaposi's varicella eruption with extensive pustular vesicles.

eczema vaccinatum Generalized/local lesions in eczematous patients who have been vaccinated. This may also occur if the patient comes in physical contact with a recently vaccinated person. This is a form of Kaposi's varicelliform eruption.

edema Anasarca, oedema, edemata. Local/generalized excess of fluid in the tissues. Fluid intake restrictions of as little as 600cc/24 hrs may be imposed until free diuresis is achieved. Diuretics are effective when cardiac abnormalities, salt retention, capillary pressure, and renal function are treated simultaneously. Diuretics are contraindicated in preeclampsia and acute diffuse glomerulonephritis, and may be futile in the cardiac edema of renal insufficiency.

acute circumscribed edema Swelling within a given area — face, finger, etc.

angioneurotic edema Angioedema may be due to allergic sensitivity to food, drug(s), or physical agent(s), and could progress to life-threatening compromise.

blue edema Cyanotic edema induced by hysterical paralysis.

cardiac edema Dependent accumulation of

fluid due to congestive heart failure.

cerebral edema Swelling of tissue due to anasarca of the brain — caused by infection, toxic chemicals, tumor.

dependent edema Fluid accumulation in tissues inferior to the heart, assisted by gravity.

high-altitude edema Pulmonary edema occurring in those exposed to decreased atmospheric pressures.

laryngeal edema Life-threatening involvement of the larynx due to an allergic reaction, laryngospasm, anaphylactic shock. Emergency tracheotomy or endotracheal intubation must be performed and followed up with intensive medical/nursing care.

malignant edema That characterized by an accelerated course, with rapid tissue destruction.

pedal edema That of the ankles — which needs to be investigated if accompanied by chest pain and/or dyspnea.

edema bullosum vesicae Anasarca of the bladder.

edema neonatorum Seen in premature infants — a transitory, localized fullness of the face, genitalia, hands, and/or feet. This edema does not become generalized.

edrophonium (Tensilon) test That which confirms or rules out myasthenia gravis. With equipment for respiratory resuscitation standing by, atropine sulfate should be drawn up and ready to reverse severe cholinergic reactions. Only under these conditions should this test proceed — under the physician's supervision.

effacement In delivery, cervical dilation which enlarges the birth canal for the descending baby.

effect That result of a force/action.

additive effect The therapeutic result of combined drugs is greater than the sum of each.

cumulative effect A delayed therapeutic effect following doses of the prescribed medication.

effeminate Female attributes/mannerisms seen in a male.

efferent nerves Motor nerves which carry impulses affecting muscle contractions, secretory and inhibitory responses.

efficacy The usefulness of a medication or procedure.

effleurage Gentle, two-handed strokes in massage.

efflux Backflow.

effort syndrome Neurocirculatory asthenia (adynamia).

effusion Escape of fluid into a cavity, organ, tissue.

pericardial effusion Pericardial tamponade — a life-threatening crisis in which fluid enters the pericardial cavity.

pleural effusion Fluid between the parietal and visceral pleurae within the thoracic cavity. Amounts less than 300 cc will not be evident on X-ray.

egersis Extremely alert vigilance.

eglandulous Lacking glands.

ego That which enables one to adapt to a potentially threatening situation with memory and consciousness.

egocentric One who is withdrawn from others, to concentrate on the inner self.

ego-dystonic That which is alien, repulsive, unfriendly to the psyche.

egophony Tragophony, tragophonia — the bleating sound heard in thoracic auscultation at the level of fluid as the patient speaks. This is diagnostic of pleural effusion.

ego-syntonic That which is compatible with the patient's psyche.

Egyptian ophthalmia Trachoma.

Ehlers-Danlos syndrome An inherited disorder of elastic connective tissue — with the characteristics of atrophic scarring, calcified subcutaneous cysts, joint hyperextensibility, pseudotremors, visceral malformations. The severest forms of this disease include arterial/intestinal rupture.

Ehrlichiosis The chief complaint is that of a generalized, unrelenting headache. Nausea with emesis, fever with chilling, and diarrhea with abdominal cramping are experienced with variations. Organomegaly of the liver and/or spleen may be noted. The vector is the Lone Star tick. Thrombocytopenia is universal. Most patients will have an elevated hepatic enzyme. Cerebrospinal fluid may reveal mononuclear pleocytosis, elevated protein, in the presence of normal glucose. Doxycycline is the drug of choice, with Tetracycline and/or Chloromycetin

- the second line of therapy. A high index of suspicion is required to arrive at this diagnosis.
- eidetic** Total visual recall of all that has been seen.
- eighth nerve tumor** Acoustic neuroma.
- Eisenmenger reaction** Pulmonary vascular disease which may require phlebotomy. Increased fatigue, slurred speech, and visual problems may be seen. Both left-to-right and right-to-left shunting may occur.
- Eisenmenger's complex** That congenital cardiac anomaly consisting of dextroposition of the aorta, pulmonary artery hypertrophy, pulmonary hypertension with right ventricular hypertrophy, ventricular septal defect.
- ejaculation** The reflexive ejection of semen from the male urethra.
- ekphorize** The psychiatric retrieval of an experience in order to recall it, experience it once more, analyze it, and learn from this exercise.
- elation** A mood of enhanced well-being and joy. This may be pathological.
- electrocardiography (ECG/EKG)** Recording the electrical activity of the heart. This gives essential, graphic information regarding transmission of the heartbeat. Electrocardiographs are valuable in the diagnosis of cardiomyopathy.
- electroconvulsive therapy (ECT)** Electroshock therapy (EST) — stimulation of the brain by current in order to produce grand mal seizure activity. This treatment modality is specific for agitated major depression and agitated psychosis. Now conducted under general anesthesia, with non-dominant, unilateral placement of the lead, this safer technique presents a lower risk of amnesia. Continuation treatment holds the goal of preventing relapse. (Each return of symptomatology represents a new episode.) Maintenance treatment indicates active prevention of episodic psychopathy. M-ECT may be prescribed for patients with recurrences of major depression, intolerable side effects from ECT, patient noncompliance to other modalities, or patient preference (when permitted).
- electroejaculation procedure** That electric stimulation of male patients rendered impotent by diabetes mellitus, multiple sclerosis, spinal cord injury, et al. EEPs may be timed to coincide with the wife's ovulation.
- electroencephalography (EEG)** That record and analysis of amplified activity within the brain. Variations in waves are noted during awakening, sleep, and mental attentiveness. This diagnostic tool is essential in assessing brain neoplasm, seizure disorder, epilepsy, and other cerebropathology.
- electrolytes** Those solutions which are conductors of electricity. Acids, bases, and ionized salts of chloride, potassium, sodium, as well as blood, calcium, magnesium, and other organic compounds are detected in tissue fluids.
- electromechanical dissociation** Dysrhythmias without arterial pulsation.
- electronarcosis** Unconsciousness induced by the application of electricity to the brain.
- electroneurolysis** Obliteration of a nerve, using an electric instrument.
- electrothanasia** Death by electrocution.
- electrothermotherapy** Electrotherapy using applied heat.
- elephantiasis** Pachydermatosis — an infectious disease characterized by extreme hypertrophy of the skin, due to lymphatic obstruction.
- elfin facies** The pediatric syndrome of delayed growth/development, a depressed nasal bridge, esotropia, enlarged mouth, hypertelorism, low-set ears, prominent lips/eyes.
- elimination diet** Determination by disqualification of those foods which exacerbate allergic symptoms.
- elinguation** Surgical amputation of the tongue.
- ELISA** That **Enzyme-Linked ImmunoabSORbent Assay** — a rapid, sensitive, and specific detection of antibodies, antigens, and hormones.
- elixir** Medication in liquid form. Since alcohol is often a component, guard against giving such a preparation to patients on Antabuse.
- ellipses** Significant omissions by the patient during psychotherapy.
- Ellis-van Creveld syndrome** Chondroectodermal dysplasia presenting with congenital cardiac anomalies, hydrotic ectodermal dysplasia, chondrodysplasia with acromelic dwarfism, polydactyly.
- elopement** Escape from a psychiatric facility of a patient who was being held by court order. Also, a patient who leaves the hospital against medical advice, without staff knowledge, and without

discharge instructions.

emaciation Malnutrition from starvation, exophthalmic goiter, severe sleep deprivation, infestation, pyloric obstruction, esophageal stricture(s), diarrhea/dysentery, marasmus, hyperthyroidism, diabetes mellitus, carcinoma (CA), anorexia nervosa, tuberculosis, Addison's disease, et al.

emancipated minor A person below legal age who is married, a parent, a member of the Armed Services, or self-sufficient while living outside his/her parents' home.

emasculat Rendering ineffective, powerless. Amputation of the entire male genitalia.

embarrass That compromise/interference with function. To inflict humiliation.

embolectomy Excision of an embolus from a significant blood vessel. This may be achieved through enzymatic eradication or by surgical excision.

embolism A blood vessel obstruction(s) which has travelled to the present site, and which may travel again.

air embolism A potentially lethal bolus of intravenous air which may be prevented by the patient's use of the Valsalva maneuver when central line connectors are being opened. Insure that all connections are secure, that any flushing of lines is done with scrupulous technique. Assess the patient for sudden change of sensorium, cyanosis, hemoptysis, chest pain, hypotension, and/or dyspnea. Summon the physician STAT, place the patient on his/her left side in Trendelenburg position, clamp the intravenous infusion, administer oxygen.

fat embolism That life-threatening complication following procedures on fractured pelvic and long bones. Carefully evaluate patients at risk for petechiae, the respiratory symptoms of copious sputum, râles, dyspnea, tachypnea, delirium, agitation, hypoxemia. Administer oxygen in high concentration, endotracheal intubation, and mechanical ventilation as indicated.

pulmonary embolism Prevent venous stasis, thrombophlebitis, and thrombus formation by early postoperative ambulation, elastic stockings, venous return exercises. Assess patients at risk for apprehension, dyspnea, cough, and chest pain (pleuritic and non-pleuritic).

Auscultation will reveal the presence of murmur, cardiac gallop, tachycardia, tachypnea, adventitious chest sounds. Promptly support respiratory assistance with hyperbaric oxygen, endotracheal intubation, mechanical ventilation, arterial blood gas determinations as ordered. Oral contraceptives are contraindicated in female patients with history of embolism.

pyemic embolism Purulent matter acting as the embolus.

embryocardia A sign of cardiac distress in which the first and second heart sounds are equal, resembling fetal heart tones.

embryocidal That which is lethal to the embryo.

embryoscopy Direct visualization of the developing fetus by fetoscope.

embryotocia Abortion — criminal, missed, spontaneous, therapeutic.

embryulcus That instrument by which an expired fetus is excised from the uterus.

emedullate Extraction of bone marrow.

emergency A potentially serious change in condition which requires surgical/medical intervention.

emergency cardiac care (ECC) That given life-threatening pulmonary and cardiovascular events.

emergent Unforeseen, unexpected, sudden.

Emery-Dreifuss muscular dystrophy That X-linked disorder which includes early humeral-peroneal weakness which evolves into scapulo-humeropelvoperoneal distribution. Atrophy of the humeral/peroneal muscles is marked. Characteristic posturing results from contractions of the ankles, elbows, neck, and spine. Cardiopathy develops in the patient's second decade. Cardiac monitoring is mandatory for those patients whose asymptomatic arrhythmias place them at risk for sudden death.

emesis Vomitus.

emetic That agent which causes vomiting. Salt solutions should never be used for this purpose because the absorbed sodium could be lethal.

emetism Ipecac poisoning.

Emmet's operation Surgical repair of a prolapsed uterus, lacerated perineum, uterine laceration or trachelorrhaphy.

emotions Positive or negative feelings characterized by autonomic responses. Subjective moods

which lead to an emotional drive with mental accommodation. Fear and anxiety rise in the face of one's inability to adequately meet the threatening situation. In the struggle of "fight or flight", conditioned reactions may force one into denial. Conflicts remain undealt with — from which psychogenic disease arises.

emotivity One's capacity for emotional response.

empathy Objective non-sympathetic insight into the emotions, motives, and feelings of the patient, as well as their significance and meaning. This enables the patient to realize s/he is heard and supported.

emphractic That which obstructs.

emphraxis An infarction, obstruction.

emphysema Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), pulmonary emphysema, pathological tissue distention within the airway.

empirical That based on experience rather than theory.

emprosthotos The body flexed in spasm — which may be seen in strychnine poisoning or tetanus.

empty-sella syndrome Although asymptomatic, lateral skull X-rays reveal the sella turcica (which holds the pituitary) to be empty. Clinically, no endocrine anomaly may have been noted. Hormonal replacement is the therapy of choice.

empyema Pyothorax — a suppurative disease within the thoracic cavity.

emulsion A combination of two insoluble substances — one (at least) of which is liquid.

enanthrope Autoinfection — a disease arising from within the body.

en bloc To excise a body organ/part in its entirety.

encatarrhaphy Transplantation of tissue into an uncharacteristic position/part.

encephalatrophy Cerebral atrophy.

encephalgia Cephalgia — a deep-seated headache.

encephalic Cranial.

encephalitis Neuraxitis — a viral inflammation of the brain. This appears as a separate disease of the brain, or sequela of another disease. The patient needs to be evaluated for neurological signs and symptoms: changes in level of consciousness; cranial nerve involvement;

increased intracranial pressure; nuchal rigidity; opisthotonos. Although behavioral changes will not persist beyond the acute change, rehabilitation may be necessary.

acute disseminated encephalitis Sequela of the communicable phase.

hemorrhagic encephalitis Bleeding which accompanies inflammation of the brain.

herpetic encephalitis A rare, lethal inflammation secondary to herpes simplex virus attacking the brain.

infantile encephalitis A cause of pediatric cerebral palsy.

Japanese encephalitis (JE) The leading cause of viral pathology in Asia, this severe form is prolific in flooded rice paddies. Children over 15 years of age are principally affected. Systemic symptomatology includes abdominal pain, chills, dizziness, fever, headache, malaise, myalgia, nausea, rash, vomiting. Adverse reactions include urticaria, angioneurotic edema, collapse, distress, anaphylaxis, hypotension, erythema multiforme/nodosum.

meningo-encephalitis Encephal meningitis.

postvaccinal encephalitis Acute disease immediately seen following vaccination.

pseudoencephalitis That false diagnosis of signs/symptoms which suggest encephalitis.

purulent encephalitis Disease complicated by brain abscess(es).

toxic encephalitis Lead encephalitis caused by metal poisoning.

encephalitis neonatorum That morbidity appearing in early infancy.

encephalocele Hydroencephalocele — herniation of cerebral tissue through a cranial fissure. Hydroencephalocele.

encephalography X-rays of the skull, following cisternal/lumbar puncture to introduce air into the ventricles.

encephalolith That calculus within the brain.

encephalomalacia Softening of the skull — seen in neonates from areas in which sophisticated health care is seriously deficient. These newborn infants may go on to die.

encephalomenigocele Herniation of brain tissue through the cranium.

encephalomyelitis Acute inflammation of the spinal cord and brain.

- acute disseminated encephalomyelitis** A post-infectious inflammation, caused by acute exanthema or vaccination.
- benign myalgic encephalomyelitis** Icelandic disease. Of epidemic proportions, this acute inflammation attacks institutionalized persons. This disease of unknown etiology may imitate poliomyelitis.
- encephalomyeloradiculitis** Inflammation of the brain, nerves, and spinal cord.
- encephalomyocarditis** All diseases which involve the brain and myocardium.
- encephalopyosis** A brain abscess.
- encephalorrhagia** Bleeding into the brain.
- encephalosclerosis** Induration of the brain — in which the tissues become fibrotic.
- encephalotome** The scalpel used to incise brain tissue.
- encopresis** Repeated defecation into inappropriate sites by children 4 years and older. The child may also smear/play with feces. A medical workup should precede that by a child psychiatrist.
- endadelphos** Congenitally malformed twins in utero.
- endarterectomy** Surgical debridement of an obstructed, major blood vessel(s).
- endarteritis** Endoarteritis — inflammation of the arterial intima from infective thrombi, pyogenic bacteria, syphilis, or trauma.
- acute endarteritis** A rare, inflammatory disease of the major arteries.
- chronic endarteritis** Atheroma — a degenerative disease in the geriatric population.
- syphilitic endarteritis** That inflammation caused by luetic disease.
- endarteritis deformans** That replacement of arterial lining by atheromatous/calcareous deposits.
- endarteritis obliterans** A chronic disease progressing to obstruction of vessel lumen.
- endemic** Continually-occurring pathology with low mortality.
- endoaneurysmorrhaphy** Surgical repair of an aneurysm by incision, with suturing of the aneurysmal orifice.
- endoauscultation** An invasive procedure which employs a tube passed into the heart or stomach, to rule out pathology.
- endocarditis** That inflammation of the cardiac lining of the heart, caused by an immunological reaction, or microbial invasion.
- acute bacterial endocarditis** That infection which begins abruptly, and progresses rapidly.
- atypical verrucous endocarditis** Libman-Sacks endocarditis, nonbacterial disease associated with cachectic illness.
- malignant endocarditis** Secondary to suppurative inflammation elsewhere in the body, this strain is fatal.
- mural endocarditis** That involving the cardiac chambers while sparing the valves.
- nonbacterial thrombotic endocarditis** That usually seen in debilitated/geriatric patients.
- rheumatic endocarditis** A complication of rheumatic fever.
- subacute bacterial endocarditis** The disease occurring in an abnormal/compromised/damaged heart.
- syphilitic endocarditis** That caused by luetic involvement of the heart valves.
- ulcerative endocarditis** A rapidly destructive and fatal form of subacute bacterial endocarditis.
- verrucous endocarditis** That nonbacterial form of this disease, seen in patients with lupus erythematosus.
- endocervicitis** Chronic inflammation of the cervix uteri. Lesions are treated with electrocauterization and antibiotics.
- endocolpitis** Encolpitis — inflammation of the vaginal mucosa.
- endocranitis** Inflammation of the dura mater.
- endocrinasthenia** Neurasthenia caused by hormonal dysfunctioning.
- endocrine system** Glands which internally secrete hormones into the circulation. These include the adrenals, islands of Langerhans, ovaries, parathyroids, pituitary, testes, thyroid. The placenta and gastrointestinal mucosa also assume an endocrine function. Hormones affect the growth and functioning of the reproductive system, secondary sex characteristics, libido — as well as the development of the higher neurological functions, personality, ability to cope with stress, resistance to disease.
- endocystitis** Cystitis — infection of the mucous membrane of the bladder.
- endoenteritis** Inflammation of the intestinal

- mucosa.
- endogastritis** Inflammation of the gastric mucosa.
- endogenous infection** An endogenic inflammation caused by normal gastrointestinal flora.
- endointoxication** Endotoxemia, endotoxicosis, enterotoxin. Poisoning from an endogenic toxin, from endotoxins in the circulation.
- endolabyrinthitis** Inflammation of the labyrinth.
- endomastoiditis** Inflammation of the mastoid mucosa.
- endometrectomy** Curettage of the uterine mucosa.
- endometrial ablation** Surgical excision of the uterine lining — by laser.
- endometriosis** Ectopic endometrium distributed in various sites in the abdominal wall, or throughout the pelvis.
- endometritis** Endometrial inflammation.
- cervical endometritis** That infection involving the uterine cervix.
- decidual endometritis** Inflammation of the mucosa of the gravid uterus.
- puerperal endometritis** Acute postpartum disease.
- endometritis desicans** Ulcerative endometritis with desquamation of the mucous membrane.
- endomyocarditis** Myocardial and endocardial inflammation.
- endoneuritis** Inflammation of Henle's sheath.
- endopericarditis** A dual inflammation within the heart.
- endoperimyocarditis** Endocardial, pericardial, and myocardial disease.
- endoperitonitis** Peritoneal inflammation.
- endophlebitis** Inflammation of the interior of a vein.
- endophthalmitis** Anterior/posterior inflammation of the inner eye(s).
- endorrhinitis** Acute coryza, inflamed nasal mucosae.
- endosalpingitis** Inflammation of the fallopian tube(s).
- endoscopy** That invasive inspection of body cavities/organs with an endoscope.
- endosepsis** Auto-septicemia.
- endosteitis** Endostitis — inflammation of the medullary center of a bone.
- endostoma** Enostosis — an osseous tumor with in the bone.
- endothelioma** Malignancy of a blood vessel's lining.
- endotheliomyoma** That tumor of endothelial and muscle cells.
- endotheliomyxoma** A neoplasm consisting of endothelial and connective tissue.
- endotheliotoxin** That poison which attacks endothelial capillaries — which produces hemorrhaging.
- endothyropexy** Surgical displacement of the thyroid with fixation elsewhere in the neck.
- endotoscope** An otoscope — an ear speculum.
- endotoxin shock** That caused by the release of endotoxins from the decomposition of bacteria.
- endotracheitis** Inflammation of the tracheal mucosa and surrounding tissues.
- endovascularitis** Endangitis — inflammation of vessels. Endangiitis.
- enemata** Enema — a colonic wash.
- enervation** Surgical resection of a nerve. Weakness, lacking in nervous strength.
- engorgement** Distention, vascular congestion.
- enissophobia** Morbid fear of criticism — especially when in error.
- enkatarrhaphy** That buried organ/part by sutured, adjacent tissue.
- enophthalmos** Recessed optic globe in the orbit.
- enosimania** That psychiatric state in which irrational and excessive terror is noted.
- entrophe** Inversion — entad, a turning inward of the eyes.
- ental** Central, inside, interior.
- entamebiasis** Infestation with parasitic ameba from the gastrointestinal tract.
- enteradenitis** Inflammation of the intestinal glands.
- enteralgia** Enterodynia — enterospasm, intestinal colic/cramping/neuralgic pain.
- enteral tube feeding** That formula(e) administered per nasogastric tube — gavage feeding.
- enterectasia** Dilation of the small intestine.
- enterectomy** Surgical excision of the small intestine.
- enterelcosis** Ulceration of the intestines.
- enteric-coated** Coated tablets/capsules by a compound which does not dissolve until it reaches the small intestine. Enteric-coated medications must *not* be crushed. (Many are time-

release forms.)

enteritis Intestinal inflammation and/or infection.

enteroanastomosis Intestinal approximation following resection.

enteroapoplexis Surgical excision of parts of the intestines.

enterobiasis Oxyuriasis — parasitic infestation and infection.

enterocele Posterior vaginal herniation.

Intestinal herniation through the vagina.

enterocentesis Surgical tapping of the intestines.

enterocholecystostomy Cholecystenterostomy — creating an opening between the small intestine and the gallbladder.

enterocinesia Peristalsis.

enterocolecotomy Surgical excision of the ascending colon, cecum, and terminal ileum.

enterocolitis A serious intestinal disease in which shock must receive immediate intervention. Next, attend to electrolyte imbalance.

neonatal necrotizing enterocolitis Attacking premature infants primarily, the death rate is high. Treatment and care must be vigorous and symptomatic, and may include laparoenterostomy. The etiology of this disease is unknown.

enterocystocele Herniation of the intestine and the bladder wall.

enterocystoplasty That plastic surgery procedure for enlargement of the bladder by grafting tissue from the intestinal wall.

enteroenterostomy Anastomosis of intestinal segments.

enteroepiplocele Herniation of the omentum and small intestine.

enterogastritis Enteritis and gastritis superimposed upon each other.

enterohepatitis That inflammation of the liver and intestines.

enterohydrocele An accumulation of serous fluid and a loop of intestine in a sac/pouch.

enterolithiasis The presence of intestinal calculi.

enterolysis Surgical removal of intestinal adhesions.

enteromegaly Megacolon, enteromegalia.

enteromycosis Fungal/bacterial disease of the intestines.

enteroneuritis Inflamed nerves of the intestines.

enteropexy That fixation of the intestine to another part of the intestines or to the abdomi-

nal wall.

enteroplasty Plastic surgery, revision of the intestines.

enteroplegia Paralytic ileus — a serious complication of general anesthesia.

enteroplex That surgical instrument which approximates intestinal edges.

enteroptosis Prolapse of an abdominal organ(s).

enterorrhesis Intestinal herniation.

enterosepsis Enterotoxism, intestinal toxemia.

Absorption and circulation of toxins from the intestinal contents.

enterostasis Peristaltic delay.

enterostenosis Intestinal stricture.

enterostomy Laparoenterostomy — surgical development of an ileostomy.

enterotome That scalpel by which is developed an incision into the intestine.

enterotomy Laparoenterotomy — that incision/dissection of the intestine.

entheomania Religious insanity, manic religiosity.

enthesis Replacement of lost tissue by inert substance.

enthlasia Comminuted fracture(s) of the skull; Depressed fracture(s) with bone fragments.

entome Scalpel for the dissection of a urethral stricture.

entopic Normally situated, positioned.

enucleation The surgical extraction of the eye(s) because of disease or injury, rendering the organ beyond hope of medical or surgical rescue. Because necrotic contents will spill everywhere, never open a freshly-enucleated globe in the operating room. Submerge the specimen in fixative — *not* saline solution.

enuresis Urorrhoea — familial incontinence beyond age 5 years. Causes may include diabetes mellitus, epilepsy, mishandled toilet training, spinal cord pathology, trauma, urinary tract infection. Enuresis in a previously continent child may have a psychogenic cause.

Nintendo enuresis Pediatric incontinence which is seen in the child who refuses to interrupt his/her video game to go to the toilet.

nocturnal enuresis The child who has achieved continence only during the day.

primary enuresis Continence was never established.

- secondary enuresis** Incontinence in the child who was continent longer than a year.
- envenomation** Poisoning from toxic bites/stings. That process by which a snake's (et al.) venom enters its prey via fangs/teeth. Such attacks upon humans must receive immediate emergency attention.
- environmental illness** The chemical assault staged by anything man-made.
- enzygotic twins** Monozygotic twins developed from one ovum.
- enzyme** An organic catalyst — that substance which enhances a reaction without entering into the reaction — nor is it changed by that reaction.
- enzymopenia** A deficiency of an enzyme(s).
- eosinophilia** That presence of excess granular leukocytes in the blood.
- eosinophilic fasciitis** Inflammation of the fascia in the presence of eosinophilia. The accepted treatment is prednisone and penicillamine. Physical therapy is an important component of this therapy. This condition runs its course in 1-3 years.
- eosinophilic gastroenteritis** A rare disorder, seen in adulthood. Allergic manifestations are often noted. An atypical feature is the absence of peripheral eosinophilia. The therapy of choice is steroidal.
- ephebiatrics** Adolescent medicine.
- ephedrosis** Excessive perspiration.
- epicondylitis** Epicondylar inflammation of the humerus.
- epicrisis** An emergency following a critical illness. That crisis which is secondary to the crisis.
- epicystotomy** A suprapubic opening into the bladder.
- epidemic** Communicable disease occurring in the immediate geographical area.
- epidemic viral gastroenteropathy** An acute, infectious, non-bacterial, self-limiting disease which includes abdominal pain, diarrhea, fever, nausea with emesis.
- epidemiology** That scientific study of the occurrence of pathology in human society.
- epidermatoplasty** The grafting of epidermis which has corium intact.
- epidermitis** Inflamed superficial skin.
- epidermolysis bullosa** Genetically-transmitted skin conditions, in which bullae/blebs appear whenever the skin is irritated.
- epidermolysis bullosa acquisita** An acquired disorder which is autoimmune. This may be associated with a multitude of conditions, such as lymphoma and multiple myeloma.
- epidermolytic hyperostosis** Bullous ichthyosis.
- epidermolytic hyperkeratosis** Bulbus ichthyosis.
- epidermosis** Pathology affecting the skin.
- epididymitis** Inflammation of the epididymis, with edematous epididymis, inguinal pain, rigor. Etiologically, attributed to repeated catheterization, gonorrhea, pertussis, prostatectomy, prostatitis, syphilis, tuberculosis, urethritis. This is a multifaceted problem.
- epididymodeferentectomy** Surgical excision of the ductus deferens, epididymis.
- epididymovasostomy** That development of an anastomosis between the epididymis and the vas deferens.
- epidural anesthesia** The injection of local anesthetic into the base of the spinal canal for relief of pain. In obstetrics, this is medically indicated for the high-risk patient with breech presentation, multi-gestation, pre-eclampsia, and preterm labor — as less likely to depress the fetus. Motor strength and sensory perception must be assessed prior to ambulating these patients.
- epidural steroid injection (ESI)** That spinal application which reduces inflammation, and relieves pain. This may be repeated.
- epifolliculitis** Infected scalp hair follicles.
- epigastorrhaphy** Suturing an epigastric abdominal wound.
- epigastralgia** Epigastric pain.
- epigastric reflex** Contraction of the upper rectus abdominus muscle reacts to stroking of the epigastric skin.
- epigastrocele** Epigastric herniation.
- epiglottidectomy** Surgical excision of the epiglottis.
- epiglottitis** Epiglottidis — an extremely acute airway inflammation, seen more frequently in pediatrics. This infectious process presents with cough, croup, cyanosis, exquisite pharyngitis, fever, sialorrhoea (drooling), and stridor (inspiratory and/or expiratory), progressing to death.

The patient must be transported (in high Fowler's position) to the hospital, STAT. Only a physician should examine the oropharynx — which could trigger laryngospasm. In the intensive care unit, no oral procedures should be attempted, and a tracheotomy tray must remain in the patient's room. A STAT X-ray of the lateral neck confirms this diagnosis. IV antibiotics will be administered.

epilation Radiation-caused loss of hair.

Extraction of hair. Depilation.

epilepsy Any seizure pattern which is recurrent.

These disorders of cerebral function may be characterized by attacks of altered consciousness, motor activity, and/or sensory phenomena. Because alcohol lowers the seizure threshold (as do some drugs), epileptics should not consume this substance. In documenting seizures, it is significant to record whether grand mal convulsions included incontinence, and whether the mouth was bitten.

absence seizures Petit mal involvement — those attacks which vary from momentary inattention to a lapse of several minutes. This may occur over 100 times daily. The phenomenon might be outgrown.

atonic seizure The patient falls and briefly loses consciousness, but there is no muscular involvement.

atypical absence seizures Other involvement is seen in addition to petit mal symptomatology.

complex partial seizure Episodic loss of consciousness with behavioral changes. An aura with sensory illusions/complex hallucinations may precede this event. The patient may continue his/her activity, but will not communicate. Amnesia will follow.

epilepsia partialis continua Status epilepticus which may have motor, sensory, visceral involvement.

febrile convulsions That experienced between 6 months and 3 years (rarely beyond age 8), during fevers. This is not considered to be epilepsy.

grand mal seizures Tonic/clonic convulsions.

idiopathic seizures Those without pathological basis. These are often inherited and benign.

infantile spasms Generalized convulsions seen in some infants with profound mental retarda-

tion.

myoclonic seizure That sudden, brief contraction — during which the person may fall. Consciousness is retained.

photoc epilepsy Convulsive attacks which recur in the presence of specific stimuli.

primary generalized seizure Tonic/clonic grand mal involvement — sudden loss of consciousness, amnesia, bitten tongue, incontinence, muscular contractions, and/or lapse into post-ictal sleep.

recurrence seizure That caused by menstruation, noxious musical sensation, tactile stimulation.

secondary epileptic seizure Suggestive and symptomatic of brain lesion/pathology.

secondary generalized partial seizure That progression to generalized involvement.

simple partial seizure Jacksonian epilepsy — involvement of only a portion of the body without loss of consciousness.

sleep epilepsy Narcolepsy.

status epilepticus Prolonged seizures which may be life-threatening. General anesthesia may be required as intervention.

television epilepsy That cause of seizures in some patients.

tonic seizures Contractures are not clonic, lasting for a shorter length of time.

traumatic epilepsy That caused by brain damage/injury.

epinephrine Adrenaline — that hormone which, in excess, causes the physiological manifestations experienced in anxiety disorders. Those therapeutic uses for this hormone include needs as a bronchiole relaxant, cardiac stimulant, vasoconstrictor.

epinephrinemia Adrenaline in the circulation.

epinephritis Adrenal gland inflammation/infection.

epinephroma Hypernephroma — a lipomatoid renal tumor.

epiphenomenon An exceptional finding rarely seen in the course of the illness.

epiphora That abnormal flooding of tears due to an obstructed lacrimal duct(s) or excessive secretion of tears.

epiphylaxis Increased immunological defenses.

epiphysis A secondary ossification center.

- epiphysitis** Epiphyseal infection/inflammation.
- epiplosarcomphalocele** Epiplomphalocele — protrusion of omentum with umbilical herniation.
- epipygus** The developmental anomaly of an accessory limb attached to the buttock.
- episioperineorrhaphy** Repair of uterine prolapse by suturing the perineum and vulvae.
- episioplasty** Plastic surgery of the vulvae.
- episiorrhaphy** Suturing a perineal laceration.
- episiotomy** Development of a perineal incision to facilitate delivery without injury.
- episoelytrorrhaphy** Surgical narrowing of the vulvae and vagina.
- epispadias** Anaspadias — that congenital anomaly in which the urethral opening is on the dorsal surface of the penis instead of at the tip of the glans penis. In female infants, the urethra may open at the fissure of the clitoris and the labia minora.
- epistaxis** Rhinorrhagia — hemorrhage from the nose.
- epithalaxia** Desquamation of intestinal mucosa cells.
- epithelial pearls** Concentric, squamous epithelial cells in carcinoma.
- epithelioma** Carcinoma of skin/mucosa.
- basal cell epithelioma** Carcinoma derived from the foundation cells of skin.
- deep-seated epithelioma** That with lymphatic involvement.
- epithelioma adamantinum** Adamantinoma — malignancy of the jaw(s).
- epithelioma adenoides cysticum** Acanthoma — cystic carcinoma of the face.
- epithelitis** That radiation side effect of inflammation and hypertrophy of the epithelial mucosa.
- Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)** That associated with infectious mononucleosis, with Burkitt's lymphoma among South African children, and with Asian carcinoma of the nasopharynx. Complications are rare, but include splenic rupture, fatal myocarditis.
- epulis** A fibrosarcomatous tumor arising in the mandibular periosteum.
- equinovarus** Pes varus/equinus — clubfeet characterized by inverted soles and failure to touch the floor with the heels when ambulating.
- equipotential** That which is equal in strength, equipotent.
- Erben's reflex** Retardation of the pulse when the head and trunk are forcibly flexed.
- Erb's paralysis** Erb's palsy — congenital paresis of the shoulder and arm.
- erectile tissue** That vascular tissue of nipples, clitoris, penis which becomes rigid when the person is sexually aroused.
- eremophobia** An excessive fear of being alone.
- erethism** Irritability/excitement to stimulation.
- erethism mercurialis** That psychiatric illness caused by mercury poisoning.
- erethisophrenia** Psychiatric excitement.
- ergonomics** Tailoring a person's psychological, anatomical, and physiological characteristics to a job which will enhance well-being and efficiency.
- ergot poisoning** Abdominal cramping and burning, extreme thirst, vomiting, diarrhea, profound weakness, anesthesia, bradycardia, twitching of the extremities, convulsions, dilated pupils, anuria, gangrene of the extremities — if the patient survives.
- erogenous** Erotogenic, stimulating sexual arousal.
- erogenous zones** Those areas, specific to the individual, which are capable of erotic response.
- erosion** Ulceration, wearing away.
- eroticism** Sexual desire, libido, erotism.
- anal eroticism** Fixation at the anal-erotic developmental stage.
- auto-eroticism** Self-admiration, self-gratification.
- oral eroticism** Fixation at the oral phase of development.
- erotopathia** Abnormal sexual impulses.
- eructation** Belching, burping.
- eruption** Skin lesions, dermatitis. Cutting teeth by infants and children.
- drug eruption** Dermatitis medicamentosa.
- erysipelas** Acute, systemic disease with inflammation, erythema, rigor, nausea with emesis, warm painful skin, head and facial lesions with bullae/abscesses. Complications may include nephritis or septicemia, cellulitis.
- erythema** Capillary congestion.
- erythema induratum** Bazin's disease, chronic vasculitis.
- erythema infectiosum** Fifth disease.

- erythema multiforme** A reddened eruption of symmetrical, bullous, edematous lesions of the mucous membranes, skin.
- erythema nodosum** A painful rash on the upper legs — the most common cutaneous lesion of Crohn's disease. Rheumatism may also be present.
- erythema venenatum** Contact dermatitis with a toxic substance.
- erythroblastosis fetalis** Hemolytic disease of the newborn. Anemia, hydrops fetalis (generalized edema), hepatomegaly, jaundice, splenomegaly may be present. If the bilirubin is markedly elevated, an exchange transfusion will be ordered.
- erythrochromia** Hemorrhagic spinal fluid.
- erythrocytopenia** Erythropenia — decrease in erythrocytes.
- erythrocytosis** Increased red blood cells — secondary to many diseases.
- erythroderma** Erythrodermia — abnormal erythema.
- erythrokeratoderma** Erythema with keratosis.
- erythroleukemia** Acute myelogenous disease with a markedly low/high leucocyte count. Anemia, bizarre erythrocyte morphology, erythroid hyperplasia, and hepatosplenomegaly may be noted.
- erythromelalgia** Rodonalgia — intermittent burning and throbbing of the extremities.
- erythropenia** Erythrocyte deficiency.
- erythropia** Erythrospia — all appears to be red.
- erythroplasia of Queyrat** A rare, precancerous, mucosal dermatosis noted on the genitalia of uncircumcised males.
- erythroprosopalgia** Facial neuropathy with erythema, pain.
- erythruria** Urine which appears to be red.
- eschar** Necrotic tissue following a burn or gangrene. Escharotics are acid, alkalis, carbon dioxide, cauterization, metallic salts.
- escharotomy** Surgical debridement of eschar and severely-burned tissue, to restore circulation.
- Escherich's reflex** Contraction of the lips in response to mucosal irritation of the lips.
- esophagalgia** Esophageal pain.
- esophagectasia** Esophagectasis, esophageal dilatation.
- esophagectomy** Partial excision of the esophagus.
- esophagismus** Spasm of the esophagus — esophagospasm.
- esophagitis** Esophageal inflammation.
- esophagocele** Esophageal herniation.
- esophagodynia** Esophageal pain.
- esophagogastrectomy** Total/subtotal excision of the esophagus and stomach.
- esophagogastroanastomosis** Surgically uniting the esophagus with the stomach.
- esophagogastroplasty** Plastic surgery to repair an esophageal/gastric defect(s).
- esophagojejunostomy** In esophageal stricture, the jejunum is anastomosed to the esophagus.
- esophagomalacia** Softening of the walls of the esophagus.
- esophagoplasty** Plastic surgery to repair the esophagus.
- esophagoplication** That reduction of esophageal dilation by suturing in the walls.
- esophagoptosis** Esophagoptosis, esophageal prolapse.
- esophagostenosis** Esophageal stricture.
- esophagostomy** Surgical development of an opening into the esophagus.
- esophagotome** That surgical instrument that develops an esophageal fistula.
- esophagotomy** That surgical development of an esophageal incision.
- esthesioneurosis** Sensory impairment.
- estrogen replacement therapy (ERT)** Prescribing estrogen for the postmenopausal woman to control vasomotor events. Due to estrogen deficiency, untreated candidates are at high risk for osteoporosis and coronary artery disease (CAD).
- ether asphyxia** Suffocation during ether anesthesia.
- ethics** Deontology — concern for professional obligations. That systematic regard for nursing/medical standards and principles.
- ethmocarditis** Infection of connective tissue within the heart.
- ethmoidectomy** Excision of nasal ethmoid (sinus) cells.
- ethmoiditis** Acute/chronic inflammation of ethmoid cells causing discharge/pain.
- etiology** The cause of a process/progression, disease.
- etiopathogenesis** That origin of a disease.

Ethics is the highest possible level of moral thought and action.

B. F. Andrews, M.D.

etiotropic A treatment/drug which combats the causal agent of a specific disease.

Eulenburg's disease Thomsen's disease, paramyotonia congenita.

eunuch A male castrated prior to puberty — resulting in absent secondary sex characteristics, gonadotropic hormones, low voice, and beard. In ancient Asia, eunuchs were hired to guard harems. In Italy, these castrati were revered as operatic tenors.

euphoria An exaggerated state of well-being. Mild elation (pathologic when inappropriate to the environment/situation).

eurycephalic Possessing a broad skull.

eustachianography X-ray study of the middle ear and otopharyngeal tube with contrast medium.

eustachitis Infection of the otopharyngeal tube.

eutetic mixture of local anesthetics A prescription cream which is applied topically, then dressed. An hour later, the site is sufficiently numbed to allow venipuncture, et al. This is indicated for pediatric chemotherapy. (No medication should replace a nurse's studied venipuncture technique.) The above sensation returns in 2 hours.

euthanasia "Mercy killing." The illegal and unprofessional termination of life — even for those with incurable disease, nonexistent quality of life, intractable distress/pain. Comfort measures and emotional support help both the patient and family at this time of anguish.

euthymia A stable balance of emotions, free of dysthymia.

euthyroid Thyroid functioning within normal limits.

evangination The outpouching of an organ.

Evans' syndrome An autoimmune disease accompanied by hemolytic anemia and thrombocytopenia.

eventration The evisceration, exenteration, surgical resection of abdominal contents.

eversion The evagination outward of an organ/part/tissue.

evidement That debridement of diseased/necrotic tissue.

eviration Castration. The belief of a delusional male that he has become female.

evisceration Eventration, exenteration, extraction of viscera from the abdominal cavity. Loss of abdominal organs through wound dehiscence. Prepare the patient to return to the operating room per bed.

evisceroneurotomy Enucleation with dissection of the optic nerve.

evoked potential Signals of electrical activity.

evoked response The testing of sense organs in infants, the blind, deaf, retarded, and uncooperative subjects.

evulsion Forcible extraction.

Ewald tube A 34 French tube used in the emergency room to achieve immediate gastric lavage in cases of overdosage and/or poisoning.

exacerbation Aggravation of the patient's condition, as well as the severity of the disease/disorder.

exaltation That emotional state characterized by grandiosity, enhanced well-being, optimism inappropriate to the environment/situation, elation, palpable joy, delusions of grandeur.

exangia Aneurysm — a dilated blood vessel, or

varix.

exanthem An inflammatory eruption.

exanthem subitum Roseola infantum, exanthema. An acute disease of infancy, in which febrile convulsions may occur, followed by a persistent fever. As this breaks, a diffuse maculopapular rash erupts. Therapy is symptomatic.

exarticulation Partial excision of a joint.

Amputation of an extremity through the joint.

excavation That surgical creation of a cavity.

excerebration Surgical extraction of the fetal brain to facilitate delivery of an already expired, impacted fetus.

exchange transfusion In neonates with erythroblastosis fetalis, hemolytic disease, or Rh incompatibility, exchange transfusion is lifesaving. This procedure might even be required in utero. Aspiration of the infant's blood with infusion of the donated blood is performed until the baby's entire blood supply is replaced. This technique is also employed with uremic children and adults.

excision Surgical removal of tissue, organs, extremities.

excitability The inherent capacity to be stimulated.

excitotoxicity That process which kills neurons — contributing to spinal cord/brain damage induced by hypoxia, ischemia, status epilepticus.

excochleation Debridement/curettage of a cavity.

excoriation Abrasion of the surface by chemical, thermal, or physical means.

excrement Biological waste products.

excrecence Abnormal growth on the surface of any tissue.

excretory urography Intravenous pyelography (IVP).

executive functioning Abstracting, planning, organizing, sequencing.

exencephalia Encephalocele, hydrancephalocele, meningocele — that congenital anomaly in which the brain is not located within the cranial vault.

exhibitionism A polyneurosis in which disinhibition and lack of impulse control enable one to expose the genitalia to others — especially to children. Rarely, will s/he go beyond attracting attention, but psychic damage still has been

forced on the viewers.

exhumation Disinterment of a body from the grave.

exocardia A congenitally-displaced heart.

exocardial That which is located outside the heart.

exocolitis Inflammation of the peritoneal surface of the colon.

exodeviation Exotropia — divergent strabismus.

exogastritis Inflammation of the peritoneal surface of the stomach.

exogenous That which is outside an organ/part.

exohysteropexy Implantation of the uterine fundus into the abdominal wall, to achieve fixation.

exometritis Inflamed peritoneal surface of the uterus.

exomphalos Umbilical herniation.

exophthalmia cachectica Exophthalmic goiter.

exophthalmia fungosa Glioma retinae.

exophthalmic goiter Thyrotoxicosis, Stokes' disease — thyroid cachexia, accompanied by nervousness, weight loss, hand tremor, thyromegaly, tachycardia, and protrusion of the globes.

exophthalmos Exophthalmus, exophthalmia — may be caused by an aneurysm, leukemia, orbital cellulitis, orbital tumor, thyrotoxicosis. The final feature of prominent globes is irreversible. **pulsating exophthalmus** Exophthalmos accompanied by a bruit and pulsation — attributed to an aneurysm behind the eye.

exoplenopexy Suturing the spleen to the abdominal wall.

exostosis Hyperostosis, osteoma, osteoncus — a bony tumor arising from bone tissue.

exotropia Exodeviation — divergent strabismus.

expulsive hemorrhage During surgery, extreme pain is experienced due to positive, posterior vitreous pressure of the anterior chamber, recurrent prolapse of the iris, vitreous loss, ophthalmic pressure, and loss of the red reflex — vital premonitory signs. Preoperatively, excruciating pain accompanied by reduced vision is a signal that profuse, complete extrusion of intraocular contents will occur with hemorrhage. Anticoagulants should be discontinued, the blood pressure of hypertensive patients lowered, and intraoperative tachycardia controlled. High dose systemic corticosteroids are advised

in the early postoperative period.

exsanguination Massive hemorrhage which may render the patient drained of blood ... and life.

exsiccant Dessiccant. That agent which absorbs moisture.

exsufflation Expulsion of air from a cavity.

externalize The ventilation of conflicts, rather than suppressing these. To surgically expose a wound to room air.

extirpation Surgical excision of a body part.

extorsion Outward rotation of an extremity/organ.

extracellular Outside the cell.

extracorporeal membrane oxygenator (ECMO)

Medical equipment which receives blood from the patient in acute respiratory failure, and returns the oxygenated blood to that patient.

extracorporeal shockwave lithotripsy (ESWL)

The technique for pulverizing renal calculi by the use of sound waves, with/without a bath. The patient is under anesthesia.

extramarginal Of subliminal consciousness.

extramarital Sexual intercourse outside of marriage.

extramural Outside the wall of the organ.

extraneous That which is unrelated.

extrapyramidal side effects (EPS)

Neuromuscular disorders related to many psychiatric medications. These include akathisia, akinesia, dyskinesia, life-threatening neuroleptic malignant syndrome (NMS), pseudoparkinsonism, serious irreversible dystonic reactions.

extrasensory Forms of perception other than the five primary senses — thought transference, intuition.

extrasystole Premature cardiac contractions.

extravasation Suffusion — infiltration of an intravenous infusion into the surrounding tissues.

extrovert One who is preoccupied with external actions, to the point of mania.

extubation Extraction of an invasive tube.

exudate Catarrhal, diphtheritic, fibrinous, hemorrhagic, purulent, serous excretions.

exudative diarrhea Enteropathy.

eye contact The emotional stamina/respect to meet another's eyes when interacting. An uninterrupted gaze cannot be sustained without some physical/affective discomfort, and may

represent some measure of hostility.

F

Fabry's disease A genetic, metabolic condition in which ceramide trihexoside (a glycolipid) accumulates in tissues/organs. This often results in neuropathy.

facies The facial expression.

adenoid facies Dullness, lethargy, and open mouth, caused by chronic mouth-breathing.

myopathic facies Pathological relaxation of facial muscle tone with protrusion of the lips and ptosis (drooping) of the eyelids.

Parkinsonian facies A frozen face with rare blinking. The patient may appear to be expressionless, even though s/he is able to move the facial muscles.

typhoid facies A dull expression, dusky coloring, with injected conjunctivae.

facies abdominalis An anxious, drawn expression seen in the patient with acute abdominal pathology.

facies aortica The sallow face with sunken cheeks and blue sclerae — caused by aortic insufficiency.

facies hepatica Recessed eyes, jaundiced conjunctivae, sallow skin.

facies Hippocratica The expression seen in moribund patients.

facies leontina The leontine (lion) facial resemblance which may be seen in the patient with Hansen's disease (leprosy).

facies mitralis That often seen in mitral insufficiency — cyanosis, pink cheeks with visible, superficial capillaries.

facilitated communication The Australian technique which allows those who cannot speak to express themselves when assisted to use a computer. Lacking rigorous scientific testing, this new release for the autistic, cerebral palsied, and other patients unable to communicate awaits formal recognition.

faciocephalgia Neuralgia of the head/face.

facioplegia Prosopoplegia — facial paralysis.

factitious disorder Munchausen's syndrome — malingering with symptoms, this patient assumes the role of a patient with a significant malady. The motive for this behavior is to remain hospitalized.

factitious disorder by proxy Munchausen's syndrome by proxy — the intentional production of psychiatric/medical signs and symptoms in

another for whom one has assumed care. These children may be placed at high risk, enduring procedures/operations at their mother's design. Apart from these moms, the children often make a speedy recovery. There are no external incentives.

fagopyrism Buckwheat poisoning.

failure to thrive That inability of the infant/child to maintain/gain weight and developmental milestones. Disruption in the child's bonding with primary caregivers presents an impasse in the infant's development, affecting the child's trust issues throughout life.

faith healing That accomplished without medical intervention, by reliance upon spiritual powers.

fall An unexpected event, in which the patient finds him-/herself on the floor. If a fall seems imminent, ease the patient to the floor. Because this patient will be unharmed, such events will not have to be documented as falls.

fallectomy Partial excision of the fallopian tube(s).

false negative/positive Testing which results in an incorrect result.

false ribs Those which do not attach to the sternum.

familial A condition occurring frequently within a family relationship.

familial adenomatous polyposis syndrome That characterized by malignant transformation. Total proctocolectomy is the surgical treatment of choice.

familial erythrophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis Malignant histiocytosis.

familial hypertrophic cardiomyopathy Those families which have experienced 2 or more sudden, premature deaths, from malignant disease. Genetic counseling is advised.

familial Mediterranean fever Recurrent polyserositis with attacks of arthritis, fever, peritonitis, pleuritis — seen between the ages of 5-15 years.

family periodic paralysis A rare disease in which flaccid paresis occurs upon awakening. Tests with potassium chloride in patients who are hyperkalemic, and with dextrose in those who are hypokalemic, reveal precipitation of symptoms in affected patients. These tests cause significant respiratory/cardiac changes,

and should be conducted only in the presence of a physician.

family therapy Simultaneous psychotherapy of more than one member of the family. Because the psychiatric disorder of one may be a manifestation of a disordered family unit, this person is not considered in therapy to be *the* patient, but the “identified patient” (IP). The family in maladjustment is guided in functioning, interrelationships, and interactions as a unified group.

Fanconi's syndrome Lignani-Fanconi disease — congenital hypoplastic anemia. Aminoaciduria with failure to grow/thrive, polyuria, and/or rickets may be seen. These children expire prior to puberty.

fantasy That imagined sequence of mental images which serves to gratify unconscious wishes, to express unconscious conflicts, to prepare for anticipated future events.

farmer's lung Hypersensitive alveolitis caused by moldy hay which has gone on to fermentation.

Farre's tubercles Carcinomatous masses appearing on the liver surface.

fasciculation Spontaneous contractions of muscle fibers.

fasciolopsiasis Diastomiasis. That Asian infestation presenting with abdominal pain, anasarca, diarrhea, eosinophilia — and capable of causing intestinal obstruction.

fascioscapulohumeral dystrophy An inherited muscle disorder in which there is noted marked weakness of the facial/trunk/arm muscles. This is a form of muscular dystrophy.

fasciotomy That surgical release of tissue bands which is performed on extensive burn scars, tissue constrictions, etc.

fastidium A hysterical aversion to food/eating.

fatal familial insomnia (FFI) A rapidly progressive, inherited sleep disorder. Thalamic atrophy is the pathognomonic histological finding. Impairment of the autonomic, endocrine, and motor systems advances to include complex hallucinations, hyperhidrosis, hypertension, tachycardia. Ataxia, dysarthria, myoclonus, and pyramidal signs present with coma in terminal stages.

fat embolism Traveling molecules which are attributed to the lethal manipulation of interosseous canals.

febricide An antipyretic, febrifuge. That which combats fever.

febrile Feverish.

febrile convulsions Seizure activity accompanying a high fever in children under 5 years of age. A medical/neurological workup should rule out other etiology. The fever should be reduced and phenobarbital given as ordered. These infants/children may be placed on anticonvulsant therapy, although this is not considered a form of epilepsy.

febrile state Elevated temperature, pulse, and respirations with irritability, insomnia, restlessness, constipation, oliguria, anorexia, general malaise, and/or headache may be noted.

febriphobia That generalized fear/anxiety experienced while in the febrile state.

fecal emesis Vomitus (or gastrointestinal aspirate) which contains fecal material. This critical sign may be seen in terminal bowel obstruction and must be reported to the physician.

Feingold Diet That treatment of hyperkinesia in which all artificial additives (coloring, preservatives, flavoring, etc.) are eliminated. Compliance with this diet is difficult to achieve because it is so strict. The improving child who receives an additive(s) will be set back. It will take a while to regain his/her improved status.

fellatio Oral stimulation of the phallus.

Felty's syndrome Chronic rheumatoid arthritis with anemia, neutropenia, splenomegaly, and/or thrombocytopenia.

fenestration That in which has been created a window — such as a cast or drape.

fertilization Fecundation, impregnation.

fertilization in vitro “Test tube babies” artificially conceived in the physician's laboratory and then implanted in the uterus. If a donor's semen is used in this artificial insemination, it should be blended with the husband's oligospermatic seminal fluid.

fertilization in vivo Conception of the ovum by the spermatozoon. Evidence of the viability of this zygote is its immediate growth and development.

fetal acoustic stimulation (FAS) That obstetrical modality by which external cephalic version (ECV) is achieved by audible stimuli to the breech fetus. The high conversion rate renders

Cesarean section unnecessary for many.

fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS) Infants born to alcoholic mothers may show signs of alcohol withdrawal, growth retardation, facial anomalies, mental retardation. This abnormality can be totally prevented.

fetal demise Expiration of the fetus in utero.

fetal distress Anoxia and meconium-stained amniotic fluid are the principle signs that the cardiopulmonary status of the infant is being compromised prior to, or during parturition.

fetal heart tones (FHTs) The auscultated heartbeats of the unborn infant. Confirm that the maternal pulse (P) is not being counted, by holding her radial P with your non-dominant hand as the FHTs are auscultated. (To accurately count such a rapid heartbeat, it helps to tap the toe inside one's shoe.)

fetal hydantoin syndrome Associated cardiac defects with cranial/facial defects borne by the infant whose mother received Dilantin prenatally. Mental deficiency, microcephaly, phalangeal hypoplasia, pre-/postnatal growth failures may also be noted.

fetal inclusion That anomaly of twin fetuses, in which one encompasses/encloses the other.

fetishism Belief in the power of inanimate objects as stimulation. Care for a person's property rather than for the person. Erotic stimulation received from inanimate objects. Serious impairment of functioning ensues.

fetography X-ray of the fetus in utero.

fetotoxic That which is poisonous to the infant in utero — such as Vitamin K overdose (OD), tobacco smoke, thiazides, tetracyclines, sedatives, coumarin, salicylates, morphine (MS), ethyl alcohol (ETOH).

fever of undetermined origin (FUO) An elevation of 3 weeks' duration without diagnosis following 1 week's hospitalization. Causes include cirrhosis, collagen-vascular disease, disseminated lupus erythematosus, drug fever, granulomatous disease, inflammatory bowel disease, localized/systemic infection, neoplasm, polyarteritis nodosa, pulmonary embolization, vascular disease, Whipple's disease.

fibrillary glomerulonephritis Immunolactoid glomerulopathy — a unique renal lesion which may vary from asymptomatic disease to fulmi-

nant (full-blown) renal failure.

fibrillation That bioelectrical aberration seen in myopathy/neuropathy.

atrial fibrillation Marked irregularity, rapidity, incoordination of cardiac muscle fibers.

ventricular fibrillation Ineffective, tremulous, frantic ventricular contractions which can result in cardiac arrest/standstill. Causes include chloroform, coronary occlusion, digitalis toxicity, electrocution, mechanical injury to the myocardium.

fibrin foam An absorbefacient created from fibrin, which is slowly absorbed. Impregnated with thrombin, this functions as a hemostatic agent. This is especially valuable in parenchymatous injuries and in neurosurgery.

fibrinogenopenia Reduced fibrogen in the circulation — the result of liver pathology.

fibrinuria Fibrin present in voided urine.

fibrosarcoma Cancer in which the connective tissue is resistant and thickened with cellular degeneration.

fibrocystic disease of the breast Palpably irregular breast tissue. These patients have an increased chance of developing malignant disease. If there is a familial history of mammary carcinoma, this chance is greatly increased in the presence of chronic cystic mastitis.

fibrodysplasia ossificans progressiva disease A disorder which turns skeletal muscle to cartilage.

limited intramembranous heterotropic ossification That related, extremely rare manifestation in which muscle and dermis are converted to bone tissue. (Organs are spared.) The etiology and cure of this mysterious condition are unknown.

fibroma Fibrous connective tissue tumor(s) found in periosteum, affecting the jaw(s), long bone(s), occiput, pelvis, rib(s), vertebra(e).

uterine fibroma These may remain asymptomatic under the age of 30 years. The cardinal symptoms of dysmenorrhea, leukorrhea, and menorrhagia are seen infrequently. Asymptomatic fibromata should be left undisturbed, and the patient watched. If rapid growth becomes evident, fibromyomectomy will be indicated.

fibroma of the breast A painless, nonulcerative,

- benign tumor.
- fibromatosis** Fibrosis — the simultaneous development of fibromata.
- palmar fibromatosis** Dupuytren's contracture.
- fibromectomy** Excision of a connective tissue tumor.
- fibromyalgia** Fibromyositis, inomyositis, chronic muscular inflammation with connective tissue hyperplasia. Fibrositis patients may experience nonrestorative sleep, stress.
- fibromyxoma** Inomyxoma — that fibroma/myxoma which has undergone partial degeneration.
- fibromyxosarcoma** Malignancy arising from connective and myxoid tissue. That which has undergone mucoid degeneration.
- fibroneuroma** Inoneuroma, neurofibroma.
- fibro-osteoma** Osteofibroma — that tumor comprised of fibrous/osseous tissue(s).
- fibropapilloma** Mixed papilloma/fibromatous tissue seen in the urinary bladder.
- fibroplasia** The healing emergence of fibrous tissue.
- fibrosis** Abnormal growth of fibrous tissue.
- diffuse interstitial pulmonary fibrosis** Hamman-Rich syndrome.
- fibrothorax** Intrapleural fibrosis which causes the pleurae to adhere together.
- field** A specific area of study, surgical or microscopic.
- Fifth disease** Erythema infectiosum.
- fight or flight response** Fight/flight — that response to fear or rage which prepares one for response. Fight may be manifested as antagonism/hostility. Flight represents escape via daydreaming, disruptive behavior, incoherent rambling, intellectualizing.
- filariasis** A chronic, lymphatic, serous, subcutaneous disease caused by filariae.
- fimbriated** Fringed.
- finger** One of 5 digits on each hand.
- dislocation of the finger** Injury at the joint. In crushing accidents, it is assumed that a fracture exists until ruled out by X-ray. Only MDs can attempt reduction of any dislocation.
- first degree A-V block** Cardiac dysrhythmia which may require no intervention. When occurring in conjunction with bundle-branch block or following acute myocardial infarction, this may progress to complete heart block requiring a permanent pacemaker.
- fistula** Abnormal communication from a tube/cavity.
- fistulotome** A scalpel for the incision of a fistula(e).
- fistulectomy** Excision of a fistula(e).
- Fitz-Hugh-Curtis syndrome** Infection of the perihepatic peritoneum by Chlamydial salpingitis.
- fixation** Immobilization. That psychosexual status in which the libido is arrested at the presexual level.
- flaccid** An absent/defective muscular tone.
- flaccid paralysis** That caused by lesions of the lower spinal neurons; paresis with loss of muscular tone; reduction/loss of tendon reflexes; atrophy with degeneration of muscles; reaction of degeneration.
- flagellation** A sexual aberration, in which the libido is heightened by whipping.
- flail chest** Paradoxical chest movement (in with inspiration, out with expiration) — caused by multiple rib fractures, severing the attachment by the ribs.
- flap** Tissue which is partially detached.
- amputation flap** Skin layers revised to cover the stump.
- pedicle flap grafting** Formation of a deep skin tube, which is left intact at both ends. When viable, one end is transferred to the new site. If it will not reach, it is implanted into an intermediary site. In several stages, this graft may be "walked" a considerable distance as alternate ends are implanted. Because strict immobilization is required to establish circulation, anatomically incorrect positioning may be required during the casting stages.
- flashback** The return of frightening/threatening images following recovery from hallucinogen abuse. This includes perceptual distortions.
- flatulence** Excessive gas in the gastrointestinal tract.
- flexibilitas cerea** The cataleptic state of catatonia.
- flexor tenosynovitis** "Trigger finger/thumb" — a benign inflammation caused by direct trauma and/or arthritis. Pain accompanies this disability to fully extend/flex the digit. Pain over the proximal sheath may be elicited upon compression, with limited flexion/extension of the joint.

Treatment options include nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, avoidance of etiologic trauma, cortisone injection, slit-sheath under local anesthesia, and/or referral to a hand surgeon.

flight of ideas As seen in manic states, the change in direction of pressured speech. This content may switch mid-sentence, often stimulated by environmental input. The flow of speech is so erratic, it must be recorded verbatim to be documented accurately/diagnostically. These patients are so preoccupied, they neither mind nor notice that the nurse is writing down their actions and speech. Indeed, some appreciate their "valuable words and ideas" being preserved.

floaters/flashers Semi-transparent, miniscule specks which pass across the field of vision. These must be considered seriously. Signalling possible retinal pathology, the sudden appearance of black specks, or flashes of light in the peripheral vision must receive immediate ophthalmic attention.

floating kidney A movable kidney.

floating ribs Those ribs which do not articulate with the sternum — the 11th and 12th pairs.

floccillation Floccitation, carphologia, carphology — picking at the bedclothes by a critical, semicomatose, terminal patient.

flooding Treatment of phobias with repeated exposure to the feared stimulus until this ceases to provoke a fear response. An increase in uterine hemorrhage.

florid Flushing — markedly reddened skin.

fluctuation Waves detected upon palpation, revealing the vibrations of body fluid.

fluctuation above the umbilicus Gastric dilation, colonic dilation.

fluctuation confined to a limited portion of the abdomen Tuberculous peritonitis.

fluctuation of ascites Impulses palpated over the lower abdomen suggest ascites caused by peritoneal hemorrhage.

fluctuation in the right hypochondrium Suggestive of cholecystitis, hepatic abscess, hydatid cyst.

fluctuation in the lower female abdomen Ovarian cyst, pregnancy.

fluctuation over the central abdomen Bladder distention.

fluidized therapy The use of air, sand, silicone beds/pads in the nursing care of the complicated patient.

fluid retention Cardiac, metabolic, and/or renal disease may cause failure to eliminate fluid from the body — as will salt retention. The use of diuretics requires that the kidneys function adequately.

fluoroscopy Roentgenoscopy, radioscopy, photoscscopy, scotoscopy, skiascopy — visualization of physiology via radiation. Exposure to radiation is greater with this modality.

flutter Tremulous vascular movement.

atrial flutter Extremely rapid contractions (200-400/min) of the auricle.

diaphragmatic flutter Rapid diaphragmatic contractions of unknown etiology.

mediastinal flutter Side-to-side mediastinal motions during respirations.

ventricular flutter Contractions of the ventricle which may exceed 250/min.

flutter-fibrillation Cardiac dysrhythmias alternating between atrial flutter/fibrillation.

foam stability test Determination of the presence of surfactant in the amniotic fluid.

Foix-Alajouanine syndrome Angiodysgenetic myelomalacia, hypertrophic myelomalacia — necrosis/infarction within the spinal canal. All patients presenting with progressive weakness of the legs should undergo immediate myelographic workup.

folie Psychosis, mania.

folie à deux Appearance of paranoid psychosis in two persons close to each other, in the same proximity of time. A shared psychotic disorder held by two or more codependent persons locked into the same bizarre delusion(s). They rarely seek clinical attention.

folie du doute Indecision concerning one's beliefs and usual activities.

folie du pourquoi Unrelenting and unreasonable questioning.

folie gemellaire Psychosis occurring in each twin.

folliculitis Infection of a hair follicle(s).

folliculosis An abnormal number of lymph follicles.

food poisoning That severe illness following the ingestion of decomposing/contaminated food.

This term is imprecise, unless the poison is specified.

foot board That which is positioned 90° to the mattress, to prevent foot drop in unconscious/paralyzed patients. If this essential nursing measure is not used in conjunction with passive-resistance exercises, footdrop may develop, impairing the patient's recovery and eventual ambulation.

footdrop A complication of bedrest for the neurologically compromised patient who failed to receive preventive foot support/exercises. This irreversible impairment requires that the leg(s) be raised with each step — if unbraced ambulation is even possible. Some causes cannot be discerned, nor correction achieved.

Forbes' disease Glycogen storage disease, type III.

forceps A surgical instrument used to apply traction, crush, extract, hold, seize, et al.

alligator forceps A toothed instrument with a double clamp.

artery forceps The hemostat which secures the ends of severed vessels for hemostasis/ligation.

bone forceps An orthopedic instrument used to incise and to remove bone chips.

capsule forceps That surgical instrument used to remove the crystalline lens.

dental forceps An instrument used to grasp teeth undergoing extraction.

draining forceps That used to remove drainage tubes, necrotic tissue, and to dress wounds.

Halstead's forceps Mosquito forceps — miniature instruments delicately precisioned to use in eye, facial, vascular, and other specialty procedures.

needle forceps That which holds a needle for threading and suturing.

obstetrical forceps Of great variety, those used to extract the impacted infant's head from the maternal pelvis during parturition.

rongeur forceps Those used in cutting bone.

tissue forceps An instrument with tiny teeth for grasping tissue.

towel clip Forceps which secure sterile drapes/towels to the edge of the operative field.

forensic medicine The legal aspects of medical standards and ethics. Also, relating to autopsy findings, (especially in coroners' cases), those

who expired under criminal circumstances, on the operating table, within 24 hours of admission, or from unknown causes, et al.

forensics That which legal nurse consultants practice, needs to be integrated by each nurse in this litigious age. This includes communication skills, self-motivation, the ability to work under stress, interpersonal skills, a discerning mind, and adaptability. Mental competency issues confront each of us — to which psychiatric nurses will attest. When a suit is brought, this represents a poor outcome, in the presence of inadequate staff interaction. Deviation from quality standard of care is often all that needs to be addressed. From this, develops a fractured therapeutic alliance — in which neither the patient nor physician can communicate further.

forensic psychiatry The practice of medicine as it involves criminality. Psychiatric nurses often care for forensic patients under police hold.

formaldehyde poisoning Irritation of gastrointestinal and respiratory tracts, eyes, central nervous system, progressing to abdominal symptomatology, convulsions, loss of consciousness, renal damage, stupor, vertigo. Administer ammonia water to convert formaldehyde into methenamine. This should be given with egg whites, water, and milk. Achieve emesis or perform gastric lavage, leaving milk in the stomach. Treat acidosis with sodium bicarbonate and relieve pain with morphine. Support respiratory distress and shock as indicated.

formication The form of paresthesia experienced in cocaine withdrawal — the sensation of bugs crawling all over one's body.

formiciasis Irritation caused by the bites of ants.

fornication Coitus between two unmarried persons.

foveation Pitting of the epidermis — as in smallpox, acne vulgaris.

Fowler's position Elevation of the head of the bed.

high Fowler's position The head is raised as high as possible.

semi-Fowler's position The head is partially raised.

wave position Semi-Fowler's position with elevated knees — the position of choice for back patients.

fracture A broken bone, causing loss of mobility, deformity, pain, shortening, crepitus, and/or unnatural movement. Do not elicit these symptoms in an attempt to assess the injury.

Immobilize the area above and below the joint, dress any open wounds, and transport to obtain medical attention.

avulsion fracture A portion of the bone is torn away.

blow-out fracture Dislocation of the orbital wall, due to a blow to the globe.

closed fracture The broken bone without a surface wound.

Colles' fracture Smith's fracture of the wrist with an upward/outward dislocation.

comminuted fracture That in which the bone is splintered.

complicated fracture The fracture compounded by internal injury.

compound fracture An open fracture, in which fragments of bone pierce the skin.

compression fracture Vertebral fracture(s) sustained from spinal column pressure.

depressed fracture A broken portion of skull which has been driven toward the brain.

dislocated fracture That near a dislocated joint.

greenstick fracture Seen in pediatrics, and in children with rickets — the bent bone is partially broken on one side.

hangman's fracture That dislocated break of the upper cervical spine, accompanied by transection of the spinal cord/medulla.

impacted fracture The broken ends of the bone are wedged into each other.

intrauterine fracture That broken bone which occurred in utero.

Le Fort fracture One or more broken bones of the face (maxillary, nasal, orbital, zygomatic).

overriding fracture That in which the broken ends slide past each other.

pathologic fracture Spontaneous fracture of a diseased bone (malignant or osteoporotic) by a force or normal movement which would not have broken a healthy bone. Patients with osteocarcinoma, metastases, or osteoporosis should be diligently protected against falls.

ping-pong fracture A depressed skull fracture, resembling a depressed table tennis ball.

Pott's fracture A broken fibula accompanied by

displacement of the foot and ankle.

pretrochanteric fracture That broken femur which involves the greater trochanter.

pseudofracture The decalcification zone(s) seen in osteomalacia.

spiral fracture An oblique break.

stellate fracture Cracks radiating from the central point of injury.

stress fracture March fracture — a hairline crack which occurs without soft tissue injury, and which can be missed on X-ray. This may be seen in those who abuse exercise.

transcervical fracture That which involves the femoral neck.

transverse fracture The long axis of the bone lies at a right angle to the line of fracture.

fracture pillow A flat pillow, 15x10", covered by a fracture pillowcase. Intended to achieve optimal positioning and comfort for patients in body casts, this simple comfort measure is in demand for many other patients.

fragile X syndrome That genetic mutation which is the most common form of familial mental retardation. All mothers of children with this mutation are considered to be carriers. Cytogenetic testing may result in both positive/negative false errors.

fragmented speech Loss of meaningful connections between words, phrases, sentences.

frambesia Yaws — an infectious disease of the tropics, which may cause extensive tissue destruction.

frame A basis of support.

Balkan frame The basic apparatus which supports traction.

fratricide The murder of one's sibling, by a sibling.

friction rub The stiff, scraping sound produced by, and auscultated over, infectious areas.

pericardial friction rub The sound produced by infected pericardial surfaces, heard upon auscultation.

pleural friction rub That sound auscultated when infected pleurae rub together.

Friedreich's ataxia Hereditary spinal discoordination in childhood/adolescence. Signs and symptoms of this life-threatening brain pathology include curvature of the spine, ataxia, irregular movements (with swaying), intoxicated gait,

paralysis of the legs, sclerosis of the spinal cord, speech impairment.

fright neurosis Traumatic hysteria.

frigorism That state caused by prolonged hypothermic conditions.

Fröhlich's syndrome Adiposogenital dystrophy — that caused by neoplastic disturbance to the hypophysis/hypothalamus. Altered secondary sex characteristics, gonadal atrophy/hypoplasia, sexual infantilism, and/or obesity may be noted.

Froment's sign An indication of ulnar nerve palsy — the distal phalanx of the thumb will flex when paper is grasped between the first and second fingers.

frostbite Freezing of a body part(s) is felt in 3 stages — numbness, followed by hyperemia, then vesicle formation with gangrene involvement. First aid includes gradual rewarming, without rubbing, then treatment as for burns. The patient must not smoke, as this will cause further vasoconstriction and compromise.

frost-itch Pruritus hiemalis — that caused by extreme cold.

frottage Hyperesthesia sexualis in which there is a compulsion to touch a stranger in a crowd — thereby achieving orgasm. Because of the press of the crowd, the victim may not realize his/her privacy has been violated in this way. This is a psychiatric paraphilia.

frotteurism Ongoing and repetitive erotic contact with a non-consenting victim. These behaviors, fantasies, and urges cause significant impairment in multiple areas of functioning, and are paraphiliac.

fructose intolerance Hereditary enzyme deficiency or the absence of aldolase causes an inability to metabolize carbohydrates. The resultant hypoglycemia, nausea with emesis, diaphoresis, tremor, convulsions, and coma leading to death may follow if intervention is unsuccessful. This condition is diagnosed when intravenous administration of fructose causes a drop in blood glucose. Patients must be maintained on a diet free of fructose (which is difficult to maintain).

fructosemia Fructose in the circulation.

fructosuria The presence of urinary fructose.

Fryns' syndrome That pattern of congenital, multiple anomalies which lead to death.

Fuchs' dystrophy That diagnosed by corneal

edema and the "beaten metal" appearance of the endothelium.

fuscoidosis An hereditary disease appearing after normal early development. Neurological deterioration is followed by heart disease, thickening of the dermis, hyperhidrosis, and early demise.

fugue state A dissociative state in which the patient acts appropriately, but without recall.

psychogenic fugue Dissociative fugue — that sudden elopement from one's home/work, with the assumption of a new identity (while unable to remember one's identity, nor past). Confusion about this status is noted, with impairment regarding multiple areas of functioning. These patients may journey to other countries, unable to recall their country of origin. This complicates their families' hope of their return. Although they may not demonstrate psychopathology, they may attract clinical attention by their lack of awareness of who they are and what they do.

fulgurant A paroxysm or other instantaneous event.

functional overlay Emotional response to illness, taking the form of prolonged incapacitation after an illness has run its course. This represents an affective overreaction, and/or a hysterical/conversion response.

functional psychosis The disorder exhibited in loss of contact with reality, without central nervous system pathology.

functioning tumor That capable of synthesizing the tissue/hormone from which it arises.

fundoplication Surgical treatment of gastric conditions which require that the opening be reduced by suturing.

fundoscopy Ophthalmoscopy — visual examination of the globe(s) of the eye(s). A visual survey within the body of any organ.

fundusectomy Cardiectomy — surgical excision of the stomach.

fungal septicemia Fungemia — pathogenic fungi in the blood — a complication of parenteral hyperalimentation.

funiculopexy Surgical repair of an undescended testicle(s).

furibund Maniacal rage.

furor Violent, unprovoked outburst(s) of rage.

furor femininus Nymphomania.

fusion The process of bonding and uniting.

spinal fusion Spondylosyndesis by orthopedic surgery, or by chemonucleolysis.

futility A new bioethical concept, which recognizes the intense ambivalence and ambiguity in establishing criteria for withholding treatment and resuscitation in cases representing no quality of life. These excruciating decisions elude objectivity.

gag To retch without vomiting.

mouth gag That implement which prevents biting the tongue/mouth during a convulsion. Also, that which maintains the jaws in an open position during surgery. A bite block.

gag reflex A life-saving response of wretching when the back of the throat has been stimulated.

gain An increase.

primary gain The symptom has a symbolic value that is represented in the underlying neurosis and psychological conflict. This may be achieved through aphonia, blindness, paralysis, etc.

secondary gain Avoiding responsibility by eliciting environmental sympathy/support. A patient whose normal legs won't support his weight prevents desertion by his wife; One anxious to maintain marked dependency needs might become blind; A soldier with a paralyzed hand cannot qualify for combat.

Gaisböck's syndrome Abnormal erythrocyte count. Other signs/symptoms characteristic of polycythemia vera are absent.

gait A manner of ambulating.

ataxic gait Intoxicated gait, staggering unsteadiness which is seen in many other conditions.

cerebellar gait That intoxicated gait in which ethel alcohol has not been used, and disease of the cerebellum is implicated.

double step gait Length/rate of steps varies between legs.

drag-to gait In crutch walking, the feet are not lifted, but dragged to the crutches.

equine gait As in peroneal paralysis, the lift of the feet is exaggerated.

festinating gait The forward patient is propelled on tiptoe, unable to stop alone.

helicoptod gait Sometimes seen in hysteria, the foot/feet trace an arc with each step.

hemiplegic gait The patient must abduct the paralyzed leg, swinging it around in order to ambulate without tripping from footdrop.

scissor gait That in which the legs cross each other in ambulation.

spastic gait Noted in arachnoiditis, spinal cord tumor, pyramidal sclerosis, spastic paraplegia, cerebral palsy, these patients have a severely

impaired gait with flexed knees/hips, adduction of legs, and/or footdrop — all in a stiff, awkward cadence.

steppage gait Seen in arsenic poisoning, alcoholism, end-stage diabetes, peripheral neuritis — the foot is lifted high, while the heel is brought down first.

swing-through gait That crutch-walking method in which the crutches are advanced, then the patient swings through them. Children keep up with their peers this way.

tabetic gait Seen in tabes dorsalis, this high-stepping ataxia causes the feet to slap the ground.

waddling gait Noted in coxa vara — double congenital dislocation of the hips accompanied by lordosis, these patients ambulate with a wide base stance.

galactacrasia Abnormal composition of breast milk.

galactischia Suppressed secretion/excretion of milk.

galactoceles That tumor due to occluded milk ducts. Hydrocele containing a galactoid secretion.

galactoma Galactocoele — cystic tumor of the mammary gland.

galactophoritis Inflammation of a milk duct.

galactoplasia Secretion of milk from another part of the body other than the breast.

galactorrhoea Lactorrhoea — secretion of milk between nursing or after weaning. Excessive lactation.

galactosemia An inherited metabolic inability to convert galactose into glucose. The neonate will fail to thrive promptly after birth, with resultant anorexia, diarrhea and vomiting. If lactose and galactose are not excluded from the diet, these infants will go on to starvation, dehydration, and death. Untreated children who do survive, demonstrate failure to grow, cataracts, and mental retardation. If it is determined by amniocentesis that the fetus has galactosemia in utero, the mother must eliminate galactose and lactose from her diet.

galactosuria Urinary galactose.

galactotherapy Lactotherapy, the healing use of milk. Treating the nursing infant with medications given to the nursing mother.

- galactotoxin** Bacterial toxin in milk.
- galactotrophy** Feeding the infant only milk.
(Some nursing mothers are reluctant to wean.)
These neonates are at risk for anemia.
- galacturia** Chyluria — voiding milky urine.
- galeanthropy** The delusional belief that one has been transformed into a cat.
- Galeazzi's sign** To rule out congenital hip dislocation, the infant/toddler is placed on his/her back. When the hips/knees are flexed, neither knee should be higher.
- galeophobia** An exaggerated aversion to cats.
- galeropsia** Galeropia, extraordinary clarity of vision.
- gallop rhythm** The 3rd and 4th heart sounds — which may be either normal or pathologic.
- galvanotherapy** Galvanotherapeutics, electrotherapy — direct current electricity used therapeutically.
- gamete intrafallopian transfer (GIFT)** — “Test tube fertilization”. After the ova are harvested via laparoscopy, the sperm and ova are then implanted in the fallopian tube.
- gamma globulin** Immunoglobulin — Proteins formed in the circulation, thereby enhancing the body's ability to resist infection.
- Gamma's disease** That strain of splenomegaly in which there are Gamma nodules in the slowly enlarging spleen.
- gamophobia** A neurotic fear of marriage.
- gampsodactylia** Deformed toes resembling claws.
- gangliitis** Ganglionitis, infected ganglion.
- gangliocytoma** Ganglioneuroma — a neuroma-containing ganglionic cell.
- ganglioma** Lymphatic tumor/swelling.
- ganglionectomy** Excision of a ganglion(s).
- ganglionic blockade** Obstruction of transmission of stimuli with mecamylamine hydrochloride or trimethaphan camsylate.
- ganglionostomy** Surgical incision of a ganglion.
- gangrene** Necrosis of tissue due to deficient/absent blood supply. This is a common sequela of Raynaud's disease, diabetes mellitus, crushing injuries, frostbite, emboli. The necrotic material must be debrided if the wound is to heal.
- angioneurotic gangrene** The state of thrombotic veins and arteries.
- diabetic gangrene** That result of diabetic neuropathy and/or vascular pathology.
- embolic gangrene** Necrosis caused by vascular obstruction.
- gas gangrene** That present in a wound infection — by gas bacilli.
- idiopathic gangrene** Etiology unknown.
- inflammatory gangrene** That secondary to an acute infectious process.
- primary gangrene** Necrosis which develops in the absence of an infectious process.
- secondary gangrene** That which follows an infection.
- symmetrical gangrene** Bilateral involvement in vasomotor disturbances.
- traumatic gangrene** That occurring in extensive injuries.
- wet gangrene** Moist gangrene, humid gangrene — caused by acute bacterial infections and tissue necrosis. Sloughing progresses rapidly as the patient becomes moribund and dies.
- Ganser's syndrome** In this factitious disorder, the patient strives to act psychotic, giving nonsensical responses. It is usually apparent that these persons' attempts are “out of sync”. This is hysterical pseudodementia — in which cognition is dissociated with regressive behavior.
- Gardner-Diamond syndrome** Autoerythrocyte sensitization — that defect in which burning/pain precede dermal ecchymoses which erupt on the extremities. This escape of RBCs is characteristic of the pathogenesis. Many of these female patients present with severe psychoneurotic symptomatology.
- Gardnerella vaginalis vaginitis** A sexually-transmitted disease — more accurately diagnosed clinically, than microscopically.
- Gardner's syndrome** A hereditary polyposis of the colon, with a high attendant risk of malignant involvement.
- Garren gastric bubble** Surgical treatment of morbid obesity, with the implantation of an inflatable bladder to reduce the gastric capacity. This modality has met with poor patient compliance, high dissatisfaction, and scant success. Surgeons have discontinued the procedure because of the numbers of patients who have requested surgical takedowns/reversals.
- Garré's osteitis** Dental osteomyelitis, sclerosing

- myelitis caused by pyogenic cocci. An extremely painful complication of dental surgery. Any drilling into the jaw should be preceded and followed by an appropriate course of antibiotics.
- gasoline poisoning** Gasoline toxicity — symptoms may include convulsions, cyanosis, dyspnea, giddiness, headache, loss of consciousness, muscular tremors, nervousness, paralysis, pulmonary hemorrhage. The oral priming of a gasoline hose must *never* be permitted, because of the risk of swallowing/inhaling this toxic substance. Also, exquisite care must be taken to protect the patient from any highly inflammable exposure, against becoming ignited.
- gastralgia** Gastrodynia — stomach pain.
- gastrectasia** Gastrectasis — acute/chronic, painful dilatation of the stomach.
- gastrectomy** Partial/total excision of the stomach.
- gastric lavage** Evacuating, irrigating the stomach, then instilling the ordered solution/medication following this procedure. Gastrostolavage.
- gastric stasis** That disorder of motility which mimics obstruction.
- gastritis** Inflammation of atrophic/hypertrophic gastric mucosa with epigastric pain.
chronic, erosive gastritis The presence of ulcers as revealed upon endoscopy. This may be attributed to Crohn's disease, drugs, chronic aspirin use, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, viral infections.
- giant hypertrophic gastritis** Ménétrier's disease — chronic inflammation of the stomach, in which may appear adenocarcinoma.
- gastroanastomosis** Surgical construction of communication between the cardiac and pyloric ends of the stomach, to relieve hourglass contractions.
- gastrocele** Herniation of the stomach.
- gastrocolic reflex** Colonic peristalsis stimulated by food in a fasting stomach.
- gastrocolitis** Inflammation of the stomach and large intestine.
- gastrocoloptosis** A fallen stomach and/or bowel.
- gastrocolostomy** Permanent surgical creation of communication between the stomach and the bowel.
- gastrodidymus** Conjoined twins, united at the abdomen with a common cavity.
- gastroduodenitis** Inflamed duodenum/stomach.
- gastroenteralgia** Pain within the digestive tract.
- gastroenteroanastomosis** Surgical union of the stomach with the small intestine.
- gastroenterocolitis** Inflamed digestive tract.
- gastroenterocolostomy** Surgically uniting the stomach, small, and large intestines, with communication between.
- gastroenteroptosis** Prolapsed gastrointestinal organs.
- gastroenterostomy** Abdominal surgery of the stomach with anastomosis to the small intestine, to treat carcinoma, pyloric stenosis.
- gastroesophageal reflux** Reflux esophagitis, esophageal reflux — in which gastric contents return to the esophagus.
- gastroesophageal syndrome** Mallory-Weiss syndrome.
- gastroesophagitis** Inflammation of the esophagus/stomach.
- gastrogavage** Formula instilled into the stomach per gavage/gastrostomy tube, as per schedule. Gastric gavage, tube feedings.
- gastrohelcosis** Ulceration of the stomach.
- gastrohepatitis** Gastritis complicated by hepatitis.
- gastrointestinal (GI) bleed** Hemorrhage within the digestive tract.
- gastrointestinal decompression** Wagensteen suction of the stomach/intestinal tract per Levine/Salem sump tube.
- gastrojejunostomy** Surgical anastomosis constructed between the stomach and the jejunum.
- gastrolithiasis** Gastric calculi.
- gastrolysis** That surgical severing of adhesions involving the stomach.
- gastromegaly** Excessive megalogastria — hypertrophy of the stomach.
- gastropancreatitis** Inflammation of both the pancreas and the stomach.
- gastroparalysis** Gastroplegia.
- gastroplasty** Plastic surgery of the stomach.
- gastroptosis** Ventroptosis, ventroptosis — asymptomatic prolapse of the stomach.
- gastrorrhagia** Gastric hemorrhage.
- gastrorrhaphy** Gastroplication — suturing of a gastric injury to the stomach wall.
- gastrostschisis** A congenital, abdominal fissure.
- gastrostaxis** The oozing of blood from the gas-

tric mucosa.

gastrostenosis Contraction of the stomach.

gastrostenosis cardiaca A stricture of the esophageal/gastric orifice.

gastrostenosis pylorica Pylorstenosis, pyloric stenosis, pylorostenosis.

gastrostoma A fistula of the gastric wall.

gastrostomy Laparogastrostomy — a surgically-developed fistula, exiting the abdominal/gastric walls. A ceiliogastrostomy becomes the route of nourishment for profoundly retarded infants, and for patients with esophageal stricture/fistula/carcinoma. This safeguards the patient's airway, while enabling nourishment to be consumed.

gastrothoracopagus Conjoined twins attached at the thorax and stomach.

gastrotome That scalpel used to develop abdominal/gastric incisions.

gastrotyimpanitis Gastric aerodistention.

gatekeeping The process of matching patient needs and preferences with the judicial use of resources.

Gaucher's disease Cerebroside lipoidosis, cerebrosidosis — a rare, congenital anomaly of lipid metabolism accompanied by splenomegaly and/or hepatomegaly (possibly massive), hyperpigmentation, bone lesions. Splenic hypertrophy may result in thrombocytopenia. The hepatic involvement may cause abnormal functioning and fibrosis. Right-to-left pulmonary shunting may be caused by hepatopathy. The Erlenmeyer-flask deformity (flaring of the distal femur) is the classic sign of this disease. This may complicate as pathologic fractures, bone infarcts, aseptic necrosis of the head of the femur(s). Common manifestations are bone crises (painful edema) which may be febrile but without X-ray changes. The incidence of lymphoproliferative disorder (chronic lymphocytic leukemia, multiple myelomata, etc.) is significantly increased in these patients. Genetic counselling may be sought by those with a positive family history. Most common within the Jewish race, this mutation has 3 clinical subtypes: **Type 1:** The most common — in which neurologic involvement and/or disease manifestations may be absent. This form may not progress and often needs no intervention. **Type 2:** This fulminating

disorder presents with severe neurologic manifestations (retroflexion of the head, hypertonicity, strabismus, oculomotor ataxia). Death occurs by age 18 months — if not at birth. **Type 3:** This juvenile onset appears as a long course with neurologic symptomatology beyond age 18 months.

Gault's reflex Blinking in response to a loud sound adjacent to the ear. This test is performed to rule out factitious/malingering deafness.

Gauss' sign Unusual uterine mobility in early pregnancy.

Gee-Herter disease Gee's disease, Gee-Herter-Heubner disease — infantile nontropical sprue.

Gee-Thaysen disease Adult nontropical sprue.

gegenhalten Involuntary resistance to passive movement — seen in cerebrocortical pathology.

gelatin sponge That sterile, absorbable woven substance capable of surgical hemostasis.

Gelle's test A tuning fork under suction, which is used to elicit vibrations within the normal ear.

gemellipara A mother who has given birth to twins.

gender identity One's sexual orientation — which may agree with or oppose his/her chromosomal sex.

mistaken gender identity An incorrect sexual assignment given to a newborn with ambiguous genitalia.

gender identity disorder A forceful cross-gender identity. Preoccupation with fantasies that secondary sexual characteristics will not last. A voiced desire to become the opposite sex. This patient will insist on cross-dressing. With a strong desire to participate in the avocations of the opposite sex, s/he will also prefer colleagues of the other sex. There is persistent impatience with one's name, if that reveals one's sex, with an expected sexual role, with one's genitalia, with the position of voiding. Marked impairment in functioning is noted.

general adaptation syndrome (GAS) That non-specific response to stress, occurring in three stages, as identified by Hans Selye, MD: **1.**

Alarm reaction to the stressor: The pituitary/adrenocortical system produces hormones for "fight or flight". The blood sugar rises, heart rate increases, digestion slows, pupils dilate. **2. Adaptive/resistance stage:** The

- acute stress symptoms diminish as the body compensates for the effects of the arousal. If the stress persists, these attempts to maintain the defense will fail. **3. Exhaustion stage:** That in which the body can no longer respond to the stressor. Pulmonary, renal, cardiovascular, emotional diseases may develop.
- generalized anxiety disorder** Overanxious disorder of childhood. Apprehensive expectation accompanied by other symptoms, in conjunction with symptoms of anxious mood. Out of proportion to the prominent fear, the patient's concern may shift from one to another. Associated features include tension, fatigue, difficulty concentrating, irritability, muscular tension, insomnia. The functioning is impaired.
- gene(s)** Growth and behavior determinant within each cell's nucleus. Unique variations exist as per this unit of heredity.
- gene therapy** The insertion of a normal gene into a defective organism, to correct its defect. (Gene manipulation is medically and ethically controversial.)
- genetic code** The information system in all living cells — which is universally applicable.
- genetous** Congenital.
- Geneva Convention** The decision of all major military powers that military patients and their caregivers are to be declared neutral, and are not to be the targets of military action.
- geniculate otalgia** Radiation of pain from the facial nerve to the ear.
- genioplasty** Plastic surgery of the cheek/chin.
- genodermatosis** Genetic dermatitis.
- genotoxic** That which is poisonous to genetic tissue.
- gerodermia** Geroderma — premature aging.
- gerontal** Senile, geriatric.
- gerontopia** Senopia, visual changes returning to the level of one's youth — which may be a warning of impending cataracts.
- geropsychiatry** Mental health as applied to the aging.
- Gerstman-Straussler-Scheinker disease** A familial, primary dementia which requires a brain biopsy or autopsy to confirm the diagnosis. Agraphia, acalculia, alexia, tactile agnosia, and/or apraxia may follow.
- Gestalt therapy** Treatment of the patient as a whole, emphasizing the reality of orientation x 4 — with stress on enhanced self-awareness and personal maturity.
- gestational age** That time from conception to birth.
- gesturing** Communication without (or in addition to) speaking. A high level of cognition and creativity can be appreciated in those who are able to comprehend and communicate with creative spontaneity, free of the spoken/written word. Gesturing is an invaluable nursing tool for many situations and needs. Each nurse might expand his/her repertoire by creating gestures for use with patients.
- giardiasis** Lambliasis — a protozoan infection.
- Gibson's murmur** That auscultated in patients with patent ductus arteriosus, between the first and second intercostal spaces, left of the sternum. This continuous cardiac murmur increases during systole.
- Gifford's reflex** A pupillary contraction caused by the effort to close eyelids (which are being held open by the examiner).
- gigantism** Giantism, osseous hypertrophy of the face, hands, and feet.
- acromegalic gigantism** That caused by excess pituitary growth hormone beyond achieving full skeletal growth.
- eunuchoid gigantism** Excessive growth caused by a marked lack of muscular development, and accompanied by a high-pitched voice, absence of beard, retarded sexual maturation.
- (normal) gigantism** Sexual development and body proportions remain appropriate.
- gigantomasia** Mammary hyperplasia, hypertrophied breasts, mammary augmentation.
- Gilbert's syndrome** Mild unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia. This disorder is often misdiagnosed as chronic hepatitis. The pathogenesis is unknown. Because liver histology is normal, the patient need not be subjected to a hepatic biopsy.
- Gilchrist's disease** Blastomycosis.
- gingival hypertrophy** Overgrowth of gum tissue. Macrogingivae may be seen as a side effect of Dilantin therapy.
- gingivostomatitis** Inflammation of the oral mucosa and gingival tissue.
- acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivostomatitis**

- (ANUG)** Severe stomatitis with necrosis and ulceration.
- herpetic gingivostomatitis** Herpes simplex is the causative virus.
- glanders** An equine disease communicable to humans. Inflammatory eruption of abscesses, and ulcers of mucous membranes coalesce into large, malodorous areas. Prognosis of the resulting septicemia is grave.
- Glanzmann's thrombasthenia** A rare, congenital platelet anomaly presenting with coagulation dyscrasias. Only platelet transfusions prove to be therapeutic.
- Glasgow Coma Scale** That gauge by which is assessed the viability of a critical patient. The responses of eye opening, verbal response, and motor response supply an objective acuity measurement. This provides the medical/nursing staff with an on-going prognosis for the comatose patient as s/he returns in and out of compromised consciousness. This instrument has wide acceptability.
- glaucoma** Increased intraocular pressure which results in blindness from optic nerve atrophy. This disease cannot be cured, only controlled. Glaucoma is insidious because the central vision remains unchanged, while deteriorating from "minor" loss to frank blindness. It is vital for patients to understand that intraocular pressure may be increased by the use of antihistamines — as well as by emotional states, fatigue, and an excessive intake of fluids. Indeed, compliance insures sight. There are few cardinal signs, such as those of visual, iridescent (and beautiful) halos around lights and reflecting surfaces.
- absolutum glaucoma** An extremely painful condition in which the eye is blind, anterior chamber shallow, cornea insensitive, optic disk excavated, and globe sclerotic.
- acute glaucoma** That ophthalmic emergency in which the patient experiences sudden, severe pain in the eye(s). Headache and vomiting may occur. This must be treated STAT if the sight is to be preserved.
- chronic glaucoma** Cupping of the optic disk is absent, visual field near normal when free of attacks, occasional pain, dilated pupil(s) with clear cornea(e), enlarged anterior ciliary veins, tonometric reading -50 (25+ is abnormal).
- congenital glaucoma** Neonatal glaucoma, present at birth.
- infantile glaucoma** That occurring with ocular enlargement and intraocular tension, in infants.
- juvenile glaucoma** Pediatric/adolescent involvement.
- narrow angle glaucoma** Closed angle glaucoma caused by anatomical narrowing of the filtration angle which obstructs the aqueous humor.
- open angle glaucoma** That in which there is a normal filtration angle.
- primary glaucoma** Etiology unknown.
- secondary glaucoma** Increased intraocular pressure caused by pathology in the opposite eye.
- simplex glaucoma** That in which there are no acute attacks. Blindness exists with glaucomatous cupping, moderate tonometric pressure, and contracted visual field(s).
- Glénard's disease** Splanchnoptosis, enteroptosis — prolapse of an internal organ.
- glioma** Neuroglioma — neoplasm, sarcoma composed of neuroglial cells.
- glioma retinae** Pediatric pseudoglioma — that malignant tumor of the retina which demonstrates late metastasis. Enucleation may be advised.
- Glisson's disease** Rickets, rachitis, rhachitis.
- globulinuria** Urinary globulin.
- globus** Sphere, globe.
- globus hystericus** Spheresthesia — a neurotic "lump in the throat".
- glomerular disease** Primary dysfunction with pathological deterioration of the glomeruli involving hypertension and proteinuria — leading to the development of nephrotic syndrome. This category covers many severe conditions.
- glomerulonephritis** Secondary infectious process following streptococcal upper respiratory infections, subacute bacterial endocarditis, systemic lupus erythematosus, cryoglobulinemia, vasculitis. Hypertension, edema, red-cell casts, azotemia, proteinuria, and/or hematuria may be noted. Close observation of these patients includes daily weights, intake/output, vital signs around the clock, frequent turning, fluid restriction.
- glomerulosclerosis** Fibrotic renal glomerulus.
- diabetic glomerulosclerosis** Inter-capillary dis-

- ease seen in comorbidity.
- glossalgia** Glossodynia, painful tongue.
- glossectomy** Partial/complete elinguation — excision of the tongue.
- glossitis** Glottitis — inflammation of the tongue. This could require that the patient be tracheotomized.
- glossitis areata exfoliativa** Geographic tongue.
- glossitis denticans** A fissured, raw, and painful tongue.
- glossitis parasitica** Glossophytia, hyperkeratosis linguae.
- glossocoele** Hypertrophied, protruberant tongue due to anomaly/pathology.
- glossolalia** That emotional, frenzied commentary in a tongue unknown to the speaker — often presented in charismatic ecstasy known as “speaking in tongues”. These repetitious statements are not proclaimed in a recognized language/dialect.
- glossoplasty** Reconstructive surgery on the tongue.
- glossoplegia** Glossolysis — unilateral paralysis of the tongue. This may be caused by hypoglossal injury, cerebral disease, or hemorrhage.
- glossoptosis** Malposition/ptosis of the tongue.
- glossopyrosis** That burning sensation perceived in the tongue.
- glossorrhaphy** Suturing of the tongue.
- glossospasm** Paroxysmal contraction of a muscle(s) of the tongue.
- glossotomy** Incision of the tongue.
- glucagonoma** Malignant neoplasm of the islets of Langerhans. Anemia, elevated glucagon, glossitis, dermatitis, diabetes mellitus, weight loss may be present.
- glucohemia** Glycosemia, hyperglycemia.
- gluconeogenesis** Gluconeogenesis — the conversion of fatty/amino acids into glycogen, as occurs in starvation states, or during low carbohydrate intake.
- glucopenia** Hypoglycemia, glycopenia — low blood sugar.
- glucose-galactose malabsorption** Alactasia, disaccharidase, lactose deficiency, lactose intolerance — the deficiency of intestinal enzymes to digest carbohydrates. This symptomatology (abdominal distention, diarrhea) will be prominent following the ingestion of sugars.
- glucose tolerance test** Determination of the patient’s ability to metabolize glucose. Following a high caloric supper, fasting blood samples are drawn — six at specified hours during the next day. This test will reveal diabetes mellitus which eluded less specific testing.
- oral cortisone glucose tolerance test** Because cortisone enhances the body’s demand for insulin, this will reveal any deficiency in insulin response.
- glutamic aciduria** A lethal, genetic disorder — first identified among the Old-Order Amish (who practice intermarriage). Children present with spastic paralysis, aphasia, atrophy, brain damage, leading to death. Children at risk can be screened by urine spectrometer. Therapeutic intervention includes vitamins, medication, low protein diet, et al.
- gluten-induced enteropathy** Non-tropical sprue, adult celiac disease — related to the malabsorption of food.
- glycemia** Glycosemia — glucose in the circulation.
- glycogen storage disease** A severe, rare, autosomal, recessive condition. Glycogen is pathologically accumulated/stored in the tissues and organs — especially by the hepatic cells. There are many types of glycogen storage diseases.
- glycogeusia** A taste of sweetness.
- glycopoluria** Diabetes mellitus in the presence of uric acid and glycosuria.
- glycoptyalism** Melitoptyalism, glycosialia — glucose excreted in the saliva.
- glycosuria** Glucosuria, glycuressis — sugar spilled in the urine.
- alimentary glycosuria** Elevation of excreted sugar, following a large ingestion of carbohydrates.
- diabetic glycosuria** That caused by a deficient secretion of insulin.
- emotional glycosuria** That which is secondary to anxiety.
- pituitary glycosuria** That related to pituitary dysfunction.
- renal glycosuria** In the hypoglycemic patient, the diminished renal threshold for sugar.
- gnathalgia** Gnathodynia — mandibular/maxillary pain.
- gnathitis** Mandibular/maxillary inflammation.

- gnathoplasty** Restorative surgery of the cheek(s), jaw(s).
- gnathoschisis** A congenital cleft of the jaw.
- gnosia** Perceptive recognition of people, forms, and objects.
- goiter** Hypertrophy of the thyroid due to iodine deficiency in the diet, hyper-/hypofunction, infective inflammation, thyroiditis, neoplasm.
- aberrant goiter** Supernumerary enlargement of the thyroid gland.
- acute goiter** That which has grown out of control.
- adenomatous goiter** Hypertrophy of the thyroid, due to an encapsulated adenoma, glandular tumor.
- colloid goiter** That in which the follicular contents are markedly increased.
- congenital goiter** That present at birth.
- cystic goiter** Formation of a cyst(s) resulting from liquifaction/degeneration within an adenoma.
- endemic goiter** Development in areas deficient in iodine. If a household uses iodized table salt, the entire family will be protected by this sufficient amount of iodine.
- exophthalmic goiter** Basedow's disease, Grave's disease, hyperthyroidism, thyrotoxicosis — of unknown etiology. Although treatable, the exophthalmos cannot be reversed.
- intrathoracic goiter** That which is partially situated within the thoracic cavity.
- lingual goiter** A hypertrophied tumor beneath the tongue.
- parenchymatous goiter** Follicular, hyperplastic mass of diffuse thyroid tissue.
- perivascular goiter** That encompassing a large blood vessel.
- retrovacular goiter** Development of a mass behind a large vessel.
- simple goiter** Hyperplasia without constitutional symptomatology.
- substernal goiter** Hypertrophied lower portion of the thyroid isthmus.
- suffocative goiter** The hypertrophied thyroid which causes dyspnea.
- toxic goiter** Exophthalmic goiter.
- vascular goiter** That caused by vascular distention of the thyroid.
- goitrogens** Substances which cause goiters.
- Goldenhar's syndrome** Multiple congenital anomalies.
- golden hour** That first hour post-injury, considered to be the most crucial for the critical victim's survival and prognosis, as trauma and hospital services are becoming involved.
- Goldmann-Favre syndrome** Retinopathy with erosive vitreoretinopathy. Retinal detachment is a risk.
- gonadectomy** Surgical excision of a sexual gland.
- gonalgia** Pain in the knee(s).
- gonarthritis** An inflamed knee joint(s).
- gonarthromeningitis** Synovitis of the knee(s).
- gonarthrotomy** Incision of the knee joint.
- gonioscope** An instrument used to examine the angle of the anterior chamber of the eye — to determine ocular rotation and motility.
- goniosynechia** Iridal/corneal adhesion.
- goniotomy** Surgical release of obstructed aqueous humor, enabling flow into the canal of Schlemm.
- gonococemia** Gonoheemia, gonococci in the circulation. Gonococcal septicemia.
- gonorrhoea** A communicable infection of the Bartholin's gland(s), conjunctiva(e), endocervix, fallopian tubes, genital mucosa(e), heart, joint(s), oral mucosae, rectum, urethra, vagina, vulva(e), vulvovaginal gland(s) — of whichever sex.
- gonycampsis** An abnormally-curved knee.
- gonyocele** A tuberculous synovitis of the knee(s).
- gonyoncus** A neoplasm within the knee.
- Goodell's sign** Softening of the gravid uterus.
- Goodpasture's syndrome** A rare disease, encompassing hemosiderosis, hemoptysis, and rapidly-progressing glomerulonephritis. Death occurs from renal failure.
- Good Samaritan Law** In the United States, physicians who provide care at the scene of an emergency cannot later be accused of malpractice.
- goundou** Bilateral hyperostosis of the nasal structures of West Africans infected with yaws.
- gout** That hereditary metabolic disease, which is a form of acute arthritis. This exquisite joint pain/inflammation may occur anywhere, but is often seen in the foot and knee. Known to enjoy

rich foods, these patients have an increased tendency to form uric acid calculi.

Gower's sign Clinical evidence of pediatric muscular dystrophy — the child attempts to assume an erect posture by "walking" his/her hands up the thighs in order to stand/walk.

Gradenigo's syndrome Suppurative otitis media with temporal pain and paresis of the abducens nerve.

gradient Varying degrees in increments.

gradient solution That in which a hyperplastic gland sinks, and a normal gland floats.

graduated tenotomy Surgical dissection of the partial tendon of an ocular muscle.

graft Implantation/transplantation.

allogenic graft Allograft — that taken from a nonidentical donor.

autogenous graft Autodermic graft from an uninvolved portion of the patient's body.

autologous graft Autogenous, autodermic graft/transfusion.

avascular graft That without vascular infiltration.

bone graft Often taken from the tibia as an autogenous transplant.

cable graft A non-essential nerve is dissected in order to construct a bundle of segments to compile a nerve graft.

cadaver graft Postmortem graft — tissue which has been harvested from an expired patient's donation.

fascicular graft That nerve graft in which each bundle is sutured separately.

heterodermic graft Heterograft — that from a donor of another species.

homologous graft Homograft — the donor is from the recipient's species.

isologous graft That in which the donor and recipient are genetically identical — as are monozygotic twins.

lamellar graft Corneal grafting used to repair opaque, corneal tissues.

Ollier-Thiersch graft The wide dermal strips used to close a wound.

omental graft The use of omentum to cover the suture line of an abdominal organ.

ovarian graft Implantation of a partial ovary into an abdominal wall muscle.

pedicle graft A skin graft which is raised, while

both ends remain intact with established circulation. This is moved in stages, challenging the circulation, one end at a time. If the staged positioning is anatomically incorrect, casting may be required.

periosteum graft Transfer of bone with the periosteal tissue intact.

punch graft Small circles of dermal tissue which encourage the patient's dermal cells to fill in between the grafts.

sieve graft A portion of skin which is cut to permit stretching over the larger area receiving the graft.

sponge graft That placed over ulceration to stimulate epidermal growth.

Thiersch's graft An epidermal graft, used with dermal tissue.

Wolfe's graft Use of full-thickness dermal layer.

zooplasmic graft That in which an animal is used as the donor source. This is extremely rare, and precariously unstable.

graft-versus-host reaction/disease Deficient immune response caused by immunosuppressive treatment, resulting in a pathological response between the graft and the host.

Gram-equivalent The chemical amount of a substance which will react with 1 Gram of hydrogen.

Grancher's disease Splenopneumonia — pneumonitis with splenization of the lung(s).

grandiosity That pathologically enhanced self-concept of one's status, power, ability, wealth, et al.

granular conjunctivitis Trachoma.

granulitis Acute miliary tuberculosis. This disease might elude diagnosis until autopsy.

granulocytopenia Granulopenia — abnormally few granulocytes in the circulation.

granulocytosis A pathologic increase of granulocytes.

granuloma A granular tumor composed of epithelioid or lymphoid cells — occurring in infectious diseases such as syphilis, yaws, cutaneous leishmaniasis, Hansen's disease.

apical granuloma Dental granuloma — chronic apical periodontitis, periapical granuloma.

benign granuloma of the thyroid Lymphadenoma of this endocrine gland.

coccidioidal granuloma A generalized granuloma

matous disease, which is chronic.

eosinophilic granuloma Xanthomatosis with osseous cysts.

iris granuloma That which develops on the iris.

lipoid granuloma A tumor containing cholesterol/fatty cells.

lipophagic granuloma That in which the fat cells have undergone phagocytosis by macrophages.

Majocchi's granuloma Trichophytic granuloma promotes hair growth.

malignant granuloma Hodgkin's disease, lymphogranulomatosis.

paracoccidioidal granuloma Paracoccidioidomycosis.

septic granuloma Granuloma pyogenicum.

telangiectaticum granuloma That with marked vascularization.

Wegener's granuloma This rare condition of unknown etiology presents with granulomatous bronchial lesions, glomerulonephritis, and/or necrotizing arteriolitis.

granuloma annulare A benign, chronic dermatosis of the extremities, in a circular distribution.

granulomatosis The development of multiple granuloma.

granulomatosis ileitis Ileocolitis.

granulomatosis siderotica Pulmonary granulomata containing iron.

granulomatous lipophagia Intestinal lipodystrophy.

granulomatous pathology Sarcoidosis, tuberculosis.

graphesthesia The recognition and decoding of symbols, words, numbers.

graphorrhea Copious writing of unintelligible data.

graphospasm "Writer's cramp".

grave That condition which is critical, precarious.

Graves' disease Exophthalmic goiter.

gravid Pregnant.

gravidocardiopathy Cardiac conditions exacerbated by pregnancy.

gray syndrome of the newborn Abdominal distention, absent sucking reflex, cyanosis, emesis, tachypnea with irregular respirations, seen in neonates treated with chloramphenicol. Within 24 hours, these symptoms may progress to

ashen-gray coloring and flaccidity, leading to expiration by 5 days of age.

Greenfield's disease Metachromatic leukodystrophy.

greffotome An instrument which harvests skin grafts.

grief reaction A full depressive syndrome following bereavement — accompanied by anorexia, insomnia, and weight loss. Morbid preoccupation with worthlessness, irrational grief, marked/prolonged impairment of functioning, suicidal issues, psychomotor retardation, indicate that major depression needs to be watched professionally. Uncomplicated bereavement should lift in 2-6 months.

group therapy A support system of a selected group of psychiatric patients who meet to share common adjustment needs and growth potential, under a psychotherapist's confrontation, monitoring and guidance.

Grünfelder's reflex Pressure on the posterior fontanel will elicit the infant's Babinski reflex.

gryposis An abnormal curvature of a body part.

guaiac A test for occult (hidden) blood.

Gubler's paralysis Alternate hemiplegia of the opposite side of the body.

guide dog A "seeing eye dog", trained to assist the blind with mobility (and other) needs. These animals are impeccably trained. Permitted by law to enter restaurants, restrooms, stores, performances, et al., these dogs and their masters go wherever they choose. They may also be housed in university dorms and rented property which forbids pets. They make a remarkable difference in their owners' freedom/independence.

Guillain-Barré syndrome

Polyradiculoneuropathy, acute polyneuritis, infectious polyneuritis, Landry's paralysis, acute polyneuropathy. This demyelinating, neurological disease may lead to quadriplegia requiring artificial ventilation. Cardiac monitoring may be indicated. Prevention of nosocomial infection is a prime goal of therapy. Plasma exchange is preferred to corticosteroids. Persistent mental fatigue suggests major depression during the intensive and prolonged recovery/rehabilitation. In time, many of these patients recover fully.

guillotine That instrument used to excise laryngeal growths and tonsils.

- guilt** An intense emotion which might be the most difficult with which to cope.
- irrational guilt** Often seen in depressed states, this plays an active part in death wishes — with/without suicidal ideation.
- Gull's disease** Myxedema — that caused by atrophy of the thyroid.
- gunstock deformity** That caused by fracture of the elbow — in which the long axis of the forearm everts.
- Günther's disease** Erythropoietic porphyria, which is congenital.
- gurney** A hospital or ambulance stretcher on wheels.
- gustatory sweating** Auriculotemporal diaphoresis with flushing, experienced while eating.
- gutturotetany** Temporary stuttering, caused by laryngeal spasms.
- Guyon's sign** Renal ballotement.
- gymophobia** An exaggerated aversion to nudity.
- gynecogenic** Transmission of those characteristics which are feminine.
- gynecomania** Satyriasis — an abnormal erotic drive in the male.
- gynecomastia** Mammary augmentation in the male — which could involve lactation. Some cases are drug-related.
- gynophobia** An exaggerated aversion to women.
- gynoplasty** Surgical repair/revision of the female genitalia.
- gyrectomy** Excision of a cerebral gyrus.
- gyroma** An ovarian tumor encompassing a convoluted mass.

H

Haab's reflex Pupillary constriction without accommodation nor convergence, while focusing on a bright object — suggestive of a cortical lesion.

habituation Exposure to an addicting substance — by which dependency is achieved and heightened.

Haemophilus influenzae *H. influenzae* — the leading cause of invasive bacterial disease among children in the United States. The portal of entry is the nasopharynx. Children who develop fever and headache, should be promptly evaluated for neurological signs. This vaccine is immunogenic in patients at risk for invasive disease: sickle-cell disease, leukemia, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), and the splenectomized patient. Children in day care are at an increased risk for Hib disease. Invasive disease includes meningitis, osteomyelitis, otitis media, empyema, pneumonia, septic arthritis, pericarditis, cellulitis, epiglottitis.

Hagedorn needle A curved, surgical needle with flattened edges.

Hailey-Hailey disease A familial pemphigus which is not malignant.

half-life The proportional reduction of strength, regarding radioactivity and drugs.

biological half-life That required by the body/organ/tissue to inactivate half of the substance received. The time required for an organism's radioactivity to be reduced in half by biological elimination, combined with radioactive decay.

physical half-life The time required for half the nuclei of a radioactive substance to undergo radioactive decay — thereby losing activity. The time it takes a radioactive substance to excrete and metabolize one-half of its energy.

halfway house A group home for psychiatric patients who no longer need hospitalization, but who are not ready to live independently in society.

haliteresis Halosteresis — deficient calcium (Ca) in the bones.

Hallervorden-Spatz syndrome/disease In pediatrics, a neurological condition which is progressive and degenerative. This inherited manifestation presents with the clinical findings of athetotic movements, mental/emotional retarda-

tion, and progressive rigidity.

hallucination(s) An erroneous excitation involving one more senses. Unrelated to external stimuli, these false perceptions (perceived by the patient to be real) may reveal themselves in auditory, gustatory, olfactory, tactile, and/or visual sensations. (Hallucinating patients may appear to be responding to internal stimuli.)

auditory hallucination(s) Perceptions of sounds not heard through the hearing apparatus.

command hallucination(s) Severe manifestations in which the patient "hears" orders that s/he must carry out. Believing it to be the "voice of God" (or other supreme authority), the patient feels compelled to commit heinous crimes such as infanticide. Hallucination(s) in aggressive patients should be reported, documented, and closely monitored, before they escalate.

egodystonic hallucination(s) Input which is alien to the self — critical comments, ridicule of the patient — from which s/he cannot escape. The patient's hostility and desperation rise.

egosyntonic hallucination(s) Those auditory comments which are "heard" as friendly, complimentary.

extracampine hallucination(s) Claimed abilities attributed to "extra" senses: The ability to read minds, to see behind one's back, et al.

gustatory hallucination(s) That perception of taste which does not arise from the taste buds.

haptic hallucination(s) Sensation perceived in the skin, but not through tactile innervation.

hypnagogic hallucination(s) Sensations of sinking, falling — phenomena experienced while conscious and approaching sleep.

kinetic hallucination(s) Motor hallucinations — perceptions of flying, or other movement not actually experienced.

microptic hallucination(s) That visual misperception during which everything appears to be miniaturized and reduced.

olfactory hallucination(s) The perception of scents not involving the sense of smell.

somatic hallucination(s) Visceral symptomatology which elicits referred pain.

tactile hallucination(s) That perception of being touched — while alone.

visual hallucination(s) Viewing absent objects/persons.

hallucinogen An illicit substance which causes extrasensory perception and hallucinations.

hallucinogen persisting perception disorder The flashbacks following use of these illegal stimulants. Marked impairment of functioning may be caused by geometric hallucinations, flashing, intensified colors, micropsia, macropsia, et al.

hallucinosis Persistent hallucinations.

acute alcoholic hallucinosis Alcoholic psychosis with auditory hallucinations, stark fear, and anxiety. These patients can be unpredictable, with “superhuman strength”.

halo traction/frame This immobilization (which may be in the form of a horseshoe) facilitates a more secure ambulatory fixation of the fractured skull/jaw/vertebra. The 4 skeletal screws must avoid fracture lines by a wide margin. (These do not penetrate the bone, but epidermal and periosteal layers.) In using this apparatus for dental-alveolar fractures, the patient’s resting anatomical features (nose, lips, et al.) should not be distorted by braces, wires, tubing, projection rods, nor cap splints. These must be free from pressure necrosis and feeding obstacles. Edentulous (toothless) patients present the additional complications of lost anatomical landmarks and no source of intermaxillary fixation. Dentures should be brought to the hospital, even if damaged, in case these can facilitate immobilization. Even if the anterior teeth need to be extracted to achieve this, space must be preserved to allow for an airway, feedings, and oral hygiene. Wire cutters are mounted above the postoperative patient’s bed — in case s/he should vomit.

Halsted’s operation Inguinal herniorrhaphy.

Halsted’s radical mastectomy Biopsy of the breast is performed under general anesthesia. Following a positive frozen section, the breast, lymph nodes, and chest wall muscles are sacrificed. This procedure has now evolved to a modified radical mastectomy, with much success and greater acceptance.

hamartoma A benign, self-limiting tumor arising from a new growth of normal cells.

multiple hamartoma Cowden’s disease, hematomatosis — congenital, benign tumors, which

may present problems resulting from the overcrowding of other tissues/organs.

Hamman-Rich syndrome Diffuse, interstitial, pulmonary fibrosis.

Hamman’s disease Mediastinal emphysema which occurs spontaneously.

hammer/claw/mallet toes Dorsal flexion of the second and third phalanges.

hammer/mallet/baseball finger Flexion deformity of the distal joint of the finger — caused by avulsion trauma to the extensor tendon.

hand and foot syndrome Painful edema of the feet and hands — in the patient with sickle cell disease.

hand-foot-and-mouth disease A highly communicable, painful condition with ulcerative/vesicular lesions of the oral mucosa/tongue. Vesicular lesions also appear on the feet and hands.

Hand-Schüller-Christian disease Xanthoma disseminatum, histiocytosis X — a rare, pediatric/adolescent condition of unknown etiology. Accumulated lipids manifest themselves as histiocytic granulomata in the skull and other bones, viscera, skin. Diabetes insipidus and exophthalmos may be noted.

hanging That accidental or suicidal death quickly following suspension of the body by the neck. It is significant to remember that hanging may occur from low heights — especially in the accidental deaths of children, and horizontally — as in deaths from autoerotic asphyxiation. A physician must be summoned STAT! If the victim has not expired, s/he may appear to have stroked, or may violently resist attempts to be rescued. Cyanosis and imperceptible vital signs may be present, perhaps with tachypnea and occasional gasping. Pupillary dilation may be unequal in the presence of cerebral damage. Place the psychiatric patient in maximum seclusion (restrained if combative) — under constant surveillance. Assess for shock and fractures. Intensive psychiatric intervention must follow all lethal suicide attempts.

hangman’s fracture Fracture of the second cervical vertebra — as achieved by the executioner’s “hangman’s knot”, applied as a merciful act.

Hanot’s disease Hypertrophic portal cirrhosis with secondary jaundice.

Hansen’s disease Leprosy — a minimally com-

municable and chronic condition of various forms: *borderline form* Bacteriological and clinical features represent both lepromatous and tuberculoid types; *indeterminate form* Fewer skin lesions are noted, with less abundant bacteria. This form resembles tuberculosis. An erythema nodosum leprosum reaction may develop in the tuberculoid/indeterminate forms of this disease; *lepomatous form* Skin lesions characterized by symmetrical involvement of peripheral nerves, paralysis, anesthesia. This type is more communicable; *tuberculoid form* Benign lesions of asymmetrical nerves occur, with dermal anesthesia, and auto-amputation. Although protocol no longer requires leprosanaria, many patients remain in United States' sanitariums by choice, due to their disfigurements/handicaps. These multiple stigmata include iritis leading to glaucoma, corneal insensitivity leading to blindness, et al. They will be cared for, for life, at no charge.

Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome (HPS) Caused by filovirus strains: Ebola Zaire virus, Marburg (Germany) virus, Ebola Sudan virus, and the Hantaan virus, this scourge is carried by the vector deer mice. This was identified at the Muerto Canyon in Arizona — translated: "Canyon of the Dead". The symptomatology includes blinding headaches, fever, nausea with vomiting, abdominal pain, hemorrhage from any orifice, gingival bleeding, hematuria, seizures, tachycardia, hypotension, dyspnea, cough, tachypnea, hypoxia, right heart failure, pulmonary edema, acute respiratory failure, cardiopulmonary arrest, and death. A lethal respiratory form of the renal Hantavirus, this version does not include renal symptoms. Oxygenation with cardiovascular support are the first course of intervention.

haphalgnesia A painful sensation perceived when touched by a non-irritating object.

haphophobia Aversion to the human touch.

Harrington instrumentation Surgical implantation of Harrington rods, following spinal fusion, to correct idiopathic adolescent scoliosis.

Harrison's stent A miniscule catheter inserted into the fetal urinary bladder (guided by ultrasound). This catheter will be in situ upon delivery.

Hartman procedure Sigmoid colectomy.

Hartnup disease A rare, inherited metabolic condition resembling pellagra. Clinically, this syndrome is characterized by dermatologic and central nervous system anomalies.

Haverhill fever A febrile disease transmitted by rats.

headache Cephalgia due to toxic factors of endogenous/exogenous origin, endocrine disorders, diseases of the special sense organs, systemic disease, gastro-intestinal disturbances, physiochemical anomalies, gynecological causes, organic brain pathology, et al.

cluster headache Recurrent with abrupt, intense pain behind one eye with erythema over this area, lasting less than 2 hours.

exertional headache Acute discomfort following strenuous activity. This benign form responds to aspirin, reduction of exercise.

histamine headache That caused by dilation of branches of the carotid artery, from an excess of histamine in the circulation.

migraine headache Recurrent, severe, often unilateral, associated with nausea and visual disturbances. Some attacks may be attributed to emotional conflicts.

postlumbar puncture headache Related to leakage of cerebrospinal fluid through puncture of the dura mater, when the needle was removed. A smaller-gauge spinal needle may prevent this complication. Intravenous rehydration is the intervention of choice.

subdural headache That which results from cerebrospinal fluid leakage, through a tear in the dura/arachnoid mater. An autologous epidural/subdural blood patch is effective.

tension headache Pain related to emotional head and/or neck strain.

thundering headache A sudden, acute cephalgia which may accompany intracranial hemorrhage. Absence of this sign does not rule out intracranial hemorrhage.

head injury Structural damage (of any etiology) to the cranium. The skull's strength causes it to suffer deformity before yielding to fracture. The cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) enables the brain and spinal cord to float. Still, the cranial vault will not yield to edema/increase in mass. Brain damage is instantaneous and irreversible. All head

trauma should be scanned for this reason. Orbital/maxillofacial fractures may be demonstrated also by distorted facial anatomy. CSF may be present in nasal/otic bleeding. The Glasgow Coma Scale remains a most vital neurological assessment. Essential are the observations of pupillary status (PERLA) (**P**upils **E**qual and **R**eactive to **L**ight and **A**ccommodation), decerebration, decortication, lateralization, weakness. Patients with deteriorating levels of consciousness, uncontrollable hemorrhage, and/or neurological lateralization require a neurological consult STAT. Major brain damage injures the mind — possibly impairing cognition, emotions, and personality for life.

classification of head trauma *Low risk:*

Asymptomatic; Minimal symptoms. *No neurological signs:* Scalp injuries (except scalping).

Moderate risk: Altered level of consciousness; Substance abuse; Skull/basilar/facial fracture; Child abuse above 2 years. *High risk:*

Depressed/deteriorating level of consciousness; Focal neurological signs; Depressed fracture; Penetrating injury; Total scalping.

heart block Cardiac arrhythmia(s) caused by failure of conductile tissue of the heart to submit impulses.

atrioventricular heart block Impedance of conduction at the atrioventricular (A-V) node.

bundle branch heart block Interventricular heart block originating at the bundle of His. The ventricles fail to beat in rhythmic synchronization.

complete heart block Third-degree dissociation between the atrial and ventricular systoles.

congenital heart block That present at birth due to pathological development of the impulse-conduction system.

first-degree heart block Because the impulse conduction time is prolonged, this condition is diagnosed only by noting the exaggerated P-R intervals on the cardiogram.

partial heart block This second-degree block is demonstrated by two variants. In the Wenckebach or Mobitz I variation, the P-R intervals become increasingly longer, until the QRS complex is dropped. The Mobitz II variation reveals consistent prolongation of the P-R intervals, with an absent QRS complex.

sinoatrial heart block That in which there is partial/complete interference with sinoatrial impulses.

heart disease Cardiopathology/cardiomyopathy.

ischemic heart disease Insufficient oxygenation to the myocardium — most frequently caused by atherosclerosis.

heart disease risk factors Age, sex (male), genetics, tobacco abuse, hypertension, obesity, inactivity, stress, hyperlipidemia, diabetes mellitus, hyperglycemia, decreased high-density lipoproteins.

heart failure Cardiac standstill caused by arteriosclerosis, atherosclerosis, congenital anomaly(s), coronary disease, constrictive pericarditis, hypertension, hyperthyroidism, valvular insufficiency.

congestive heart failure Reduced outflow from the left heart results in abdominal discomfort, dependent edema, dyspnea, weakness, venous stasis.

left ventricular heart failure Failure to maintain left-sided circulatory output.

right ventricular heart failure Inadequate circulatory output by the right heart.

heart-lung bypass That heart-lung machine which maintains circulatory and/or respiratory functions, while these organs are undergoing surgical reconstruction/transplantation.

heart murmur Extraneous heart sounds caused by backflow of blood through an incompetent valve (which could be diseased), or by flowing through a constricted lumen.

innocent heart murmurs Most extraneous cardiac sounds heard in infancy/childhood do not have a pathologic origin. Assessment of the patient's cardiac history should include mention of cyanosis, diaphoresis, exercise intolerance, failure to thrive, tachycardia, tachypnea, and all other significant symptoms/milestones. Blood pressure is taken on all patients (pts). In children with coarctation and/or low cardiac output, blood pressure should be measured in all extremities. Pulmonary/cardiac auscultation must be assessed for clicks, murmurs, râles, third/fourth sounds — many of which may be innocent. Note the cyanosis of all extremities and the lips while crying and at rest. Murmurs are graded in intensity, 1-6, with descriptions of

character. Venous hum is that most frequently encountered. Patent ductus arteriosus has a continuous thrill, heard in the back, unaltered by head movements. Still's vibratory murmur resembles a honking goose. Louder in the supine position, this murmur may disappear in the sitting position, or with the Valsalva maneuver. The intensity will increase with excitement, exertion, fever, et al. The pulmonary flow murmur is more commonly auscultated in slender adolescents, and in anemic children. The brachiocephalic murmur may be heard in late childhood and adolescence. Resembling other cardiac murmurs, it is not auscultated over the aortic valve area. A systolic murmur (carotid bruit) common in pediatrics is heard in a *crescendo/decrecendo* pattern, and does not indicate atherosclerotic nor intracranial pathology.

heart transplantation This surgical procedure lost popularity, until tissue-matching techniques were improved. Most replaced valves are not biological tissues, but are synthetically manufactured.

heat exhaustion An acute reaction to heat exposure.

heatstroke Sunstroke — that dangerous reaction to extreme heat exposure.

heavy chain disease Plasma abnormalities causing anemia, eosinophilia, leukopenia, lymphadenopathy, recurrent fever, susceptibility, thrombocytopenia, weakness.

Heberden's disease Arthritis deformans begins with deformity of the fingers which progresses to ankylosis, exostosis, Heberden's nodes, soft tissue atrophy.

hedonism Using the pleasure principle as the objective of one's life — to avoid pain while seeking pleasure for oneself.

hedrocele Proctocele — anal prolapse/herniation.

heel puncture The site for obtaining a blood sample from a premature or term neonate. The puncture should avoid the posterior curve of the heel, and should not go beyond 2.4mm. Previous sites should not be used.

Heerfordt's disease Uveoparotid fever — related to sarcoidosis.

Heimlich maneuver This technique continues to

be the international rescue for those with a compromised airway. Incorporating subdiaphragmatic abdominal thrusts, forces air against the obstructing mass. Before the Red Cross deleted back blows from this protocol, this author succeeded in rescuing 2 patients — only after adding back blows to the effort. This technique can be self-applied by a knowledgeable victim.

Heimlich maneuver for the drowning Recently, Henry Heimlich, MD expanded his technique to encompass those rescued from drowning/near-drowning, to fill drowning lungs with air. This maneuver must be implemented before the victim can inhale air. (Vomiting does not pose a significant problem.) All victims must receive prompt medical assessments.

Heineke-Mikulicz pyloroplasty Surgical enlargement of the gastric outlet.

helcoma Corneal ulcer.

Heller's disease Dementia infantilis.

HELLP syndrome That status of the pregnant patient which requires that her fetus be delivered STAT — hemolysis, elevated liver enzymes, and low platelet count. These findings will progress to a life-threatening stage with liver function coagulation abnormalities, if intervention of the pregnancy is not expedient.

hemachrosis Abnormal redness of carboxyhemoglobin — present in carbon monoxide poisoning.

hemagglutination The clumping of erythrocytes.

hemangioendothelioma That sarcoma which originates from the endothelium of a vein wall. Pain is uncommon. These patients often present with venous obstruction and a mass — which may fade and absorb without intervention.

hemangioma of infancy A congenital, angiomatous disorder which may be disfiguring, sight endangering, or life-threatening (if organs are involved). This is seen more often in girls. These tumors grow rapidly the first year of life, causing soft tissue destruction, deformity, obstruction, hemorrhage, sepsis, heart failure. Therapy options include corticosteroids, radiation, embolization, etc. If watched, some of these lesions will fade and absorb without treatment.

hemangiosarcoma Angiosarcoma — a malign-

- nant, vascular neoplasm.
- hemapoiesis** Hematopoiesis — blood formation.
- hemarthrosis** Hemarthros — effusion of blood into a joint.
- hematopostema** An abscess containing blood.
- hematemesis** The vomiting of blood which may be clotted, dark, or resembling coffee-grounds (charted as “coffee-ground emesis”). Bleeding originating in the pharynx will be bright red. (Hematemesis should be differentiated from hemoptysis — in which blood is coughed up but not vomited.) Blood in the stomach will be vomited. This is sometimes the only indication that a tonsillectomized patient is hemorrhaging.
- hemathidrosis** Hematidrosis — the excretion of blood through the sweat gland(s).
- hematinic** Hematic — that agent used to treat anemia.
- hematuria** Hemaglobinuria, hematuria — blood in the urine.
- hematobilia** Hemobilia — blood in the bile/biliary ducts.
- hematocelia** Hemorrhage into the peritoneal cavity.
- hemocephalus** That infant with congenital hemorrhaging within the cranium.
- hematochezia** Defecation of stools with frank blood.
- hematocolpos** The retention of menstrual blood within the vagina in the presence of an imperforate vagina.
- hematoma** A mass of blood caused by a ruptured vessel.
- hematomediastinum** Effusion of blood into the mediastinal cavity.
- hematometra** Uterine hemorrhage — accumulation of menstrual products within the uterus.
- hematomyelia** Hematorrhachis — hemorrhage into the spinal cord.
- hematonephrosis** Hemonephrosis — that accumulation of blood in the renal pelvis.
- hematopericardium** Pericardial tamponade — a cardiac crisis. Bleeding within the pericardial sac will constrict the heart from beating.
- hematoperitoneum** Hemoperitoneum — that bloody effusion into the peritoneal cavity.
- hematopoiesis** Hematogenesis — the production of blood.
- extramedullary hematopoiesis** That production of blood cells outside the bone marrow — which is seen in severe anemia/blood dyscrasias.
- hematopoietic** Hematogenetic, hematoplastic — those tissues which are blood-producing (bone marrow and the lymph nodes). That agent(s) which stimulates/assists the production of blood cells.
- hematorrhea** Profuse hemorrhage.
- hematotympanum** Blood present in the middle ear.
- hematozoon** Any organism which is living in blood.
- hematuria** Hematocyturia — erythrocytes present in the urine. If passed at the end of voiding, bleeding is in the bladder; if at the beginning of the urine stream, from the urethra; if clotted, from the ureter; if diluted with urine, from the kidney.
- dysmorphic hematuria** Considered to be a specific indicator of glomerular hemorrhage, with >8,000 erythrocytes. These patients may suffer acute renal failure with/without glomerular pathology. Renal dialysis may be ordered.
- pseudohematuria** Reddened urine — not attributed to erythrocytes.
- hemeralopia** Diminished vision in bright lighting (which improves in poor lighting). This phenomenon may be noted in albinism, coloboma of the choroid/iris, conjunctivitis with photophobia, retinitis with central scotoma, toxic amblyopia.
- hemiacephalus** Ancephalus — the malformed fetus with a prominently deformed head.
- hemiageusia** Hemigeusia — the unilateral loss of taste.
- hemialgia** Pain in one-half of the body.
- hemianacusia** Unilateral deafness.
- hemianencephaly** Infants in whom half of the brain is congenitally absent.
- hemianopsia** Hemiambyopia, hemiamaurosis, hemiopia, hemianopia — loss of one-half of the visual field unilaterally or bilaterally.
- altitudinal hemianopsia** Vision lost in the superior/inferior half of the visual field.
- binasal hemianopsia** Blindness in the temporal halves of both eyes.
- bitemporal hemianopsia** Blindness in the temporal halves of both eyes.

- complete hemianopsia** Total blindness in one-half of both eyes.
- heteromynous hemianopsia** Either bitemporal or binasal blindness.
- homonymous hemianopsia** Loss of vision in the left halves of both eyes (OU), or in the right halves, OU.
- quadrant hemianopsia** Loss of sight in a symmetrical visual field, bilaterally.
- unilateral hemianopsia** That in which only one eye is affected.
- hemiarthroplasty** The surgery of choice in patients with a necrotic head of the femur. Replacement of the femoral head with a metal prosthesis leaves the acetabulum intact.
- hemiarthrosis** Synchondrosis — false articulation between the surfaces of two bones.
- hemiataxia** Impaired unilateral coordination.
- hemiballism** Hemichorea, hemiepilepsy, unilateral seizures.
- hemicanites** Unilateral graying.
- hemicephalia** Congenital absence of half of the brain and cranium.
- hemicephalus** That congenital anomaly in which the infant has only one cerebral hemisphere. Hemicerebrum.
- hemicolectomy** Surgical excision of less than half of the large intestine.
- hemicorporectomy** Amputation of the caudad half of the body.
- hemicrania** That congenital anomaly with only one-half of the fetal skull developed.
- hemicraniectomy** Exposure of half of the brain by a midline surgical dissection of the cranial vault from the frontal to occipital regions.
- hemicraniosis** Hypertrophy of half of the face/skull.
- hemidysthesia** Unequal sensations between the sides of the body.
- hemidystrophy** That unequal development of the sides of the body.
- hemiectromelia** Unilateral, deformed extremities.
- hemigastrectomy** Surgical excision of one-half, or less, of the stomach.
- hemiglossal** The unilateral tongue.
- hemiglossectomy** Surgical excision of half of the tongue.
- hemiglossitis** That herpetic, vesicular eruption on the inner cheek and adjacent tongue.
- hemignathia** Congenital absence of half of the mandible.
- hemihepatectomy** Surgical excision of less than half of the liver.
- hemihyperesthesia** Abnormal tactile hyperacuity with pain over half of the body.
- hemihyperplasia** One-sided hypertrophy. Hypertrophy of half of an organ/body.
- hemihypertonia** Exaggerated, one-sided tonicity.
- hemilaminectomy** Surgical excision of the unilateral vertebral arch(es).
- hemilaryngectomy** Preservation of the voice by excising only half of the larynx.
- hemimandibulectomy** Surgical excision of half of the mandible.
- hemimelus** That malformed fetus with defective extremity development.
- heminephrectomy** Excision of renal tissue.
- hemineurasthenia** Unilateral neurasthenia.
- hemioptalgia** Unilateral pain in the eye and head.
- hemipagus** Conjoined twins fused at the thorax and umbilicus.
- hemiparalysis** Hemiparesis, unilateral paralysis, hemiamyosthenia, hemiplegia.
- hemiparesthesia** Unilateral numbness/tingling.
- hemipelvectomy** That mutilative surgical procedure in which half of the pelvis is diagonally amputated with the leg. The prosthetic needs and adjustment are extraordinary.
- hemiplegia** Paresis of half the body, due to a brain lesion caused by cerebral thrombosis, tumor, embolism, hemorrhage.
- capsular hemiplegia** That caused by a lesion of the internal capsule within the brain.
- cerebral hemiplegia** Paralysis caused by a brain lesion.
- facial hemiplegia** Bell's palsy — unilateral paralysis of the face (usually residual).
- spastic hemiplegia** Infantile spasms which are unilateral.
- spinal hemiplegia** Paralysis caused by a lesion of the spinal cord.
- hemisomus** That fetus in which the lateral half of the body is malformed/absent.
- hemistrumectomy** Surgical excision of half of the goiter.
- hemisynergia** Hemidysergia — unilateral dyscoordination.
- hemodialysis** "Artificial kidney" — provision of

renal function by the circulation of blood through a semi-permeable membrane, to achieve excretion and cleansing — a life-saving procedure for those patients whose kidney(s) is defective/absent. This may be used to “buy time” for the patient awaiting a donor kidney, et al.

hemodilution The infusion of plasma to reduce erythrocyte (RBC) concentration.

hemoglobin (Hgb, Hbg) That protein found in erythrocytes — which transports oxygen.

hemoglobin AA The normal genotype.

hemoglobin AS Sickle cell trait — in which a normal beta globin gene has been inherited from one parent, and a beta globin gene from the other.

hemoglobinopathy Disorders of erythrocytic structure.

hemoglobinuria Presence of urinary hemoglobin after voiding.

epidemic hemoglobinuria Winckel's disease — hemoglobin in neonatal urine, accompanied by cardiac/hepatic degeneration of the neonate — cyanosis, and/or jaundice.

intermittent hemoglobinuria Paroxysmal, nocturnal attacks of blood in the urine.

malarial hemoglobinuria Blackwater fever.

march hemoglobinuria That which follows strenuous physical exertion, in those with fragile erythrocytes.

paroxysmal hemoglobinuria Recurrent, intermittent attacks of erythrocytes in the urine.

toxic hemoglobinuria That resulting from a poisonous substance, or a foreign protein, such as an incompatible transfusion of blood/blood product(s). If a patient receiving a blood product should void blood, discontinue the transfusion STAT!

hemolysin Isolysin — that agent in the blood serum which is erythroclastic.

hemolytic crisis Hemoclasia, hemoclasia.

hemolytic disease of the newborn

Erythroblastosis fetalis, Rh incompatibility which includes anemia, jaundice, splenohepatomegaly, hydrops fetalis, and/or demise. Amniocentesis, Rh titre of the mother, and bilirubin level of the fetus indicate whether to induce premature labor, administer intrauterine transfusion, or permit the pregnancy to go to

term. The erythroblastotic neonate should immediately be evaluated for exchange transfusion (of his/her entire blood). Rh mothers must receive RhoGAM following each birth/abortion.

hemolytic transfusion reaction Even when specialising the transfusion at the outset and throughout the infusion, sudden, drastic reactions may occur. Chest/back/flank pain, chilling, dyspnea, flushing, headache, hypotension, nausea with vomiting, and tachypnea are classic examples of that response which may occur early in the transfusion. Discontinue the infusion STAT, notify the supervisor and physician, infuse normal saline through a new line, and inform the lab. The immediate goal becomes that of reversing the hypotension, to prevent acute renal tubular necrosis. This is the same reaction which occurs when blood has been incorrectly matched, and has hemolyzed. The chance of subsequent transfusions affecting the patient adversely increases with each transfusion s/he receives ... with risk of death.

hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS) An acute pediatric condition of unknown etiology, characterized by hemolytic anemia, microangiopathic hemolytic anemia, neuropathy, thrombocytopenia. Following diarrhea, gastroenteritis, upper respiratory infection (URI), purpura/hemorrhage, lethargy, irritability, and/or oliguria may be seen. Acute stages include anuria, cardiomegaly, jaundice, pulmonary edema, splenohepatomegaly, and/or seizures. These children are treated by protocols for anemia and renal failure. The child may recover, or go on to develop end-stage renal disease — even while on renal/peritoneal dialysis. Plasmapheresis is used in France, Canada, and America.

hemopericardium Cardiac tamponade — that life-threatening emergency of pericardial hemorrhage.

hemoperitoneum Effusion of blood in the abdominal cavity.

hemophilia A sex-linked, hereditary condition of prolonged coagulation — for which there is no known cure. Trauma is always a life-threatening event for these patients. It is essential to be extremely conservative in the administration of intravenous blood coagulation factor VIII — which could place the patient at risk for HIV dis-

ease. Assess each patient for hemarthrosis, a common complication of hemophilia — in which hemorrhagic effusion may seriously damage the joint(s). The patient/parent may be taught to administer cryoprecipitate(s) at home, to arrest an event of bleeding.

hemophilia A That caused by deficiency of blood coagulation factor VIII.

hemophilia B Christmas disease — that caused by deficient factor IX.

hemophthalmia Hemophthalmus — effusion of blood into the eye(s).

hemopleura Bleeding into the pleural space.

hemopneumopericardium Air and blood in the pericardial sac.

hemopneumothorax The presence of air in the pleural cavity — as a result of disease, injury, or therapeutic induction to collapse the lung.

hemoptysis Emptysis — coughing spasms which are productive of bright red blood (which was not vomited). Discourage coughing, and position the patient onto the side of bleeding, if known. If coughing cannot be suspended, ask the patient to cough with an open mouth. Save all sputum.

endemic hemoptysis Paragonimiasis — infestation causing paralysis, hemoptysis, epilepsy, abdominal mass, et al.

parasitic hemoptysis Seen in infestation by parasites.

hemorrhage Abnormal bleeding from which the patient may be in shock. Antishock (MAST) trousers/pneumatic splints may support the bleeding and severe hypotension until arrival at the hospital. The antishock apparatus must *not* be removed, until directed by a physician.

accidental hemorrhage Any event in which unexpected bleeding threatens the recovery/survival of the patient.

anteartum hemorrhage Bleeding which is incurred prior to the onset of labor.

arterial hemorrhage Bleeding from an artery. (A tourniquet may be needed to control the bleeding.)

carotid artery hemorrhage These patients may exsanguinate — especially if the jugular vein is involved.

cerebral hemorrhage That which causes bradycardia, loss of consciousness, stertorous

respirations, paralysis, death.

gastric hemorrhage Hematemesis (coffee ground emesis). A Levine tube may be ordered. (It is risky to pass a gastric tube in the presence of ulceration.) If esophageal varices are present, the physician may choose to intubate with a Sengstaken-Blakemore tube, in order to compress the varicosities and decompensate the stomach.

intracranial hemorrhage Bleeding within the skull.

intrapartum hemorrhage Bleeding during labor.

postmenopausal hemorrhage Uterine bleeding within menopause. Since this could be a symptom of carcinoma, it needs to be carefully evaluated.

postpartum hemorrhage That occurring due to retained placental tissue. Despite surgery and transfusion(s), the mother could expire.

primary hemorrhage Bleeding at the time of trauma.

secondary hemorrhage That occurring 24 hours following the primary hemorrhage — which could be caused by sepsis.

typhoid hemorrhage Bleeding between the 2nd and 3rd weeks of this disease may progress to gastrointestinal ulceration, leading to death.

unavoidable hemorrhage The painless, unremitting bleeding of placenta previa. An emergency Cesarean section will be required to save the mother, irregardless of the prematurity of the fetus.

uterine hemorrhage That caused by retained products of conception following flaccid uterus, coagulation defects, criminal or therapeutic abortion, hematoma, laceration(s), uterine rupture. Emergency hysterectomy may be mandatory.

hemorrhagic disease of the newborn Due to inadequate prothrombin, this bleeding tendency is corrected by the administration of vitamin A.

hemorrhagic inflammation The presence of erythrocytes in the exudate.

hemorrhagic nephrosonephritis Korean hemorrhagic fever, for which there is no cure.

Epidemic hemorrhagic fever presents with an abrupt onset of fever, followed by injected conjunctivae, prostration, anorexia, and emesis.

Renal involvement may progress to acute renal

- shutdown.
- hemorrhoidectomy** Excision of anorectal varicosities by cryotherapy, excision, or ligation.
- hemosiderosis** Deposits in the liver and/or spleen, of hemosiderin — an iron-containing pigment. This may be seen in those conditions in which there is marked lysis of erythrocytes.
- hemostasis** Hemostasia — the arrest of free bleeding.
- hemostat** An instrument which controls bleeding by its clamping function. These forceps have a multitude of other purposes.
- hemothorax** Hematothorax — blood in the pleurae due to carcinoma, pneumonia, or vessel rupture.
- hemothymia** An irresistible impulse to commit murder.
- hemotympanum** The presence of bleeding in the middle ear.
- Henoch-Schönlein purpura** Anaphylactoid purpura — that multisystem pediatric disease which may strike adults. In this order, the diagnostic picture is that of purpura, arthralgia, abdominal pain, and hematuria. Diagnosis is confirmed by punch biopsy with an immunofluorescent study. Gastrointestinal involvement may require surgical intervention. Renal symptomatology may be treated by plasmapheresis. The prognosis is good with symptomatic treatment.
- Henoch's chorea** Progressive electric chorea — a rare nervous condition with involuntary muscle twitching.
- heparin sodium** An anticoagulant with many uses for its properties. Preoperatively, intraoperatively, and postoperatively, this is given to prevent embolism and thrombosis, and to treat other clotting disorders. Heparin has a multitude of medical indications.
- heparinization** The technique of delaying coagulation by "thinning the blood" with heparin sodium.
- hepatalgia** Hepatodynia — pain related to the liver.
- hepatatrophia** Atrophy affecting the liver.
- hepatauxe** Hepatic hypertrophy.
- hepatectomization** Excision of the liver.
- hepatectomy** Partial/total excision of the liver.
- hepatic** In reference to the liver.
- hepatic abscess** A critical infection of the liver, in which chilling, diaphoresis, fever, and pain fluctuate. Those cases caused by amebic dysentery or trauma may recover following aspiration of the suppurative material.
- hepatic coma** Hepatic encephalopathy — impaired central nervous system functioning due to pathology of the liver. As venous blood bypasses portal circulation in these cases, ammonia accumulates. Circulatory build up of unmetabolized products may be caused by analgesia, anesthesia, diuresis, electrolyte/fluid imbalance, ethel alcohol ingestion, gastrointestinal hemorrhage, infection, ketogenetic (high protein) dieting, sedation, and tranquilization. Signs may include altered deep tendon reflexes, asterixis ("liver flap" of the hands), ataxia, difficulty with simple mentation, coma, confusion, fetor hepaticus ("mouse breath"), impaired speech, clouded consciousness, inability to draw elementary figures, stupor, lethargy. Exchange transfusions have been ineffective.
- hepaticoduodenostomy** Creation of a lumen between the hepatic duct and the duodenum.
- hepaticocenterostomy** Surgical anastomosis between the hepatic duct and the intestines.
- hepaticogastrostomy** Surgical creation of communication between the hepatic duct and the stomach.
- hepaticojejunostomy** Surgical anastomosis between the jejunum and the hepatic duct.
- hepaticolithotripsy** The surgical procedure of crushing biliary calculi within the hepatic duct.
- hepaticostomy** Surgically forming a fistula into the hepatic duct.
- hepatitis** Portal inflammation, caused by a combination of invasive agents — bacterial, chemical, physical, or viral. Clinical signs include fever, hepatomegaly, and jaundice.
- acute anicteric hepatitis** That marked by the absence of jaundice, anorexia, gastrointestinal distress, low-grade fever.
- acute viral hepatitis** Causative agents are hepatitis A, B, non-A, non-B viruses, and delta agents. This disease extends from mild to terminal. The initial symptoms resemble influenza. Cervical adenopathy may be seen. The specific modes of transmission include sexual contact, homosexuality of males with male contacts,

INTRAVENOUS HEPARIN

By Sally Vanderwerf, R.N., B.S.

**20,000 units of Heparin per 1,000 cc of solution or 10,000 units of Heparin per 500 cc of solution
both deliver:**

2,000 units/hour	@	100 cc/hour	1,000 units/hour	@	50 cc/hour
1,980	.....	.99	980	.....	.49
1,960	.....	.98	960	.....	.48
1,940	.....	.97	940	.....	.47
1,920	.....	.96	920	.....	.46
1,900	.....	.95	900	.....	.45
1,880	.....	.94	880	.....	.44
1,860	.....	.93	860	.....	.43
1,840	.....	.92	840	.....	.42
1,820	.....	.91	820	.....	.41
1,800	.....	.90	800	.....	.40
1,780	.....	.89	780	.....	.39
1,760	.....	.88	760	.....	.38
1,740	.....	.87	740	.....	.37
1,720	.....	.86	720	.....	.36
1,700	.....	.85	700	.....	.35
1,680	.....	.84	680	.....	.34
1,660	.....	.83	660	.....	.33
1,640	.....	.82	640	.....	.32
1,620	.....	.81	620	.....	.31
1,600	.....	.80	600	.....	.30
1,580	.....	.79	580	.....	.29
1,560	.....	.78	560	.....	.28
1,540	.....	.77	540	.....	.27
1,520	.....	.76	520	.....	.26
1,500	.....	.75	500	.....	.25
1,480	.....	.74	480	.....	.24
1,460	.....	.73	460	.....	.23
1,440	.....	.72	440	.....	.22
1,420	.....	.71	420	.....	.21
1,400	.....	.70	400	.....	.20
1,380	.....	.69	380	.....	.19
1,360	.....	.68	360	.....	.18
1,340	.....	.67	340	.....	.17
1,320	.....	.66	320	.....	.16
1,300	.....	.65	300	.....	.15
1,280	.....	.64	280	.....	.14
1,260	.....	.63	260	.....	.13
1,240	.....	.62	240	.....	.12
1,220	.....	.61	220	.....	.11
1,200	.....	.60	200	.....	.10
1,180	.....	.59	180	.....	.9
1,160	.....	.58	160	.....	.8
1,140	.....	.57	140	.....	.7
1,120	.....	.56	120	.....	.6
1,100	.....	.55	100	.....	.5
1,080	.....	.54	80	.....	.4
1,060	.....	.53	60	.....	.3
1,040	.....	.52	40	.....	.2
1,020	.....	.51	20	.....	.1

(Heparin is unstable in dextrose solutions.)

*The above units are calibrated in multiples of 20 U
for use with infusion pumps which require settings at whole cc levels.*

Recommended doses of currently licensed hepatitis B vaccines

Group	Recombivax HB ¹		Engerix-B ¹	
	Dose (µg)	(ml)	Dose (µg)	(ml)
Infants of HbsAG ² -negative mothers and children < 11 years	2.5	(0.25)	10	(0.5)
Infants of HbsAG-positive mothers; prevention of perinatal infection	5	(0.5)	10	(0.5)
Children and adolescents 11-19 years	5	(0.5)	20	(1.0)
Adults ≥ 20 years	10	(1.0)	20	(1.0)
Dialysis patients and other immunocompromised persons	40	(1.0) ³	40	(2.0) ⁴

¹Both vaccines are routinely administered in a three-dose series. Engerix-B has also been licensed for a four-dose series administered at 0, 1, 2, and 12 months.

²HbsAG = Hepatitis B surface antigen.

³Special formulation

⁴Two 1.0-ml doses administered at one site, in a four-dose schedule at 0, 1, 2, and 6 months. Centers for Disease Control and Preventions, USA.

Guide to postexposure immunoprophylaxis for exposure to hepatitis B virus

Type of exposure	Immunoprophylaxis
Perinatal	Vaccination + HBIG ¹
Sexual-acute infection	HBIG ± Vaccination
Sexual-chronic carrier	Vaccination
Household contact — chronic carrier	Vaccination
Household-contact — acute case	None unless known exposure
Household-contact — acute case, known exposure	HBIG + vaccination
Inadvertent/percutaneous/per mucosal	Vaccination ± HBIG

¹HBIG = Hepatitis B Immune Globulin. Centers for Disease Control and Preventions, USA.

multiple homosexual partners, parenteral (injectable) drug abuse, occupational accidents, households with an acute carrier/infected member, recipient of blood products or dialysis. Testing for immunity is declined for the general public, in preference of their receiving the vaccine. Vaccinating teenagers hepatitis B is especially urged for among those with parenteral

drug abuse, the pregnant, and those with sexually-transmitted diseases. Those with occupational risk (psychiatric, dialysis, emergency room staffs) should receive this vaccine. Medical and nursing students should be protected while still in school. Prison employees need to accept vaccination to protect themselves because of inmates' histories of high risk behav-

Recommended schedule of Hepatitis B immunoprophylaxis to prevent perinatal transmission of hepatitis B virus infection

Vaccine dose ¹	Age of infant
<i>Infant born to mother known to be HBsAg² positive</i>	
First	Birth (within 12 hours)
HBIG ³	Birth (within 12 hours)
Second	1 month
Third	6 months ⁴
<i>Infant born to mother screened for HBsAg</i>	
First	Birth (within 12 hours)
HBIG ³	If mother is found to be HbsAg positive, administer dose to infant as soon as possible, not later than 1 week after birth
Second	1-2 months ⁶
Third	6 months

¹See table at top of page 149 for appropriate vaccine dose.

²HbsAg = Hepatitis B surface antigen.

³Hepatitis B immune globulin (HBIG) 0.5 ml administered intramuscularly at a site different from that used for vaccine.

⁴If four-dose schedule (Engerix-B) is used, the third dose is administered at 2 months of age and the fourth dose at 12-18 months.

⁵First dose = dose for infant of HbsAg-positive mother (see table at top of page 149). If mother is found to be HbsAg positive, continue that dose; if mother is found to be HbsAg negative, use appropriate dose from table at top of page 149.

⁶Infants of women who are HbsAg negative can be vaccinated at 2 months of age. Centers for Disease Control and Preventions, USA.

Recommended schedules of hepatitis B vaccination for infants born to HbsAg¹-negative mothers

Hepatitis B vaccine	Age of infant
<i>Option 1</i>	
Dose 1	Birth- before hospital discharge
Dose 2	1-2 months ²
Dose 3	6-18 months ²
<i>Option 2</i>	
Dose 1	1-2 months ²
Dose 2	4 months ²
Dose 3	6-18 months ²

¹HbsAg = Hepatitis antigen.

²Hepatitis B vaccine can be administered simultaneously with diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis, Haemophilus influenzae type b conjugate, measles-mumps-rubella, and oral polio vaccines at the same visit. Centers for Disease Control and Preventions, USA.

iors. The younger the child when s/he contracts hepatitis B, the more likely that child will become a carrier. Those who develop “chronic active hepatitis”, often come down with cirrhosis, and may succumb eventually to hepatic carcinoma. The countries in Asia, Africa, South America, the South Pacific Islands, and in eastern/southern Europe have greater incidence of hepatitis B. This disease is endemic in Alaska, Native and Pacific Island groups. All neonates should be vaccinated against this disease. The universal screening of pregnant women is currently being conducted in Hawaii, some Canadian provinces, Italy, West Germany, New Zealand, Australia, Japan, Alaska, American Samoa, Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, and the People’s Republic of China.

alcoholic hepatitis The great mimic of biliary pathology, this may be caused by bacterial infection, in the presence of alcohol abuse.

amebic hepatitis That caused by intestinal tract infestation. If a liver abscess develops, its walls contain amoebae. Required toxic drugs should be administered only under cardiac monitoring. These are contraindicated for the patient with cardiopathology, and also for the gravid patient.

fulminant hepatitis That lethal form in which sudden onset of rigor, chilling, nausea with emesis, and severe jaundice evolve rapidly into convulsions, shock, coma, and death.

non-A/B hepatitis Post-transfusion hepatitis caused by unidentified agents.

toxic hepatitis Drug-induced hepatitis — toxin/drug-induced liver disease caused by common chemicals, medications, or agents in the work place. When cirrhosis is seen in one who has never consumed alcohol, it is presumed that s/he once had undiagnosed hepatitis.

hepatization The hepatic appearance of consolidated lung tissue in lobar pneumonia.

hepatocarcinoma Metastatic hepatopathy.

hepatocholangiocystoduodenostomy The surgical establishment of bile duct drainage into the duodenum, via the gallbladder.

hepatocholangioenterostomy Creation of communication between the liver and the intestines.

hepatocholangiogastrostomy Surgical achievement of bile drainage into the stomach.

hepatocholangiostomy An opening surgically

created to allow free drainage of bile.

hepatocholangitis Cellular inflammation of the liver/bile ducts.

hepatocirrhosis Hepatopathy in which there are alteration, degeneration, resistance features.

hepatoduodenostomy Hepaticoduodenostomy — that creation of an opening from the liver into the duodenum.

hepatogastric Referring to the stomach and liver.

hepatogenous Originating in hepatic tissue.

hepatohemia Circulatory congestion of the liver.

hepatojugular reflex In patients in right-sided cardiac failure, pressure on the liver will cause increased cervical venous pressure.

hepatolenticular degeneration Wilson’s disease — an inherited syndrome caused by accumulated copper in the brain, cornea, kidneys, liver.

Pathognomonic is the pigmented Kayser-Fleisher ring at the corneal margin. This syndrome includes emaciation, progressive weakness, dysphagia, psychopathy, spastic contractions, involuntary movements, muscular rigidity, tremor, splenomegaly, cirrhosis, cerebral degeneration. Dietary therapy and D-penicillamine may be required for life.

hepatolienography X-ray of the liver/spleen following intravenous administration of the contrast medium.

hepatonecrosis Hepatolysis from gangrenous invasion of the liver.

hepatonephritis That inflammatory process involving the liver/kidneys.

hepatonephromegaly Hypertrophy of the liver and/or kidneys.

hepatonephromegaly glycogenica von Gierke’s disease — accumulation of glycogen accompanied by hypertrophy of the liver, in the absence of glycogenolysis.

hepatoperitonitis Perihepatitis — that inflammation of the peritoneal surface of the liver.

hepatopneumonic Referring to the liver/lungs.

hepatoptosis Hepatoptosis — that caudad displacement of the liver.

hepatorrhaphy Suturing of the liver.

hepatorrhexis Rupture of the liver.

hepatosis Any non-inflammatory pathology of the liver.

hepatosplenitis That inflammation of the liver/spleen.

hepatosplenomegaly Splenohepatomegaly — hypertrophy of the liver/spleen.

hepatostomy That surgical creation of an opening into the liver which terminates externally.

hereditary hemochromatosis (HH)

Hematochromatosis, bronze diabetes, iron storage disease. That rare pathology of iron metabolism in which iron accumulates in the tissues. Bronze pigmentation, cardiac failure, diabetes mellitus, or hepatosplenomegaly may complicate any recovery/progress. The treatment of choice is phlebotomy — by which iron (Fe) is removed from the circulation.

heredoataxia Friedreich's ataxia — an inherited condition in which discoordination is prominent. Hereditary spinal ataxia.

hermaphroditism Hermaphroditism — a rare phenomenon in which male and female gonadal tissue is present in the same person.

bilateral hermaphroditism Both an ovary and testicle are present bilaterally.

complex hermaphroditism External secondary sexual characteristics and gonadal development include those of both sexes.

dimidiate hermaphroditism Lateral hermaphroditism — that presence of an ovary on one side and a testis on the opposite side.

pseudohermaphroditism False hermaphroditism, transverse hermaphroditism — secondary sexual characteristics of one sex present with gonads of the opposite sex. This congenital anomaly may leave the newborn with ambiguous genitalia, and at risk for incorrect sexual assignment.

true hermaphroditism The presence of both testes/ovaries.

unilateral hermaphroditism An ovotestis or testis and ovary present on one side.

hernia Rupture/protrusion of an organ through its wall from coughing, lifting, exertion, intra-abdominal pressure, pregnancy, prolonged distention, injury, advanced age, debilitating illness, weakness, congenital anomaly. Herniation may involve the abdominal wall, bladder, cerebrum, diaphragm, epigastrium, fatty tissue, intestine, labia, mesocolon, muscle, omentum, ovary, peritoneum, pleura, scrotum, spermatic cord, stomach, umbilical cord/umbilicus, uterus, vagina.

acquired hernia That which occurs following childbirth, surgery, or injury.

complete hernia The entire organ has ruptured into the adjacent tissue.

concealed hernia That which is imperceptible to palpation.

congenital hernia That present at birth.

incarcerated hernia A surgical emergency involving a strangulated obstruction (usually bowel). This will become gangrenous and fatal without surgical intervention.

incisional hernia That occurring through the surgical scar.

incomplete hernia Partial herniation of an organ.

internal hernia That occurring intra-abdominally — retroperitoneally or intraperitoneally.

irreducible hernia Herniation which cannot be manually returned to its original location.

reducible hernia That which can be manually reduced to its original site.

sliding hernia An abdominal herniation which may spontaneously occur and viscerally reduce itself.

herniation of nucleus pulposus Prolapsed intervertebral disk into the spinal canal with risk of neural damage.

herniolaparotomy Major abdominal surgery to reduce and reconstruct a herniation.

herniorrhaphy Surgical repair/revision of a herniation.

herniotomy Surgery to correct an incarcerated/strangulated/gangrenous/irreducible herniation. A herniorrhaphy.

heroin toxicity Acute poisoning which could progress to cyanosis and coma leading to death. Secure the airway, confirm cardiac function, and administer an opiate antagonist as ordered. (A long-acting narcotic may out-sustain a short-acting antagonist.) If the patient fails to respond, the coma may be of another etiology.

herpangina That pediatric infectious disease caused by Coxsackie virus — which may reach epidemic proportions. There is only supportive/symptomatic therapy for this sudden onset of pharyngitis with fever, nausea, emesis, and vesicles in the posterior oropharynx — which rupture and ulcerate.

herpes An inaccurate term referring to a vesicular eruption. Thus, “herpes” needs to be qualified by a second, descriptive term, as follows:

neonatal herpes Herpes simplex may appear as panvisceral infection/meningoencephalitis of the newborn.

ocular herpes Involvement which spreads to the eyes.

traumatic herpes Lesions which erupt at the site of injury.

herpes corneae Viral inflammation of the cornea(e).

herpes facialis Herpes simplex of the face.

herpes febrilis That of the facial mucosa.

herpes genitalis That sexually-transmitted viral involvement which may also infect the neonate during delivery. Acyclovir is the drug of choice.

herpes menstrualis This eruption appears during the menses, in susceptible females.

herpes praeputialis Herpes simplex affecting the male genitalia.

herpes progenerialis Vulvar involvement of herpes simplex.

herpes simplex Viral ulceration in which vesicles appear at the same site(s) — the junctions of mucous membranes and epidermis. These may be limited to the conjunctivae, oropharynx, or gingivae. Erythematous eyes need to be seen by an ophthalmologist. The use of corticosteroids places these patients at risk of blindness. The direct antiviral effect of lithium reduces and heals oral herpes. As soon as lesions become evident, sprinkle Eskalith directly onto the lesion, right from the capsule.

herpes zoster An acute, infectious disease characterized by a vesicular eruption which unilaterally follows a cranial/spinal nerve. The course of shingles is painful and prolonged, but abbreviated in children — most of whom have a history of varicella. The child may return to school when free of herpetic neuralgia. Unvaccinated classmates who have not had chickenpox will contract this disease, if exposed to herpes zoster.

herpes zoster ophthalmicus Lesions following the ophthalmic nerve, affecting the face, eye, and nose. An ophthalmologist should see these patients in consultation, because of the serious sequelae. Treatment is essential.

Hers' disease Acidosis, growth retardation, hepatomegaly, and hypoglycemia — as seen in the storage of liver phosphorylase in glycogen storage disease.

Herter's infantilism Celiac disease — an intestinal malabsorption syndrome characterized by bleeding tendencies, diarrhea, hypoglycemia, and malnutrition.

hesitation marks Spurious, lacerated scratches made with or without a stabbing — confirmatory that the wounds were self-inflicted in a vacillating mood.

heteradelphia Uterine steal — twin fetuses, one of which is far less developed than its sibling.

heterocephalus A conjoined fetus with unequal heads.

heterolalia Heterophemia, heterophasia — the unintended use of nonsense words.

heterolateral Ipsilateral — that occurring on the opposite side.

heterometropia Heteropsia — inability of the eyes to refract equally, thereby causing the patient to perceive images of different sizes. S/he may be unaware of this.

heteroplasia Alloplasia — development of tissue at an inappropriate site for those cells.

heteroprosopus The congenital deformity in which a fetus has 2 faces and 1 head.

heterotopic ossification Formation of new bone tissue in soft tissue — complicating fracture, head injury, HIV disease, prolonged coma, spinal cord injury, total hip arthroplasty. Such ossifications may be misdiagnosed as hematomas, inflammatory conditions, neoplasms, or thrombophlebitis. Maintenance of affected joint functioning is essential.

heterotropia Strabismus — deviation of the eyes, caused by binocular disequilibrium.

Heubner-Herter disease Infantile, nontropical sprue.

Heubner's disease Cerebral endarteritis of syphilitic derivation.

hexadactylism The presence of 6 digits on an extremity.

hiccoughs Spasms of the diaphragm. If prolonged, these can be interrupted by touching the uvula with a tongue depressor, handle of a spoon, et al.

hierarchy of command The professional order in

Recommendations for routine immunization of HIV-infected children

Vaccine	HIV infection	
	Known asymptomatic	Symptomatic
Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis	Yes	Yes
Oral Polio Vaccine	Contraindicated	Contraindicated
Inactivated Polio Virus	Yes	Yes
Measles-Mumps-Rubella	Yes	Yes, should be considered
Haemophilus Influenza type B	Yes	Yes
Pneumococcal	Yes	Yes
Influenza	Yes	Yes
Hepatitis B	Yes	Yes

Centers for Disease Control and Preventions, USA.

which nursing personnel confer with each other (and in reverse): nurse's aide → LVN/LPN → RN → unit manager → supervisor → director of nursing.

hierolisthesis A sacral dislocation.

hierophobia Pathological fear of religious persons and objects.

high altitude pulmonary edema That form of noncardiogenic disease which may develop after rapid ascent to extreme heights. These victims may suffer cyanosis, dyspnea, frothy pink-tinged sputum, râles, severe headache(s). This disordered pulmonary circulation resembles adult respiratory distress syndrome/pneumonia. The fatality rate is 50% for mountaineers who do not have access to oxygen, and for whom descent is impossible.

Hill sign That indicative of aortic regurgitation — the blood pressure in the leg is 20-40 mm higher than in the arm.

himantosis The uvula is of abnormal length.

Hines and Brown test That cold pressor test which measures the blood pressure response to immersion of one hand in ice water. An excessive increase indicates latent hypertension.

Hinton's test A serological determinant of syphilis.

hip Os coxae — those areas lateral to the pelvis.
congenital dislocation of the hip Failure of the head of the femur to engage in the acetabulum. This must be screened in early infancy.

dislocation of the hip Often accompanied by fracture, these injuries are difficult to diagnose from pure dislocations, and must be confirmed by X-ray. Suspected is the patient who lies with

the involved foot everted.

total replacement of the hip Surgical replacement of the head of the femur and acetabulum with a prosthetic articulation.

Hippel's disease Angiophacomatosis, retinocerebral hemangiomas, von Hippel-Lindau disease — multiple angiomas involving the viscera(e), spinal cord, central nervous system, retina(e).

hippocratic facies That facial facade of the moribund patient in impending death.

Hirschberg's reflex Stimulation of the sole at the base of the great toe results in adduction of the foot.

Hirschsprung's disease Enteromegalia, enteromegaly, megacolon — for which surgical intervention may include enterostomy. This congenital anomaly might not be diagnosed until late infancy or in childhood.

toxic megacolon Acute colonic dilation which is at risk of rupture. That occurring in acute ulcerative colitis.

hirsutism Excessive facial growth of hair in females (hormonal).

histamine cephalgia An intense headache caused by injected histamine or by ingestion of wine containing histamine.

histaminemia Histamine in the circulation.

histaminia Histamine-induced shock.

histidinemia That hereditary, metabolic condition caused by a deficiency of histidase.

Symptomatology varies from patient to patient.

histidinuria Histidine present in the urine.

histiocytosis That rare pediatric condition characterized by excessive histiocytes. The 3 syn-

dromes of this diagnosis include: eosinophilic granuloma of bone with osteolytic lesions; Hand-Schüller-Christian disease with exophthalmos, bone defects, diabetes insipidus as characteristic findings; Letterer-Siwe disease represented by disseminated involvement of visceral organs. One syndrome may evolve into the clinical/pathological features of each other.

Adenopathy, hepatosplenomegaly, and a maculopapular, xanthomatous dermatitis are prominent. The acute form of this syndrome often involves bone marrow, liver, lungs, lymph nodes, and/or spleen.

histocompatibility Of essence in transplantation and transfusion therapy is that ability of cells to survive without immunological interference. (A histocompatible donor is a matching donor.)

histodiagnosis Microscopic designation of variations from normal findings.

histodialysis Histolysis — tissue destruction.

histonuria Histones (simple proteins) present in the urine.

histoplasmosis Darling's disease — general malaise followed by fever, chills, headache, chest complaints, an unremarkable cough. Chest X-rays may reveal patchy pneumonitis — self-limiting unless complicated by chronicity/anomalies. In disseminated disease (usually seen in the immunocompromised patient), oral ulceration is common. An accurate diagnosis requires a biopsy, since this disease mimics tuberculosis.

histotoxic A poisonous state within the cell itself.

histotribe That instrument which arrests hemorrhage by crushing tissue.

histrionic mania Hysterical speech, expressions, emotions, and gestures (in excess).

Hodgkin's disease Of unknown etiology, this syndrome may be revealed by history and an alcohol intolerance. There may be painless hypertrophy of axillary, cervical, inguinal, mediastinal, and/or mesenteric lymph nodes. Of extreme discomfort is the sign of intense pruritus. Lymphoid infiltration of circulatory vessels, anemia/bone marrow, liver and spleen may produce anorexia, chilling, fever of undetermined origin, night sweats, and/or weight loss. It is essential that the hematology slides be read by an expert hematopathologist, to avoid lymphatic

errors. If chest films reveal anomalies, chest tomography is indicated, as mediastinal adenopathy is seen in half of these patients. The need of initial staging laparotomy is in dispute. Osteolytic lesions may be noted as painful vertebral lesions, or as a compression fracture. Bone marrow invasion may be attributed to pancytopenia, and could cause paraplegia. Tumor masses obstructing the bile duct produce jaundice. Severe tracheobronchial compression may progress to dyspnea with râles. Cutaneous, gastric, or intracranial lesions may occur.

Pulmonary parenchyma may become infiltrated because of abscess/cavitation. Secondary renal failure may be the result of urinary obstruction. Because of newer treatment modalities, the prognosis is more positive for those who suffer this illusive and viscious disease.

holoprosencephaly A congenital deficiency in the frontal lobe, attributed to an extra chromosome.

Homan's sign Passive dorsiflexion of the ankle will read positive for deep vein thrombosis, when calf pain is elicited.

homeostasis Dynamic equilibrium.

homicide Murder. Patients who voice intentions to kill, should be placed on homicide precautions. Adolescents (and any others) who threaten to kill, should be referred to the psychiatrist at once. (Their hostility should not be dismissed as a stage of immaturity.)

homocystinuria A hereditary disease characterized by a hormonal absence with inability to metabolize homocystine, failure to thrive, hepatopathy, seizures, subluxation of the crystalline lens(es), mental retardation.

homogenous Uniformly consistent.

homogentisuria Alkaptonuria — that rare, inherited disorder resulting from incomplete metabolism of some of the amino acids, as revealed in the urine.

homograft Allograft — tissue obtained from the same species, for the purpose of transplantation. That from cartilage, artery, bone, cornea, transplants with greater success than from other sources.

homolateral Ipsilateral — on the same side.

homologous Those tissues which are similar in origin and fundamental structure.

homophobia A repulsion toward homosexuals.

- homosexuality** The sexual orientation in which the libido is directed toward another of the same sex.
- homozygote** One who inherits the same (abnormal/normal) gene from both parents.
- hopelessness** That affect of depression or anxiety, (medically warranted or not), which holds the patient in despair.
- Horner's syndrome** Exophthalmos, ptosis, and constriction of the pupil on the paralyzed side of the face — due to cervical, sympathetic paresis.
- hospice** A hospital/institution-based residential plan that offers an innovative program of supportive services and palliative nursing care for terminal patients. The spiritual, economic, medical, and social needs of these patients are fully addressed, with the primary goal of quality of life for the limited time which may be left.
- hostility** An unprovoked manifestation of animosity. This is a symptom of depression — even when inanimate objects are attacked — and a sign that counselling is needed for the anger which may be turned inward.
- Howship's symptom** Pain/paresthesia at the site of the obturator hernia.
- Huhner test** Determination of sperm motility, in the workup to rule out infertility in the male.
- human bite** A severe, necrotizing wound which may result from the contamination, by both aerobic/anaerobic bacteria, in the oral cavity. Such wounds should not be sutured. Penicillin and betalactamase-resistant penicillin should both be administered.
- human granulocytic ehrlichiosis** That morbidity adjacent to, or separate from, Lyme disease — which may become lethal. Resembling influenza, diagnostic testing of this condition is still being developed.
- human herpesvirus 6** A newly-discovered viremia which is a major cause of acute febrile illness in young children.
- human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease** Acquired immune deficiency syndrome, AIDS. That syndrome which may cause malignancy, neurologic disease, opportunistic infection(s). Sudden cognitive impairment may be the first sign of involvement. These retroviruses attack the T cells of myriad systems. Loss of immunity to resist infection, malignant syndromes, and/or neurologic manifestations is attributed to the loss of lymphocytes' defense and protection. Good nursing demands conscientious aseptic technique in the presence of all body fluids, for all patients. Still, there are many unanswered questions regarding the transmission of this virus. Needlesticks of staff, unprotected coitus, homosexuality, and hemophilia begin the list of concerns. Although some cases lie dormant, there is *"no cure, no vaccine, and only one outcome — death"*.
- human prion disease** Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD). Gerstmann-Sträussler-Scheinker syndrome (GSS). Kuru disease.
- humoral immunity** A circulating antibody.
- Hunter's syndrome** X-linked mucopolysaccharidosis (MPS). Iduronosulfate is the deficient enzyme. Mental retardation and retinal degeneration are two of the serious conditions within this chromosomal affliction.
- Huntington's chorea/disease** A hereditary condition of the central nervous system. This severe disorder is characterized by choreic movements, personality/psychiatric deterioration, postural defects, and progressive dementia. Death from this slowly degenerative, progressive affliction results from intercurrent infections and/or suicide.
- Hunt's neuralgia/syndrome** Herpes zoster of the facial nerve/ganglion, manifested by painful, serosanguinous otic drainage, paralysis, loss of taste. Involvement is unilateral.
- Hurler's syndrome** Lipochoondrodystrophy — a congenital anomaly of cartilagenous/osseous tissue, with deranged metabolism of mucopolysaccharides, dwarfism, kyphosis, mental deficiency, cloudy corneas.
- Hutchinson-Gilford syndrome** Progeria — extreme premature aging in the pediatric patient. Growth, health, and quality of life are severely compromised.
- Hutchinson's pupil** That unilaterally-dilated pupil, secondary to a central nervous system lesion.
- Hutchinson's triad** Hutchinson's teeth (notched and pegged), deafness and interstitial keratosis — as seen in congenital syphilis.
- hyalinuria** Urine containing hyalin.
- hyalitis** Hyaloiditis — inflammation of the hyaloid membrane of the vitreous humor.

- asteroid hyalitis** Stellar/spherical bodies present in the vitreous humor.
- hyalitis punctata** Inflammation of the vitreous humor, marked by minute opacities.
- hyalitis suppurativa** A purulent infection of the vitreous humor.
- hyalophagia** Hyalophagy — the psychopathic ingestion of glass.
- hydatid disease** Echinococcosis — tapeworm infestation.
- hydatidostomy** Surgical evacuation of a hydatid cyst.
- hydramnios** Hydramnion — an extreme excess of amniotic fluid, often due to fetal anomaly or multiple pregnancy. These babies may deliver prematurely, or expire.
- hydranencephaly** Congenital hydrocephalus due to absent cerebral hemispheres.
- hydrarthrosis** Serous effusion in a joint cavity for which there is no effective therapy.
- hydration** The addition of water.
- hydrocalycosis** Obstruction causing cystic dilation of the renal calyx.
- hydrocele** Cavitory accumulation of serous fluid — often testicular.
- acute hydrocele** The form which is most common.
- cervical hydrocele** Within the neck — as the result of a cervical cleft/duct.
- chronic hydrocele** That seen in geriatric men from middle age on.
- congenital hydrocele** That which is present at birth.
- hydrocelectomy** Surgical repair of a hydrocele.
- hydrocephaloid disease** Dehydration-caused hydrocephalus with depressed fontanels.
- hydrocephalus** Hydrencephalus — That lethal increase of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) within the ventricles, resulting from brain tumor, injury, infection, developmental anomaly. Treatment offers an excellent prognosis if a shunt is surgically implanted to drain ventricular fluid into the peritoneal cavity. However, cranial deformities are irreversible.
- communicating hydrocephalus** That in which normal communication is maintained between the subarachnoid space and the 4th ventricle.
- congenital hydrocephalus** Chronic disease appearing in infancy.
- external hydrocephalus** Accumulation of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) in the subdural spaces.
- internal hydrocephalus** CSF accumulation in the ventricles.
- noncommunicating hydrocephalus** Obstructed ventricular system which prevents cerebrospinal fluid from circulating to the subarachnoid space.
- normal pressure hydrocephalus** That in which the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) is not obstructed in the presence of dilated ventricles. Shunting is the corrective procedure of choice.
- secondary hydrocephalus** That which follows infections/injury/neoplasm.
- hydrodiascope** An instrument which treats astigmatism.
- hydrodiciotomy** Surgical correction of a displaced retina.
- hydroencephalocele** Hydrencephalocele — herniation of cerebral tissue and fluid through a defect in the cranial vault.
- hydroencephalomeningocele** The herniated tissues within the hydroencephalocele include meningeal tissue.
- hydroglossa** Ranula — a sublingual cystic tumor.
- hydrohematonephrosis** Distention of the renal pelvis by urine-containing blood cells.
- hydrohymenitis** A serous membrane inflammation.
- hydrolabile** That tendency to drop weight because of gastrointestinal disease, decreased intake of carbohydrates/salt, loss of fluids.
- hydromelia** Hydrorrhachis — increased cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) between the spinal cord canal/space and the membranes.
- hydromeningitis** Infection of Descemet's membrane. Inflammation with serous effusion into the membranes of the brain.
- hydromeningocele** Herniation of the spinal cord and/or meninges into a fluid-filled sac.
- hydrometrocolpos** Distention of the uterus by fluid.
- hydromicrocephaly** Hydrocephalus within a small cranium.
- hydromyelocele** Herniation of a cerebrospinal sac through a defect in the spine.
- hydromyelomeningocele** Spina bifida — herniation of a fluid-filled sac (with spinal cord tissue) through a defect in the spine. This congenital

- anomaly leaves the child paralyzed.
- hydromyoma** A fluid-filled cystic fibroid (usually uterine).
- hydronephrosis** Kidney obstruction by urine in the renal pelvis — uronephrosis, nephrohydro-sis. This distended kidney may atrophy.
- hydroparotitis** Fluid accumulated in the parotid gland(s).
- hydropericarditis** Infection of the pericardium with serous effusion.
- hydropericardium** That accumulation of fluid in the pericardial sac in the absence of infection. Paracentesis pericardii is the therapy of choice.
- hydroperinephrosis** Collection of serum within the connective tissue encompassing the kidney.
- hydroperitoneum** Ascites — accumulated serum in the peritoneum.
- hydrophilia** Hydrophilism — that tendency of cells to attract/retain fluid.
- hydrophobia** Rabies, lyssa — an exaggerated fear of water. That acute, infectious, lethal disease, transmitted by rabid animals, which attacks the central nervous system.
- hydrophobophobia** An hysterical fear of contracting rabies. This may present as hydrophobia.
- hydrophthalmos** Fluid distention of the eye from within the globe.
- hydropneumatosis** Interstitial air/fluid causing edema, distention as emphysema.
- hydropneumopericardium** Serous effusion with air in the pericardial sac.
- hydropneumothorax** Pneumohydrothorax — pleural effusion with air in the chest cavity.
- hydorrrhachitis** Spinal effusion affecting the spinal cord tissues.
- hydorrrhea** Serum discharge.
- hydorrrhea gravidarum** Vaginal discharge during pregnancy — which may be misidentified as amniotic fluid.
- hydrostatic test** That postmortem examination in which the neonate's lungs are submerged. If they float, the infant was alive following delivery.
- hydroxyringomelia** Distention of the central spinal cord with cavitation and serous effusion.
- hydrothioammonemia** Contamination of the blood with ammonium sulfide.
- hydrothionemia** Hydrogen sulfide in the circulation.
- hydrothionuria** Presence of hydrogen sulfide in the urine.
- hydrothorax** Accumulation of noninflammatory fluid in the pleura. The chest sounds will be dull over areas with fluid, dyspnea will be apparent, and vesicular breath sounds will be absent.
- hydrotis** Serous effusion in the inner ear and/or tympanum.
- hydrotomy** Dissection by injection under force.
- hydroureter** Obstructed distention of the ureter.
- hydruria** Excessive production/excretion of normal, dilute urine.
- hygroscopic** Readily absorbent, hydrophilous.
- hygrostomia** Ptyalism — Excessive salivation as seen in some drug side effects, gastrointestinal disorders, nervous conditions, epilepsy, menses, exophthalmic goiter, rabies, pregnancy.
- hymenectomy** Surgical/gynecological incision/excision of the hymen.
- hymenorrhaphy** Plastic repair of the damaged hymen to restore it to its unruptured state.
- hyonymous diplopia** Mirror vision.
- hyoscine chorea** Those movements which imitate chorea and occur in acute scopolamine intoxication.
- hypacusia** Hypacusia, hypacusic — the impairment of hearing.
- hypalbuminosis** Deficiency of circulatory albumin.
- hypalgesia** Reduced sensitivity to pain.
- hypamnios** A deficient amount of amniotic fluid.
- hyperacusis** Oxyacusis — exquisite, enhanced otic perception which may be attributed to an hysterical state.
- hyperalbuminemia** Increased albumin in the circulation.
- hyperalgesia** Hyperalgia — excessive sensitivity to pain. A low threshold for pain.
- hyperalimentation** Suralimentation, superal-
imentation — intravenous nourishment with a hypertonic formula containing sufficient nourishment (electrolytes, vitamins, glucose, amino acids) to maintain life, development, growth. This hypertonic solution is so highly enriched for these patients with nonfunctioning gastrointestinal tracts and/or those in cachectic states, it is irritating to the vascular system. It must be administered via a subclavian cutdown into the superior vena cava, in order to be promptly diluted by the circulation.

hyperaminoacidemia Abnormally elevated levels of amino acids in the circulation.

hyperamylasemia Elevated amylase level in the blood.

hyperanakinesis Hyperanacinesia, hyperanacinesis — excessive functioning of an organ/part.

hyperaphia Exaggerated sensitivity to touch.

hyperazotemia Increased blood level of nitrogenous components.

hyperazoturia The presence of excessive urinary nitrogen.

hyperbaric oxygenation (HBO) Hyperbarism — oxygen, at greater than absolute atmospheric pressure, is used to treat selected patients with severe, life-threatening conditions. Among these are air embolism, carbon monoxide poisoning, compromised skin flaps/grafts, congenital cyanotic heart disease, decompression illness, gas gangrene, ischemic crush injuries, necrotizing fasciitis, smoke inhalation, soft tissue radiation necrosis, burns. This modality has demonstrated success as a final effort for patients who have failed to heal under other forms of therapy. Hyperbaric oxygenation is *contraindicated* for premature neonates, and for patients with pneumothorax.

hyperbilirubinemia An excessive level of bilirubin in the circulation.

hyperbulia An exaggerated amount of will power.

hypercalcemia Excessive levels of serum calcium. Increased numbers of cases are being identified by the sophisticated laboratory techniques in use today. The etiology includes benign familial hypocalciuric hypercalcemia, Paget's disease, immobilization, dysproteinemias, idiopathic hypercalcemia of infancy, vasoactive intestinal polypeptide, secreting tumors. If the patient is on lithium (Li), this is regarded as a cause, since this drug decreases the urinary excretion of calcium. Hypercalcemic symptomatology includes acute pancreatitis (rare), anorexia, apathy, cognitive difficulties, coma, constipation, depression, delirium, hypertension, hypotonia, hypoactive reflexes, nephrocalcinosis, lethargy, obtundation, polydipsia, polyuria, sensitivity to digitalis. Some may experience few symptoms, others will note complaints changing every few days. The fatigue/lethargy is so overwhelming, these patients lie down whenever they pass a

bed/sofa, as these moments provide relief from discomfort. At risk for spontaneous fractures and renal calculi/damage, these patients require close follow-up. The immediate treatment objectives include hydration, diuresis, correction of electrolyte imbalance, as this condition is life-threatening. Parathyroidectomy is the procedure of choice.

idiopathic hypercalcemia That caused by vitamin D intoxication in infants.

hypercalcuria Excessive calcium found in the urine.

hypercapnia Hypercarbia — elevated serum carbon dioxide.

hypercellularity Excessive cells found in the body, especially in the bone marrow.

hyperchloremia An elevated serum chloride.

hyperchlorhydria Hyperacidity due to an excess of hydrochloric acid in gastric secretions.

hypercholesterolemia Excess cholesterol in the circulation.

familial hypercholesterolemia Associated with markedly high cholesterol levels and premature coronary heart disease, this presents a critical situation — especially for pediatric patients.

hypercholesterolia Elevated levels of cholesterol in the bile.

hyperchromatopsia That visual defect in which all that is seen appears to be abnormally colored.

hyperchromatosis Hyperchromasia, hyperchromatism, hyperchromia, overpigmentation.

hyperchylia Excessive secretion of gastric acids.

hyperchylomicronemia That accumulation of chylomicrons (fat molecules) in the circulation.

hypercoagulability An increased ability to coagulate.

hypercorticism That elevated production of adrenal cortical hormones.

hypercrinism Excessive functioning of any of the endocrine glands.

hypercryalgnesia Hypercryesthesia — cold intolerance.

hypercupremia Elevated serum copper.

hypercyanosis Profound cyanopathy.

hypercyesis A multiple pregnancy, superfetation.

hypercythemia Excessive erythrocytes in the circulation.

hypercytosis Leukocytosis — an abnormal

increase in white blood cells.

hyperdactylia Supernumerary toes/fingers.

hyperdontia An excessive number of teeth.

hyperdynamia Extreme violence.

hyperdynamia uteri Abnormal labor contractions.

hyperdynamic neck pulsations A serious symptom of impending cardiac crisis.

hypereccrisia Hypereccrisis — abnormal, excessive excretions.

hyperemesis gravidarum Prenatal nausea with emeses of such duration/severity that systemic effects are noted. Treatment consists of bedrest, small feedings of carbohydrates, mild sedation, and/or antiemetics. Hospitalization with restricted visitors may be required temporarily. If symptomatology persists, nothing by mouth (NPO) for 24 hours, parenteral restoration of electrolytes and nutritional balance, gavage feedings, and/or total parenteral nutrition (TPN) might be ordered for extreme cases. The retinae should be examined for signs of hemorrhagic retinitis. Hepatic pathology may also be ruled out.

hyperemia Increased circulation, producing cutaneous erythema.

arterial hyperemia Active hyperemia from increased circulation.

Bier's hyperemia Constriction hyperemia.

leptomeningeal hyperemia That caused by congestion within the pia-arachnoid.

venous hyperemia That caused by decreased circulation.

hyperemization Therapeutic, artificially-produced erythema.

hyper eosinophilic syndrome Eosinophils infiltrate organs, causing anorexia, cough, fever, weight loss — which in turn, produce cardiac/neural defects. This incurable dyscrasia is characterized by marked bone marrow and blood eosinophilia. Encephalopathy or central nervous system emboli may occur, causing a rare form of dementia, and expiration.

hyper epinephrinemia A marked increase in circulatory levels of epinephrine.

hypererethism Exaggerated irritability. Heightened reactivity to allergens.

hyperesophoria Heterophoria — imbalance of the ocular muscles — in which the gaze drifts

inward/upward.

hyperesthesia Hyperacuity, oxyesthesia — enhanced tactile perception.

acoustic hyperesthesia Hyperacusis.

cerebral hyperesthesia That caused by a brain tumor.

gustatory hyperesthesia Hypergeusia, hypergeusesthesia.

optic hyperesthesia Oxyblepsia.

tactile hyperesthesia Hyperaphia.

hyperesthesia sexualis Abnormally heightened libido.

hyperexplexia The exaggerated startle response.

hyperextension Extension of a joint beyond range of motion.

hyperferremia Excess iron in the circulation.

hyperfibrinogenemia Increased circulatory fibrogen.

hyperflexion That traumatic closing of a joint.

hypergalactia Excessive production of milk.

hyper gammaglobulinemia An elevated level of gamma globulin in the circulation.

hypergenesis Hyperplasia — overproduction of cells.

hyperglycemia Hyperglycosemia — elevated blood sugar/glucose.

hyperglycinemia That congenital inability to metabolize the amino acid glycine, accompanied by mental/growth retardation.

hyperglycoplasma Elevated glucose level in the plasma.

hyperglycorrhachia Excessive glucose in the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF).

hyperglycosuria Presence of urinary sugar ("spilling sugar"), glycosuria.

hypergnosis That exaggerated/distorted level of perception due to subjective, emotional input.

hyperhedonia Hyperhedonism — Excessive, abnormal pleasure, orgiastic activity.

hyperhidrosis A pathologic level of perspiration — which may require cervical sympathectomy, electrophoresis.

hyperinosemia That excessive fibrinogen level causing abnormal coagulability.

hyperinsulinism Excess insulin in the circulation. This could lead to insulin shock — which has a greater mortality than diabetic coma.

hyperinvolution Superinvolution — uterine reduction following hypertrophy.

- hyperinvolution uteri** Marked uterine atrophy following severe puerperal sepsis or prolonged lactation.
- hyperirritability** Heightened response to an irritant or stimulus.
- hyperkalemia** Hyperkalemia — excess potassium in the circulation.
- hyperkeratosis** Keratosis, keratoderma.
- hyperkeratosis congenitalis** Ichthyosis foetalis, ichthyosiform erythroderma of the neonate. The skin is deeply fissured and erythematous. These infants may expire within days.
- hyperkeratosis epidermolytic** This congenital disorder presents with bullae, erythema, keratoderma.
- hyperketosis** A pathologically high formation of ketones in the body.
- hyperkinesia** Hyperkinesia, hyperactivity due to minimal brain dysfunction. The psychiatric terminology for this syndrome is attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).
- hyperlactation** Superlactation, excessive milk production in the lactating female.
- hyperlipedemia** Excess fat in the circulation.
- hyperlipoproteinemia** Familial hypercholesterolemia, hyperbetalipoproteinemia.
- hyperliposis** Adiposity.
- hypermastia** Unilateral/bilateral breast development in excess. Gynecomastia, polymastia, polymazia, idiopathic mammary augmentation.
- hypermelanosis** Melanoderma, disordered pigmentation.
- hypermetabolic state** That abnormal state of increased metabolism as in high fever, burns, salicylate poisoning.
- hypermetropia** Hyperopia, farsightedness.
- hypermimia** Excessive gesturing while speaking.
- hypermnesia** Exquisite recall of detail, exaggeration of details in recalled experiences — seen in manic phase of bipolar disorder, in life-threatening situations, and during some neurological procedures.
- hypermobility** Excessive joint relaxation as seen in pediatric cases of Ehlers-Danlos / Marfan's syndromes.
- hypermotility** Hyperkinesia.
- hypermyotonia** Excess muscle tone.
- hypernatremia** Excessive sodium in the circulation.
- hypernephroma** Epinephroma, renal cell carcinoma, malignant kidney tumor.
- hypernormal** Abnormal.
- hyperonychchia** Hypertrophy of the nails.
- hyperorexia** Excessive hunger — which may be seen in gastric pathology, brain tumor, hyperthyroidism, hysteria, psychosis, diabetes mellitus, helminthiasis.
- hyperosmia** Heightened sensitivity to scents.
- hyperosmolar hyperglycemia nonketotic coma (HHNC)** In the absence of ketoacidosis, coma appearing in the presence of elevated blood osmolarity and hyperglycemia as high as 1,000mg! In addition to their diabetes, these patients are extremely dehydrated, and may also present with cognitive impairment, cardiovascular pathology, infection, pancreatitis, and/or renal complications. This metabolic crisis may be noted in patients on renal dialysis, receiving hyperalimentation, or with serious burns. On all patients with diabetes, it is necessary to keep in mind that fever and/or infection may upset well-ordered diabetic balance into an erratic and dangerous imbalance/shock/coma. The treatment of choice is the intravenous (IV) replacement of electrolytes and insulin, with correction of the total water deficit.
- hyperostosis** Exostosis, torus, overgrowth of bone tissue.
- diffuse idiopathic skeletal hyperostosis** Severe myelopathic symptoms caused by an obscure lesion.
- frontal internal hyperostosis** Morgagni's hyperostosis — osteoma arising from the internal frontal surface.
- infantile cortical hyperostosis** Overgrowth of subperiosteal bone within the clavicles/mandible. Systemic manifestations accompany these findings.
- hyperoxaluria** Elevated urinary oxalic acid. A genito-urinary disorder brought by excess absorption of oxalate, bacterial overgrowth — as seen in patients with chronic biliary disease, pancreatic disorder, or those with small intestine pathology.
- enteric hyperoxaluria** The occasional result of pathology/surgical procedure(s) on the ileus.
- primary hyperoxaluria** A hereditary metabolic disease which produces renal pathology.

hyperpancreatism That caused by the excessive secretions of this gland.

hyperparacalcemia Osteitis fibrosa cystica generalisata — recognized more commonly in this decade because of enhanced diagnostic screening. Hypercalcemia reveals the presence of hyperparathyroidism, which carries the threat of kidney damage and spontaneous fractures. Hypertension, peptic ulceration, psychopathology, and renal deterioration call for long-term management, unless a parathyroidectomy is opted.

advanced hyperparathyroidism Skull films of these patients will demonstrate a “moth-eaten, ground glass” loss of density. Rarely, this condition may be seen in the pediatric patient, or in the neonate, as familial disease.

primary hyperparathyroidism That abnormal secretion of parathormone in the presence of hypercalcemia, adenoma, and/or carcinoma. Neuromuscular dysfunction may appear. The saying “Painful bones, renal stones, abdominal groans, and psychic moans.” illustrates the many facets of this endocrine disease. Hypercalcemia is the classic sign, in conjunction with fatigue, weakness, depression, polyuria, polydipsia, arthralgia, constipation, osteoporosis, and/or the oversecretion of parathormone. (Aluminum intoxication mimics hyperparathyroidism.)

pseudohyperparathyroidism Ectopic hyperparathyroidism — that clinical syndrome of a tumor associated with hypophosphatemia and hypercalcemia, but not a parathyroid neoplasm.

secondary hyperparathyroidism The oversecretion of parathormone accompanies a depressed serum calcium (Ca) from renal pathology in malabsorption states. Parathyroid hyperplasia may appear with osteomalacia and/or rickets. (Lithium affects calcium metabolism — which improves when the lithium is discontinued.) Patients on chronic hemodialysis, and who are hyperparathyroid, may exhibit chronic renal failure in co-morbidity.

tertiary hyperparathyroidism Medical intervention should be considered before surgical procedures. The question in consideration of comorbidity is: Which disease is primary, and which secondary (or tertiary)? When intestinal malab-

sorption intervenes, a parathyroidectomy may be advised.

hyperpathia Hyperalgesia, allodynia, hyperesthesia — exaggerated sensitivity to stimuli.

hyperpepsia Hyperchlorhydria-produced dyspepsia/indigestion.

hyperphagia Excessive over-eating.

hyperphalangism Polyphalangism — an extra bone within a digit.

hyperphasia Press of speech.

hyperphonia The explosive impact heard with stuttering.

hyperphoria Anophoria, anopsia — the upward turning of an eye.

hyperphosphatasemia Elevated blood alkaline phosphatase.

hyperphosphatemia An abnormal level of blood phosphorous.

hyperphosphaturia Urinary phosphates in excess.

hyperphospheremia Hyperphosphatemia — an abnormal level of serum phosphorus (P).

hyperphrenia Hyperpragia — that expansive mental capacity/activity/ability seen in patients with elation of mood, as in bipolar disorder in manic phase.

hyperpiesia Hyperpiesis — extreme hypertension.

hyperplasia Hypergenesis — excessive proliferation of cells.

hyperploidy Trisomy 21 — unbalanced chromosomes, representing serious anomalies, as in Down's syndrome.

hyperpnea Deep tachypnea experienced during normal activity.

hyperpotassemia Hyperkalemia — elevated serum potassium (K).

hyperpraxia Excessive physical activity noted with disordered mentation.

hyperprolactinemia Excess prolactin, due to hypothalamic-pituitary dysfunctioning. Amenorrhea with/without galactorrhea may be associated with this condition.

hyperproteinemia Excessive serum protein.

hyperproteinuria Urinary protein in excess.

hyperpselaphesia Hyperaphia — an abhorrence to touch.

hyperptyalism Excess production of saliva. Hypersalivation may be caused by drug side

effects, gastrointestinal conditions, nervous disorders, hysteria, epilepsy, menstruation, goiter, rabies, stomatitis, or pregnancy.

hyperpyrexia Critical temperature elevations.

malignant hyperpyrexia Malignant hyperthermia — a fatal complication of general anesthesia, when administered in conjunction with muscle relaxants. A hereditary trait, signs of muscle metabolism occur with an escalating fever to 106° and beyond (when such a thermometer can be found). This ascension is immediate and fatal. The anesthesia of choice for patients with such a history, is a neuroleptic/local form.

hyperreaction An exaggerated response to a stimulus.

hyperreflexia Heightened reflexes, hypersensitivity.

hypersensibility Anaphylaxis.

hypersomnolence Sleep in excess of 2 hours of the patient's usual (non-depressive) requirements. Total daily sleep which exceeds 10 hours daily. Hypersomnia.

hypersplenism Enhanced deletion of blood cells from the circulation, caused by excessive splenic activity.

hypersthenia Abnormal tension/strength.

hypersystole Extraordinary duration/force of the cardiac contraction.

hypertelorism An abnormality in the width between paired organs.

hypertension High blood pressure, in which the systolic readings are 150+mm Hg, and the diastolic readings 90+mm Hg. Polycythemia, renal pathology, psychogenic stresses, pheochromocytoma, arteriovenous fistula(e), patent ductus arteriosus, and coarctation of the aorta are a few of many causes.

benign hypertension A slowly progressing elevation in blood pressure.

essential hypertension Primary hypertension which develops without identifiable cause.

Goldblatt hypertension That similar to high blood pressure within the kidney — produced when its circulation is reduced.

malignant hypertension Accompanied by severe vascular damage, rapid progression may lead to death.

portal hypertension In conjunction with kidney

pathology, this comorbidity includes the liver with its severe vascular damage.

hyperthecosis Ovarian hyperplasia, in which amenorrhea and/or hirsutism may be noted.

hyperthelia A supernumerary nipple(s).
Accessory nipple.

hyperthermalgesia Hyperthermoesthesia — exaggerated heat intolerance.

hyperthermia Hyperpyrexia — escalated fever.

malignant hyperthermia Malignant hyperpyrexia — that rare, lethal crisis associated with general anesthesia in those who carry an inherited trait for this response. A rapid escalation of fever to 106° F is followed by circulatory collapse. Many patients die. If the patient survives, brain damage may ensue. The operating room (OR) must have an emergency protocol in place for STAT implementation.

hyperthermia chemotherapy The adjunctive treatment of microwave heat 104–113° F, directed to malignant tumors, to kill these carcinoma (CA) cells. Although hyperthermia cannot cure CA alone, it enables lower doses of radiation to be more effective, with fewer side effects. Administered under local anesthesia or by epidural nerve block, treatment sessions may last an hour, scheduled for twice a week. Indications for this modality are malignancies which have failed to respond to surgery, radiation, and/or chemotherapy.

external hyperthermia This method can effectively treat superficial tumors, and those up to 4 cm deep. It is delivered through cannulation beneath the skin.

hyperthermic intraarterial perfusion Regional perfusion chemotherapy which acts on the principle that a number of melanoma and other carcinoma cells are intolerant of high temperatures (Ts). Amputation has been avoided by this modality. Isolating the major artery and vein supplying the limb, perfusion is achieved with oxygenated, heated blood — to which chemotherapeutic agents have been added. Palliation is obtained, with increased survival time for many patients (pts).

interstitial hyperthermia Delivered by the implantation of cannulation through body tissue, directly into the tumor, superficial or deep.

intracavitary hyperthermia Catheterization of a

body orifice enables localized cancerous tumors to be treated within the body. Cervical, rectal, and bladder cancers can be treated, as well as others.

hyperthrombinemia Excessive thrombin in the circulation places the patient at risk for intravascular coagulation.

hyperthymia Pathological excitability/sensitivity/sudden foolishness/cruelty, due to lack of impulse control. In the high-functioning patient without depression, this may be diagnosed as mild bipolar illness. This patient (pt) may not require treatment unless manic depression appears, or psychotherapeutic intervention is indicated.

hyperthyroidism Parry's disease — emotional/personality changes, goiter, fine tremor of the tongue and/or fingers, hyperthyrosis, increased metabolic rate, weight loss, nervousness, sexual dysfunction, and/or tachycardia may be seen.

hypertonia Hypertonicity — abnormal muscular/arterial tonus and/or intraocular pressure.

hypertonic Hyperisotonic — that with increased osmotic pressure.

hypertrichophobia An exaggerated fear of body hair.

hypertrichosis Polytrichosis, trichauxe, trichaus — an hereditary overgrowth of hair, which may be related to an endocrine disorder. The face is covered entirely with hair — as is much of the body.

hypertriglyceridemia Elevated blood triglycerides.

hypertrophic cardiomyopathy The most common etiology of sudden death among young athletes. An increase in the size of the heart muscle, but not of the chambers, has been identified. In asymptomatic patients, the only clue may be the warning of a family physician of palpitations/syncope. These patients need to be disqualified from sports because of the risk of silent cardiac arrest. Only echocardiomyography may reveal an increased mass of cardiac tissue — confirmatory of this diagnosis.

adaptive hypertrophy That increase which occurs out of physiological demand.

cardiac hypertrophy Increased heart muscle which does not increase the size of the cham-

bers.

compensatory hypertrophy That occurring because of increased organic dysfunction or impaired functioning of the paired organ.

concentric hypertrophy The walls of the organ enlarge in layers, as the organ capacity diminishes.

Marie's hypertrophy Chronic periostitis in which soft tissues enlarge around joints.

physiological hypertrophy That due to physiological factors, rather than pathological causes.

pseudomuscular hypertrophy

Pseudohypertrophy — a pediatric disease with paralysis which begins as difficulty in ambulation. The stance is wide-based with protuberant abdomen, spinal curvature, waddling gait. The child assists his/her weakened back muscles by counterbalancing the body with the arms, when arising from the floor. This gives the appearance of "walking up the legs" with his/her hands — the diagnostic sign of muscular dystrophy, to which this condition progresses. There is only symptomatic therapy with the unfavorable prognosis of early death.

vicarious hypertrophy Increased size of an organ because of the dysfunction of another.

hyperuricemia Abnormal levels of circulatory uric acid.

hyperuricuria Elevated levels of urinary uric acid.

hypervalinemia An hereditary, pediatric condition caused by essential enzyme deficiencies.

These mentally deficient children fail to thrive, and experience nystagmus.

hyperventilation Tachypnea accompanied by vasoconstriction, falling blood pressure, marked anxiety, syncope. The intervention of choice is to calmly have the person rebreathe carbon dioxide by breathing into a *paper bag*.

hypervigilance The abnormal state of feeling on guard, with tension involving the circulatory/nervous systems, et al.

hyperviscosity Excess adhesive properties of secretions.

hyphedonia Increasing anhedonia (the mood in which nothing brings pleasure).

hypHEMA Traumatic hypHEMA — hemorrhage into the anterior chamber of the eye. This requires immediate ophthalmologic intervention, the occlusion of both eyes, total bed rest.

- hypnosis** Hypoinosemia — deficiency of blood fibrin.
- hypnagogic state** A hypnotic state. That transitional state between sleeping/awakening, from which delusions may be experienced.
- hypnoanesthesia** Anesthesia achieved through hypnosis.
- hypnolepsy** Narcolepsy.
- hypnonarcoanalysis** Psychiatric interview which combines drug-induced sedation with hypnosis. Hypnonarcosis.
- hypnophobia** An exaggerated fear of falling asleep.
- hypnosis** That subconscious state in which the mind is receptive to suggestions by the hypnotist. This modality may be especially effective in the treatment of anxiety, phobias, and pain management. (The unlicensed use of this modality for entertainment is psychiatrically risky.)
- hypnotic** A controlled substance which induces sleep.
- hypoadrenalism** Adrenal insufficiency.
- hypoaffectivity** A muted response to emotional stimuli.
- hypoalbuminemia** Decreased albumin in the circulation.
- hypoaldosteronism** Hypotension with salt retention — accompanied by a lowered level of aldosterone.
- hypoallergenic** That agent with a decreased potential for causing allergic reaction(s).
- hypobulia** Impaired impulse control.
- hypoactive sexual desire disorder** Absent/deficient libido, causing marked distress and/or interpersonal difficulty.
- hypocalcemia** Abnormal deficiency of blood calcium.
- hypocalciuria** Decreased urinary calcium.
- hypocapnia** Hypocarbica — a deficient level of carbon dioxide in the circulation.
- hypochloremia** Decreased blood chloride.
- hypochlorhydria** Diminished secretion of hydrochloric acid (HCl) — suggesting the presence of anemia and/or carcinoma.
- hypochloruria** Decreased urinary chlorides.
- hypocholesteremia** Lowered cholesterol level in the circulation.
- hypochondriasis** Preoccupation with the fear that one is genuinely ill — in the absence of medical findings (although a coexisting disorder may be present). The hypochondriac patient is not relieved by medical reassurance.
- hypochromasia** Hypochromia — deficient hemoglobin in the erythrocytes.
- hypochromatosis** Chromatolysis — absent nucleus/chromatin in the erythrocyte(s).
- hypocorticism** Decreased secretion of adrenal cortical hormone.
- hypocrinism** Insufficient glandular secretion.
- hypocupremia** Diminished blood copper.
- hypocyclosis** Deficient ophthalmic accommodation.
- ciliary hypocyclosis** Weakness of the ciliary muscle(s).
- lenticular hypocyclosis** Deficient elasticity in the crystalline lens.
- hypocystotomy** A perineal opening into the urinary bladder.
- hypocythemia** Decreased erythrocytes.
- hypodactylia** Hypophalangism — the absence of finger(s)/toe(s).
- hypodermic injection** A medication administered parenterally.
- intracutaneous injection** That which is given intradermally.
- intramuscular injection** Administration into the muscle mass.
- intrathecal injection** That administered intraspinally as the route of choice for selected chemotherapeutic or anesthetic agents.
- intravenous injection** When immediate intervention is required, a bolus of medication will be given by vein. (Entry into the vein is always confirmed by aspiration of blood, before the drug is given.)
- subcutaneous injection** That administered hypodermically.
- hypodermoclysis** Hypodermatoclysis — the subcutaneous infusion of fluid into bilateral thighs/the backs of neonates. This permits fluid to be maintained in the tissues to sustain hydration/metabolism. This procedure is no longer in popular use.
- hypodipsia** Lack of thirst resulting in decreased fluid intake and possible dehydration.
- hypodontia** The absence of teeth, retarded dentition.
- hypodynamia** Adynamia — diminished energy,

no energy.

hypoendocrinism Insufficiency of glandular secretion(s), hypoendocrisia, hypoendocrinism.

hypoeosinophilia Diminished number of eosinophil leukocytes.

hypopinephria A decreased secretion of epinephrine.

hypoergasia Diminished functioning.

hypoezophoria Outward/downward deviation of the eye — hypoesophoria.

hypoferremia Iron-poor anemia.

hypofibrinogenemia Diminished fibrinogen in the circulation.

hypogalactia Inadequate milk production.

hypogammaglobulinemia Acquired/congenital decrease of gamma globulin in the blood, causing immunodeficiency.

hypogenesis Ateliosis — arrested growth/development in infancy/childhood, which causes deformity.

hypogenitalism Underdevelopment of the genital organs, undescended testicle(s), incomplete maturity of secondary sexual characteristics. Hypogonadism.

hypoglossal Sublingual — beneath the tongue (an area of heightened circulation).

hypoglycemia Glycopenia — inadequate blood dextrose. This precarious condition occurs in the presence of inadequate carbohydrate to cover the insulin in the body. Or, when exercise/activity has exceeded the patient's allowance. Or, when the patient has a fever and/or infection. (The conditions vary with each diabetic.) This may also be the result of hyperfunctioning of the islets of Langerhans, from which insulin is produced. If a comatose person is discovered still able to swallow, carefully help him/her drink a glass of orange juice — whatever the reason (probably unknown) for his/her condition. If hypoglycemic, s/he may be revived. If in diabetic coma, little harm will be done.

fasting hypoglycemia A serious excess of insulin, which may proceed to death.

hypoglycemic shock Artificially produced insulin shock — that psychiatric modality for major depression and other serious mental conditions, achieved by intravenous infusion of insulin sufficient to cause coma. This risky technique is seldom, if ever, used today.

hypoglycorrachia Occurring in meningitis, a decreased level of glucose in the cerebrospinal fluid.

hypognathous That deformity in which the maxilla is larger than the mandible.

hypohepatia Impaired liver functioning.

hypohidrotic ectodermal dysplasia (HED) A hereditary, sex-linked absence of the sweat glands, teeth, and/or hair. This pediatric condition places the child at risk for cerebral vascular events and heat exhaustion. Most childhood activities are life-threatening for these children.

hypokalemia Hypopotassemia — profound depletion of potassium in the circulation, causing muscular weakness, paralysis, postural hypotension, tetany.

hypokinesia Hypocinesis, hypomotility, hypopraxia — that diminished muscular reaction to stimuli in the form of a slow-moving, sluggish response.

hypologia Inadequate speech which signals cerebral symptomatology.

hypomagnesemia That deficient blood level of magnesium which increases neuromuscular irritability with life-threatening results.

hypomania "Little mania, little madness." An elevated, expansive, irritable mood which does not produce impairment of occupational/social functioning. Delusions are not present, nor is intervention required.

hypomanic episode Elation is expansive. An irritable affect includes grandiosity. There is a decreased need to eat or sleep. Press of speech, distractibility, flight of ideas, psychomotor agitation may be seen, with a high involvement in activities with painful consequences, indicating poor judgment and poor impulse control. Delusions may be present.

hypomastia Hypomazia — the premature arrest of breast tissue development.

hypomelanosis Leukoderma — absent/decreased pigmentation of the epidermis.

hypomenorrhea Regular menses with scanty flow.

hypomnesia Hypomnesis — memory impairment.

hypomorph One whose legs are disproportionately short, in comparison to length of the trunk.

hyponanosoma Marked dwarfism.

hyponatremia A diminished level of the electrolyte, sodium.

hyponoia Delayed mental responsiveness.

hypopallesthesia The inability to perceive vibrations.

hypoparathyroidism Hypoparathyreosis — that condition caused by insufficient hormone production by the parathyroid glands. The treatment includes vitamin D and synthetic parathormone.

iatrogenic hypoparathyroidism That postoperative status following inadvertent excision of the parathyroid glands (4-12), during thyroidectomy.

idiopathic hypoparathyroidism Of unknown etiology, these patients present with antibodies against adrenal, gastric, parietal, and/or thyroid glands at a young age.

pseudohypoparathyroidism An inherited disease caused by an inadequate response to a sufficient supply of parathormone. The patient may present with cataracts, convulsions, mental retardation, "moon face", muscular cramping, obesity, short stocky build, strabismus, stridor, tetany.

pseudo-pseudohypoparathyroidism Pseudohypoparathyroidism in which no biochemical changes are present, only clinical findings.

hypophonia An abnormally weak voice, due to impairment of the respiratory muscles, with dysfunctioning of the speech musculature.

hypophosphatasia That hereditary, metabolic disease in which there is defective dentition, osteomalacia, skeletal anomalies, urinary phosphoethanolamine due to the cellular deficiency of alkaline phosphatase, and a lack of calcium deposits in the bones. In addition to deformities, dwarfism, epiphyseal enlargement, failure to thrive remains without effective therapy. The hypophosphatasia lethalis form is autosomal, and marked by many fractures.

hypophosphaturia The decreased urinary excretion of phosphates.

hypophrenia Mental deficiency.

hypophrenic That which is positioned beneath the diaphragm. One who mentally handicapped.

hypophysectomy Surgical excision of the pitu-

itary gland.

transphenoidal hypophysectomy That anterior, surgical approach over the maxillary teeth in the mouth, to the basal skull, where the pituitary gland is resected.

hypophysitis Inflammation of the pituitary gland.

hypopinealism Inadequate pineal secretion.

hypopituitarism Insufficient secretion from the hypophysis of the pituitary gland.

hypoplasia Di George syndrome — atrophy of tissue.

hypoplastic left heart syndrome That congenital and fatal heart defect in which the left ventricle and aorta are malformed. Only the ductus arteriosus links the aorta to the pulmonary artery. Biologically, this seals the first week of life. Cardiac surgery remains the intervention of choice.

hypopnea Deficient respiratory depth/rate.

hypopotassemia Hypokalemia.

hypoproteinemia Insufficient serum protein.

hypoproteinosis Deficient protein in the body and/or diet.

hypoprothrombinemia Insufficient circulatory prothrombin in order to safely coagulate the blood.

hyposalaphesia Dulling of the tactile sense.

hyposarca Anasarca — marked subcutaneous edema of connective tissue.

hyposialadenitis Infection of the submandibular salivary gland(s).

hyposmia Hyposphresis, hyposphresia — defective sense of smell.

hypospadias Hypospadias — that congenital anomaly in which the urethra opens on the under side of the penis or into the vagina. Plastic reconstruction may partially restore some of the abnormal features of this condition, but the urethra will not exit the glans penis.

hypostasis Decreased circulation. Sedimentation from the diminished flow of body fluid.

hyposthenia Weakness, subnormal strength.

hypostheniant One whose vital forces and strengths are debilitated.

hyposthenuria That low specific gravity of urine voided by chronic nephritics.

hypostomia The congenital abnormality of a small mouth.

hypostosis Deficient ossification.

hyposynergia Incoordination.

hypotaxia That reduced control over one's voluntary actions which occurs under hypnotism.

Still, a subject will not betray his/her morals and ethics.

hypotelorism Decrease in the space between the eyes, or between other bilateral organs.

hypotension Systolic/diastolic blood pressure reading(s) below normal, which may be seen in Addison's disease, anemia, cachexia, carcinomatous states, debilitating conditions, fever, hemorrhage, impending death, infection, neurasthenia, shock, et al.

orthostatic hypotension Dizziness, syncope, or other weakness experienced when the patient rises from a recumbent or sitting position.

These patients should be reminded to remain still following these position changes — until circulatory strength has been re-established.

hyperthermia Body temperature below 90° Fahrenheit (F)/32.5° Centigrade (C).

therapeutic hypothermia That induced to reduce oxygen demands during neurological and cardiovascular surgery. Treatment for hyperpyrexia.

traumatic hypothermia That which occurs due to exposure, and which could be lifesaving. Dyspnea will occur upon entering frigid water. This discomfort will lessen if the victim can float. Unless absolutely essential, no attempts should be made to swim. Even accomplished swimmers are likely to drown suddenly. Nor should one exercise in the water to keep warm — this exertion will have a paradoxical effect. Obese victims become dangerously cold when submerged in freezing water more slowly than do thin victims.

hypothrombinemia Inadequate circulatory thrombin.

hypothymia Diminished emotional response.

hypothyroidism That condition resulting in a reduced basal metabolic rate (BMR) due to deficient production of thyroxin. Replacement thyroid extract (synthetic) and iodized salt in generalized use have become the preventatives of choice.

hypotonia Hypoisotonia — the lessened tonicity of intraocular pressure and muscles. Relaxed arteries and reduced tension may result.

hypotrichosis Abnormal hair loss.

hypotrophy Atrophy, abiotrophy — that progressive, functional loss and degeneration of tissue.

hypotropia Vertical strabismus.

hypovaria Deficient ovarian secretion resulting in growth/developmental retardation in females.

hypovenosity Atrophy and/or degeneration caused by inadequate venous development.

hypoventilation Reduction in the depth/rate of respirations.

hypovolemia Oligohemia, oligemia — Diminished volume of blood.

hypoxemia Anoxia, hypoxia, hypoxemia — That deficiency of oxygen/oxygen concentration.

hypoxic lap swimming A risky technique used in competitive swimming. Swimmers are trained to tolerate forced apnea to increase their tolerance of oxygen debt during racing. This dangerous practice has led to drownings.

hypsarhythmia Abnormally slow brain waves with exceptionally high voltage — clinically associated with infantile spasms and progressive mental deterioration. The etiology is unknown.

hypso kinesis That tendency to fall backwards when erect.

hypso phobia An exaggerated fear of heights.

hysteralgia Hysterodynia — pain in the uterus.

hysterectomy Uterectomy, laparohysterectomy, hysterolaparotomy — surgical excision of the uterus.

abdominal hysterectomy A common approach.

Cesarean hysterectomy Removal of the uterus following a Cesarean section.

Porro hysterectomy Supracervical hysterectomy, supravaginal hysterectomy — a subtotal hysterectomy following the Cesarean section.

radical hysterectomy Pan hysterectomy, Wertheim's hysterectomy — surgical excision of the uterus, fallopian tubes, ovaries, partial vagina, and all adjacent lymph nodes.

subtotal hysterectomy Supracervical hysterectomy, supravaginal hysterectomy — excision of the uterus, sparing the cervix.

total hysterectomy Surgical excision of the uterus and cervix uteri.

vaginal hysterectomy Excision of the uterus via the vaginal approach.

hysteria A temporary psychological disorder in

which the person episodically exhibits emotional instability.

hysteritis Uterine infection/inflammation.

hysteroid dysphoric profile Panic attacks coexisting with depressive symptomatology — anergia, hysteroid personality, interpersonal reactivity of mood, rejection sensitivity.

hysterolith Uterine calculi.

hysterolysis Surgical freeing of uterine adhesions.

hysteropexy Laparohysteropexy, hysterofixation, surgical fixation of the uterus, uteropexia, uteropexy, hysterogastrorrhaphy.

hysteropsychosis A psychiatric disorder arising from uterine pathology.

hysteroptosis Hysteroptosis, procidentia — prolapsed uterus.

hysterorrhaphy Suturing of the uterus.

hysterorrhaxis Rupture of the uterus — a surgical emergency which may be fatal.

hysterospasm Uterine cramping.

hysterostomatocleisis That surgical correction of vesicovaginal fistula(e). Surgical closure of the cervix with union of the vesical and uterine cavities into one.

hysterotome An instrument which incises the uterus.

hysterotomy Laparohysterotomy — incision into the uterus.

hysterotrachelorrhaphy Plastic repair of a cervical laceration(s) by trimming, approximating, and suturing the edges.

hysterovagino-enterocele Herniation encompassing the intestines, uterus, and vagina.

ianthinopsia Abnormal visual perception in which all is seen in shades of purple.

iatrogenic disorder An adverse condition which resulted from medical/surgical treatment.

iatrogeny That unintended state, inadvertently caused by the practitioner — which may be settled in or out of Court.

iatrotechnique Medical/surgical arts.

iceland disease Epidemic neuromyasthenia.

ice treatment Immersion of a burned area into ice water for early control of thermal pain. When the coldness becomes painful, remove the part until the pain of the burn returns. Return to, and remove from this cryotherapy until interrupted for examination. This relieves other injuries as well.

ichthyism Ichthyismus — poisoning from the ingestion of toxic fish.

ichthyosis A chronic condition in which the skin is scaly and exceptionally dry. Some of these forms are hereditary, all leave the victim a life of torment. Soap is contraindicated.

lamellar ichthyosis of the newborn A rare, inherited form, in which desquamation appears in scales and thin plates.

xeroderma A mild form seen on the legs of geriatric patients. Creams may be covered by dressings at HS (bedtime).

ichthyosis congenita Ichthyosis fetalis, harlequin fetus, Siemens' syndrome, ichthyosiform erythroderm — from which neonates expire within days.

ichthyosis vulgaris Hereditary forms of ichthyosis.

dominant ichthyosis vulgaris That which appears between the ages of 1-4 years. Some improve with growth/maturity.

sex-linked ichthyosis vulgaris Transmitted by females and borne by males, this onset within infancy spares the face. Improvement may continue.

icing Cutaneous stimulation using ice to evoke reflex response. Patients with dysfunctioning of the central nervous system may receive a trial of this modality.

ictal A sudden attack.

postictal That which follows a seizure.

icteroanemia Jaundice associated with anemia, hemolysis, splenomegaly.

icterohemoglobinuria Erythrocytes present in the urine of jaundiced patients.

icterohepatitis Inflammation of the liver which results in jaundice.

icterus Jaundice of secretions, tissues, and membranes from bile pigment.

hemolytic icterus Nonobstructive icterus — a rare and chronic form of this occasionally congenital condition. Attacks of intense hemolysis may be seen to recur. Splenomegaly is present.

obstructive icterus That caused by obstructive hepatic abscess, tumor, parasites, cysts, cirrhosis, cholelith(s), carcinoma, cholangitis. The patient's secretions, sclerae, mucous membranes and skin may all be jaundiced. The sclerae should always be observed as confirmation of icterus. (In black patients, it may be difficult to note jaundice except by the sclerae and secretions.) Clay-colored stools, dark urine, bradycardia, subnormal temperature may be seen, and in critical cases, seizure, delirium, and/or coma.

pseudoicterus That yellow cast which is not jaundice.

icterus gravis neonatorum Hemolytic jaundice of the newborn — usually caused by Rh incompatibility. This significant form may respond to bilirubin light, et al.

icterus neonatorum A mild, self-limiting hemolytic jaundice of the newborn, which requires no intervention.

ictus A sudden attack.

ictus cordis Cardiac arrhythmia.

ictus epilepticus Seizure, convulsion.

ictus sanguinus Cerebrovascular accident (CVA).

ictus solis Sunstroke.

id That instinctive personality of the psyche in which impulse and drive seek expression.

idea Mental conception, inspiration, creation.

autochthonous idea An independent, spontaneous thought.

compulsive idea A persistent impulse.

dominant idea That which controls all thoughts/actions.

fixed idea *Idée fixe* — a delusion which persists despite evidence to the contrary. An obsession.

flight of ideas Flow of accelerated speech which abruptly changes topics, may be incoher-

*“Obniti Iatrogenesi
is much akin to
Primum Non Nocere.”*

(“To strive against iatrogenesis is much akin to first do no harm.”)

Billy F. Andrews, M.D.

Positive Aspects of Iatrogenesis, 1985

ent and/or disorganized.

ideas of reference The belief that others' actions/conversations have reference to oneself, and that objects and events have a unique meaning for him/her.

ideal Standard of value.

identification A subconscious defense mechanism which is essential in developing the personality.

identified patient (IP) In family counseling, this refers to the patient known to the practice — for whom the intervention is taking place. S/he may not be the one most in need of counseling, but the one who came into therapy, for guidance with the family maladjustment.

identity One's concept of one's body in space. Those thought processes which relate to one's intellectual/social environment. One's mental/physical characteristics which are unique to the individual.

gender identity One's self-concept (or confusion) about his/her sexual identity.

idiocy Severe mental deficiency — usually developed in utero. This may be hereditary, traumatic, or related to severe pathology. This term is rarely used.

complete idiocy The absence of primitive instincts — including self-preservation.

cretinoid idiocy Cretinism — endemic mental deficiency in the presence of goiter.

epileptic idiocy That accompanied by epileptic

seizures.

genetous idiocy Severe mental deficiency, which is congenital.

hemiplegic idiocy That which is accompanied by one-sided paralysis.

hydrocephalic idiocy That complicated by accumulation of cerebrospinal fluid, within the cerebral ventricles.

intrasocial idiocy Mental deficiency which permits the child to become trainable.

microcephalic idiocy That in which the patient also has a markedly diminished cranium.

paraplegic idiocy That mental deficiency complicated by paresis.

sensorial idiocy The mental deficiency which compromises the rehabilitation of blindness, deafness, or other sensory handicap.

traumatic idiocy That caused by injury.

idiogenesis Pathology of self-origin, or of unknown etiology.

idiopathic That condition apparently of spontaneous origin, lacking clear cause/etiology/pathogenesis.

idiopathic hypercalcemia Vitamin D intoxication seen in infants.

idiopathic hypogeusia That syndrome of unknown etiology, consisting of distorted taste/smell.

idiopathic inflammatory myopathy Dermatomyositis, polymyositis.

idiopathic membranous nephropathy A primary

- glomerulonephritis which usually causes a nephrotic syndrome. The treatment is controversial, but methylprednisolone is of help to many. Those patients without nephrotic syndrome have a favorable course without therapy.
- idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis** Interstitial pulmonary disease presenting with a rapidly degenerating clinical course because of fibrosis/pneumonitis. Major pulmonary symptoms may not be evident at the outset, but anoxia, dyspnea, fatigue, tachypnea, weakness, and/or weight loss may. As the disease runs its course, cardiac failure, clubbing of the fingers, cyanosis may be seen. A definitive diagnosis may be confirmed only upon open biopsy.
- idiosyncrasy** A special characteristic, opposite reaction. Unusual susceptibility to an action/philosophy/substance.
- idiosyncrasy of effect** An absent, accelerated, extraordinary, iatrogenic, inappropriate, paradoxical, or toxic, reaction.
- idiot-savant** A single area of brilliance and capability in the otherwise severely retarded person. This term is seldom used.
- igniextirpation** Surgical excision by electric cautery.
- ignis Sancti Antonii** Erysipelas — that localized inflammation accompanying acute febrile disease. These patients may go on to develop bullae, septicemia, nephritis.
- ileal bypass** Surgical anastomosis which bypasses a portion of the small intestine — a treatment for morbid obesity.
- ileal conduit** A surgical diversion of urine from the bladder by inserting the ureter into the ileum — which portion opens at the abdominal wall for collection.
- ileectomy** Surgical ablation of the ileum.
- ileocolitis** That inflammation of the mucosae of the colon and ileum.
- ileocystoplasty** Implantation of the ileum to augment the bladder.
- ileocystostomy** That communication surgically established between the bladder and the ileum.
- ileostomy** That surgical construction of an outlet from the ileum to a stoma at the abdominal wall. An ileostomy bag must be worn.
- urinary ileostomy** The creation of a communication between the bladder and the ileum. The ileostomy bag will collect urine/loose feces.
- ileus** Acute intestinal obstruction — paroxysmal abdominal pain which becomes constant, accompanied by constipation, persistent fecal emesis, distention, and/or collapse.
- adynamic ileus** Ileus paralyticus, caused by paralysis of the intestinal muscles.
- dynamic ileus** That caused by contractions of the intestinal musculature.
- mechanical ileus** Obstruction becomes the etiology.
- meconium ileus** That caused by a meconium obstruction in the neonate.
- postoperative ileus** A surgical complication of bowel manipulation, general anesthesia, wound sepsis, and/or electrolyte imbalance — which is a risk of all bowel procedures.
- ileus subparta** Pressure exerted on the colon by the gravid uterus.
- iliocolotomy** A surgical opening into the iliac/inguinal areas of the colon.
- iliopagus** Conjoined twins attached at the iliac region.
- iliopsoas abscess** Suppuration in the iliacus/psoas muscles.
- iliothoracopagus** Conjoined twins' attachment from the thorax to the pelvis.
- ilioxiphopagus** Conjoined twins fused from the xiphoid process to the pelvis.
- ilizarov external fixator** A limb-lengthening device, designed to correct bone and soft tissue deformities/defects. This is utilized in the lengthening of extremities, congenital defects, nonunion fractures, and trauma. Up to a year later, the fixator is left on for one month past the goal. It is vital that all pin sites be kept free of infection, and pressure sores prevented.
- illaqueation** The technique of passing a thread behind an inverted eyelash, to revert it.
- illegitimate** A birth occurring out of wedlock. That which is illegal.
- illness** That condition of sickness/disease.
- catastrophic illness** A complicated, complex, prolonged costly disease course.
- illumism** Psychotic delusions in which the patient believes s/he is communicating with exalted/supernatural beings.
- illusion** A misperception of sensory input, disordered idealism. External stimuli may be produc-

- tive of disordered ideation. When these become fixed, they are delusions.
- optical illusion** A misperceived visual stimulus.
- image** Reflection, mental picture.
- body image** One's concept of oneself (which may be distorted).
- latent image** An undeveloped X-ray.
- mirror image** Identical twins in whom handedness, growth features, et al., are opposite — as though the twins were looking into a mirror, when looking at each other.
- imagery** A mental recall of sensory stimulation — an auditory, olfactory, tactile, gustatory, or visual image.
- imbalance** Discoordination. Lacking equality.
- autonomic imbalance** Inequality between the sympathetic and parasympathetic divisions in vasomotor reactions.
- sympathetic imbalance** Vagotonia — increased vagus nerve excitability.
- vasomotor imbalance** Excessive vasodilation/vasoconstriction, elicited by vasomotor impulses.
- immature** Undeveloped.
- inmedicable** Incurable.
- immobilization** Prevention of motion — which may allow the development of complications. This may be achieved by bedrest, confinement to a wheelchair, bracing, casting, et al.
- immunocytochemistry** Immunohistochemistry.
- immunity** Protection from disease. Immunization.
- acquired immunity** That protection achieved through disease (active immunity), or vaccination (passive immunity).
- cell-mediated immunity** Delayed cellular defenses.
- congenital immunity** That acquired/natural protection present at birth.
- herd immunity** That resistance of a group of persons (family, race, etc.) to a disease.
- natural immunity** Permanent protection against disease, resulting from inherent factors.
- immunocompetence** The capacity to develop antigenic response.
- immunocompromised** Those at risk for the development of medical complications because of an abnormal immune system.
- immunogenicity** The potential to stimulate antibody formation.
- immunosuppression** That altered natural immune response to antigens.
- immunosuppressive agent** That drug(s) which enhances the survival of foreign transplants and grafts. Also, that used in the control of autoimmune disease.
- immunotherapy** The induction of blocking antibodies. This creates a steroid effect in which hyperreactivity returns to normal without the complications of steroid therapy.
- immunotransfusion** The infusion of blood with known antibodies.
- impaction** The overloading of an organ. That which is immovably compressed together.
- impairment** Physiological, psychological, functional, or structural abnormality.
- impalement** The traumatic piercing of the trunk.
- impalpable** Imperceptible to the touch/palpation.
- imparidigitate** An uneven number of digits.
- impatient** Closed, impenetrable.
- impedance** Resistance.
- acoustic impedance** Resistance to sound wave transmission.
- imperforate** Lacking an opening.
- imperforate anus** Aproctia, which is a surgical emergency following birth.
- imperforate hymen** Atresia.
- imperious acts** Involuntary actions/motions/movements.
- impermeable** That which is impenetrable, impenetrable — an obstructed passage.
- impetigo** Inflammatory dermatitis which may be aggravated by emotions.
- impetigo contagiosa** The communicable, pediatric form of this eruption. The child may not return to school until all lesions have healed.
- impetigo herpeticiformis** A rare form which may be seen in pregnancy.
- implantation** That graft, medication, or radioactive device which has been inserted into the body.
- implosion** In behavioral therapy, the flooding of intense stressors, with the goal of desensitization.
- impotence** Erectile dysfunction with organic/psychiatric overtones. Insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus is a prominent cause, because of pelvic neuropathy. The therapy may include medical,

Standards for Pediatric Immunization Practice

Contraindications

Guide to Contraindications and Precautions to Immunizations			
Vaccine	True Contraindications and Precautions	Not True (Vaccines may be given)	
GENERAL FOR ALL VACCINES [DTP/DTaP, OPV, IPV, MMR, Hib, HBV]	Anaphylactic reaction to a vaccine contraindicates further doses of that vaccine	Mild to moderate local reaction (soreness, redness, swelling) following a dose of an injectable antigen	
	Anaphylactic reaction to a vaccine constituent contraindicates the use of vaccines containing that substance		
	Moderate or severe illnesses with or without a fever	Mild acute illness with or without low-grade fever	
		Current antimicrobial therapy Convalescent phase of illnesses Prematurity (same dosage and indications as for normal, full-term infants) Recent exposure to an infectious disease History of penicillin or other nonspecific allergies or fact that relatives have such allergies	
DTP/DTaP	Encephalopathy within 7 days of administration of previous dose of DTP	Temperature of $\leq 40.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ (105°F) following a previous dose of DTP	
	Precautions*	Fever of $\geq 40.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ (105°F) within 48 hrs after vaccination with a prior dose of DTP	Family history of convulsions**
		Collapse or shocklike state (hypotonic-hyporesponsive episode) within 48 hrs of receiving a prior dose of DTP	Family history of sudden infant death syndrome
		Seizures within 3 days of receiving a prior dose of DTP (see footnote** regarding management of children with a personal history of seizures at any time)	Family history of an adverse event following DTP administration
Persistent, inconsolable crying lasting ≥ 3 hrs. within 48 hrs of receiving a prior dose of DTP			
OPV***	Infection with HIV or a household contact with HIV	Breast feeding	
	Known altered immunodeficiency (hematologic and solid tumors; congenital immunodeficiency; and long term immunosuppressive therapy)	Current antimicrobial therapy	
	Immunodeficient household contact	Diarrhea	
	Precaution* Pregnancy		

psychiatric, and/or urological (surgical) intervention.

anatomic impotence That caused by organic defect(s) in the genitalia.

atonic impotence The result of genital nerve paresis.

functional impotence Of psychogenic origin, not due to anatomic/organic defect.

psychic impotence That due to mental disorder/maladjustment/impairment.

symptomatic impotence Caused by disease, malnourishment, medication.

vasculogenic impotence That due to inadequate arterial supply to the corpora cavernosa.

impulse An instinctive urge. Spontaneous activity.

Guide to Contraindications and Precautions to Immunizations			
Vaccine	True Contraindications and Precautions		Not True (Vaccines may be given)
IPV	Anaphylactic reaction to neomycin or streptomycin		
	Precaution*	Pregnancy	
MMR***	Anaphylactic reactions to egg ingestion and to neomycin****		Tuberculosis or positive PPD
	Pregnancy		Simultaneous TB skin testing*****
	Known altered immunodeficiency (hematologic and solid tumors; congenital immunodeficiency; and long term immunosuppressive therapy)		Breast feeding
			Pregnancy of mother of recipient
	Precaution*	Recent (within 3 months) IG administration	Immunodeficient family member or household contact
			Infection with HIV
		Nonanaphylactic reactions to eggs or neomycin	
Hib			
HBV			Pregnancy
<p>*The events or conditions listed as precautions, although not contraindications, should be carefully reviewed. The benefits and risks of administering a specific vaccine to an individual under the circumstances should be considered. If the risks are believed to outweigh the benefits, the immunization should be withheld; if the benefits are believed to outweigh the risks (for example, during an outbreak or foreign travel), the immunization should be given. Whether and when to administer DTP to children with proven or suspected underlying neurologic disorders should be decided on an individual basis. It is prudent on theoretical grounds to avoid vaccinating pregnant women. However, if immediate protection against poliomyelitis is needed, OPV, not IPV, is recommended.</p> <p>**Acetaminophen given prior to administering DTP and thereafter every 4 hours for 24 hours should be considered for children with a personal or with a family history of convulsions in siblings or parents.</p> <p>***There is a theoretical risk that the administration of multiple live virus vaccines (OPV & MMR) within 30 days of one another if not given on the same day will result in a suboptimal immune response. There are no data to substantiate this.</p> <p>****Persons with a history of anaphylactic reactions following egg ingestion should be vaccinated only with extreme caution. Protocols have been developed for vaccinating such persons and should be consulted (J Pediatr 1983;102:196-9, J Pediatr 1988;113:504-6).</p> <p>*****Measles vaccination may temporarily suppress tuberculin reactivity. If testing can not be done the day of MMR vaccination, the test should be postponed for 4-6 weeks.</p>			

This information is based on the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) and those of the Committee on Infectious Diseases (Red Book Committee) of the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP). Sometimes these recommendations vary from those contained in the manufacturer's package inserts. For more detailed information, providers should consult the published recommendations of the ACIP, the AAP, the AAFP, and the manufacturer's package inserts.

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impulse control disorder Failure to resist the drive/temptation to carry out a harmful/forbidden act. This may require psychiatric intervention.

intermittent explosive disorder Serious destructive/assaultive acts committed in a rage state — due to lack of impulse control.

kleptomania The spontaneous theft of that which one does not need, and for which the perpetrator had funds with him/her.

pathological gambling An addictive form of lack of impulse control.

pyromania That deliberate, obsessive, repeti-

tious setting of fires — often out of transfixed fascination.

trichotillomania Gratification and security are achieved from pulling out one's hair in significant amounts.

impulsion Negative ideas which impose themselves on the patient with obsessive insistence until the compulsive act has been completed. Doubting mania (checking and rechecking), arithmomania, delirium of touch, dipsomania, exhibitionism, homicidal impulses, kleptomania, obsessive compulsions/fears, onomatomania, pyromania, and suicidal ideation are forms

which may be noted.

inactivation Rendering something inert.

inadequacy Incompetency, insufficiency.

inadequate vasodilator reserve Seen in women of >65 years, this syndrome presents with classic angina pectoris accompanying metabolic and EKG (electrographic) anomalies. These signs are consistent with myocardial ischemia.

inanimate That which lacks animation, life.

inanition Debilitation due to gastrointestinal malabsorption/starvation.

inapparent process An asymptomatic/subclinical phenomenon without significant clinical signs.

inarticulate Inability to speak distinctly and intelligently.

in articulo mortis The precise moment of death.

inborn Innate, inherent, inherited features.

inbreeding Marriage among blood relatives.

incarceration Imprisonment, confinement.

Strangulation of herniation — a surgical emergency.

incentive spirometry Vocal/visual encouragement built into a breathing apparatus to stimulate deep breathing in the postoperative period. Some will challenge inhalation, and some exhalation in their operative guidelines. Small children may be given bubbles to blow, or similar, age-appropriate ideas.

incest Coitus with blood relatives — all of whom are vulnerable to revictimization. This psychopathy may be refractory to treatment until a sensitive professional explores these areas with the victim. Legal intervention of defiant, deviant, incestuous relationships may meet with the patient's resistance. Some victims will protect the perpetrator out of fear.

incise To cut with a scalpel.

incision Surgical development of a wound into the body, with a scalpel.

incision and drainage (I & D) Surgical/incision and drainage of suppurative material.

inclusion blenorhea Bilateral conjunctivitis of the newborn. Swimming pool conjunctivitis.

inclusion-body myositis Diagnosed by muscle biopsy, this idiopathic, inflammatory myopathy remains subacute for weeks to years. Usually seen in male patients, this condition responds poorly to corticosteroids. However refractory, immunosuppressive therapy remains that of

choice.

incoherence The inability to express oneself meaningfully and concisely.

incompatibility The status of unsuitability for chemical interaction, due to the insolubility/reactivity/toxicity of the component(s).

incompetency Inadequacy which may be aortic, ileocecal, mental, muscular, palatal, pyloric, relative, valvular.

valvular incompetency Regurgitation permitted by leaking cardiac valves.

incompetent palatal syndrome Hypernasality and distortion of speech due to ineffective/incomplete separation of the soft palate from the oropharynx. This may be caused by acquired, congenital, and/or psychiatric features.

incontinence That inability to retain urine, saliva, milk, semen, or feces, due to a variety of causes.

giggle incontinence Urine loss during laughter — that which may be attributed to central nervous system (CNS) pathology. This problem is not related to stress incontinence.

stress incontinence That which occurs during coughing, vomiting, sneezing, laughing, or exertion — even immediately following voiding, in the presence of residual urine in the bladder. Kegel's exercises are advised, as well as urine culture.

incoordination Disdiadochokinesia asynergy — dysrhythmia and uneven movements, not attributed to weakness. These may be motor/sensory in nature.

incubation period That period of time lapsing from an exposure to a communicable disease, to its onset.

incudectomy Surgical excision (partial/total) of the incus from the middle ear.

incurable That which cannot be healed.

index The norm. A fixed standard.

index case/patient S/he whose symptomatic condition becomes the studied or investigated case.

Indian childhood cirrhosis An acquired toxicosis. The elevated hepatic levels of copper are associated with the boiling, feeding, storage of milk in copper and/or brass containers. There is

no definitive therapy.

indicanuria Urocyranosis.

indigestion Dyspepsia, nausea with/without vomiting, esophageal reflux, pain.

indigation Invagination, intussusception of the intestines.

indolaceturia Excretion of an elevated level of urinary indolacetic acid — seen in patients with phenylketonuria. A precise diet will be required to guard against brain damage.

indolence Sluggish inactivity.

indolent ulcer That which is painless, but slow to heal. (Because this problem is free of pain and bother, medical intervention might not be sought until it is far advanced.) Grafting may be required.

induction Evocation — the initiation of anesthesia, labor.

induration Hardening.

inebriation Intoxication, drunkenness.

inertia Inactivity.

uterine inertia Absent, weak, or nonproductive contractions in labor. This might be critical in the delivery room.

in extremis The patient who is moribund, expiring.

infanticide Neonaticide — homicidal violence, inflicted upon infants. The methods used in such child abuse include manual/pedal/instrumental assault, starvation, asphyxiation by plastic, carbon monoxide, drowning, et al. Blows to the infant's head may produce fatal trauma to the skull (far greater than that which would be sustained by an older victim. Only autopsies can prevent such violence being explained away by the perpetrator.) Equally essential is that post mortem examinations be performed on all suspicious coroners' cases. Although neonaticide is usually wrought by the mother in solitude, all other possibilities must be considered. In the United States, all RNs are *mandatory* reporters to the authorities for *any* and all cases of child abuse. They need not defend their concerns, nor does their report need to be correct, just suspicious/concerned.

Infanticide/Neonaticide. Defined: *Infanticide must include the following conditions* 1. The baby must have been fully delivered. 2. The neonate must have achieved circulatory and res-

piratory independence. 3. Death must have been attributed to willful neglect or intentional injury (multiple stab wounds, asphyxia by strangulation, laceration of the umbilical cord, drowning, et al.)

Realizing that the expired infants would only live a life of repeated abuse, those in this work refer to these infants: "Those are the lucky ones."

infantilism Retardation of growth and mentation in any area.

angioplastic infantilism That caused by abnormal vasculature.

Brissaud's infantilism Cretinism, myxedematous retardation.

cachectic infantilism That caused by poisoning or infection.

celiac infantilism Intestinal malabsorption becomes the causative agent due to dietary intolerance of gluten.

dysthyroidal infantilism That caused by thyroid pathology.

hepatic infantilism That complicated by cirrhosis.

hypophyseal infantilism Hypophyseal dwarfism, pituitary immaturity.

idiopathic infantilism Arrested pediatric growth of unknown etiology.

intestinal infantilism A chronic growth disorder.

renal infantilism That caused by urological dysfunctioning.

sexual infantilism Pervasive growth dysfunctioning apparent in the secondary sex characteristics.

universal infantilism That characterized by absent secondary sexual characteristics, accompanied by dwarfism.

infarct Necrosis of tissue, following interruption of circulation by stenosis/occlusion of the vessel. Hemorrhagic infarcts are likely to become embolic.

infarction The physiological process accompanying infarct formation

myocardial infarction That occurring in the coronary arterial system, such as an infarct in the myocardium. Patients may expire within the early hours post-infarction.

pulmonary infarction Following pulmonary embolism, that occurring in lung tissue.

infection Invasion by a pathogenic virus/micro-organism. Inflammation may be present with/without infection. This presents the classic syndrome of discoloration, edema, limited functioning, localized pain, erythema, and warmth.

contagious infection Communicable disease, transmitted by direct contact with an infected patient(s).

endogenous infection That caused by nonpathogenic flora within the gastrointestinal (GI) tract.

exogenous infection That caused by microorganisms outside the body.

metastatic infection The broadcasting of disease from a focal source.

mixed infection Diseases caused by more than one organism.

nosocomial infection A hospital-acquired illness.

opportunistic infection Disease occurring in the immunosuppressed patient.

subacute infection That illness less than acute, and greater than chronic.

subclinical infection That without clinical symptomatology.

superinfection Concurrent secondary pathology.

suppurative infection A pyogenic condition.

terminal infection An acute, septic complication of end stage disease.

transplacental infection An inflammation transcending the placenta.

infectious arthritis That occurring from infected synovial tissues. Microbes may reach the joint via surgery, injection, second degree to trauma, or by the circulation.

infertility Those factors of emotional problems, endocrine dysfunctioning, immaturity of the reproductive system, venereal infection, pelvic anomalies — any of which may prevent conception. Many may be reversible.

secondary infertility That which occurs following pregnancy carried to term.

inflammation The response of tissue to injury. This reaction may include edema, erythema, heat, and/or pain.

catarrhal inflammation That which is mucus-producing.

exudative inflammation Accumulation of

serum and blood cells, with vascular congestion.

granulomatous inflammation That involving production of granular tissue.

hyperplastic inflammation Proliferative of excess fibrous tissue.

parenchymatous inflammation That in which epithelial/glandular tissues are affected.

pseudomembraneous inflammation That toxin which is produced, necrotizes tissue, as occurs in diphtheria.

purulent inflammation Suppurative infection.

ulcerative inflammation The formation of ulceration over the area of infection.

inflammatory myopathies Dermatomyositis, polymyositis. Prednisone is the drug of choice for these autoimmune conditions.

inflammatory response Cellular tissue changes which attempt to produce a localized, protective reaction to the invasion of infection.

influenza La grippe — an acute, contagious, self-limiting respiratory infection. The prognosis is guarded in cyanotic patients, those younger than 1 year, those older than 60 years, and patients with chronic illness. Influenza is characterized by an abrupt fever, myalgia, pharyngitis, and nonproductive cough. The malaise lasts many days. If primary influenza pneumonitis or secondary bacterial pneumonia ensues, more severe complications may follow. It is advised that the geriatric population, medical/nursing personnel, employees of chronic care facilities, home health workers of high risk patients, and household members of patients at high risk, all receive influenza vaccine.

informed consent Voluntary and competent permission to allow hospitalization, procedures, research, experimental medication, donation of organs, et al. Full understanding of the document is mandatory. Underage young people who are married, in the United States' armed services, and emancipated minors, may give their own consent, as per the above law.

infrapsychic Automatic behavior/response beneath the level of consciousness.

infraversion Downward deviation of the eye(s).

infundibulation The genital mutilation of girls in Africa and elsewhere. Because this crude, brutal, unanesthetized, tribal custom is conducted

without protocol, each mutilation varies. That which is constant is the intergenerational abuse which inflicts terror, deformity, and unmedicated pain in this “female circumcision”.

infusion Therapeutic administration of parenteral fluids, medications.

continuous infusion Chemotherapy of a drug sustained at a constant intravenous (IV) rate — preferably by an IV pump. In the precise treatment of neoplastic disease, an intravenous pump is mandatory!

subclavian infusion A venous cutdown into a major vessel in order to administer caustic concentrations, total parenteral nutrition, and/or medications, guarding against toxicity by circulatory dilution.

hypodermoclysis Administered into the subscapular region of infants, or into the lateral thighs of adults. This fluid replacement is subcutaneous, not intravenous, and rarely employed today.

inravescent An increase in severity.

inguinodynia Inguinal pain.

inhalant intoxication Intentional abuse of hydrocarbon and volatile aerosols, with the end result of maladaptive mentation/behavior/social and occupational functioning. Vertigo, nystagmus, euphoria, ataxia, psychomotor retardation, visual distortion, may advance to coma.

inhalant dependence Diaphoresis, illusions, irritability, nausea, sleep disturbances, and tremor are seen. Recurrent abusive behavior may result in withdrawal, damage of the peripheral nervous system, liver pathology, and clinical depression.

inhalation of flames The patient may present in shock, with marked limitation of respirations. Smoke inhalation should be ruled out in all those who have been exposed to fire/smoke. Pulmonary edema and bronchospasm place these victims at the top of triage determinations. Tracheotomy may be indicated.

inhalation therapy The administration of anesthetic agents, gases, medications, water by nebulization and other prescribed agents.

inherent Innate, intrinsic.

inhibited sexual excitement Sexual “frigidity”.

inhibition Restraint/repression of an action, function, mental process.

psychic inhibition Suppressed/arrested action,

impulse, speech, thought, or denial of libido.

iniencephalus That congenital deformity in which the brain and cerebral spinal cord occupy the same occipital cavity.

iniopagus Conjoined twins fused at the occiput.

iniops That congenital deformity of conjoined twins, fused from the thorax to facial anomalies.

injection Parenteral administration of a fluid or drug.

epidural injection Administration of an anesthetic into the spinal canal, outside the dura mater.

fractional injection Administration of a dose in micro-portions.

intracardial injection Administration of emergency medications directly into the heart, by a physician.

intradermal injection Intracutaneous administration of vaccines and sera.

intra-lingual injection An emergency intravenous site used in circulatory collapse.

intramuscular injection (IM) Parenteral administration into the deltoid, gluteal muscles, et al.

intrathecal injection That instillation of anti-neoplastic agents, anesthetics, analgesia, et al., into the spinal canal.

intravenous injection (IV) A bolus of medication administered by vein for immediate effect.

jet injection The administration of agents as a high-speed aerosol, via an injection gun — which enters the dermis without disturbing its continuity. This modality is especially efficient in vaccinating the masses because of its speed in the absence of contamination.

sclerosing injection That into tissue or vessel — to render sclerosis/obliteration of that tissue.

subcutaneous injection (sub Q) Intradermal administration beneath the epidermis. It is this route by which the hypodermoclysis is infused.

Z-track injection A technique used with medications which are irritating/staining to the tissues. The layers of the gluteal muscle are manually displaced, while inserting the needle and injecting the drug. The needle is withdrawn before the muscle is quickly released.

injury That which interrupts the integrity of the body.

internal injury That not visible — an organic wound. Although s/he may not appear to be

- severely injured, this patient may be in life-threatening shock.
- steering wheel injury** Trauma to the ribcage may involve a cardiac contusion.
- innate** Intrinsic, inherent.
- innervation** Functioning of the nerves.
- collateral innervation** Distribution of the nerves to augment damaged and destroyed nerves.
- double innervation** That supplied by both sympathetic and parasympathetic nerve fibers.
- reciprocal innervation** Induction of neural action, followed by inhibition of opposing action.
- innidiation** The multiplication of metastasized cells.
- innocent** Benign, clinically insignificant, harmless, innocuous, innocuous.
- innominate** Unnamed, such as artery, bone, vein.
- inoculation** Immunization by jet injector, by needle and syringe, or by scarification.
- inomyxoma** Fibromyxoma — that mixed tumor of degenerated fibroma (fibromyxoma) and mucous connective tissue (myxoma).
- inoperable** Surgery is contraindicated because of the patient's fragile status, comorbidity, metastatic status, or general medical concern for the patient's palliative status, his/her terminal status.
- inopexia** Coagulation of blood within the vessel(s).
- inoscopy** Body fluids assessed for fibrinous deposits, as a diagnostic tool.
- inosculation** Anastomosis.
- inositis** Inflamed fibrous tissue.
- inotropic agents** Antiarrhythmic agents — bipyridene derivatives, catecholamines. Those administered to patients with angina pectoris, cardiac emergencies, congestive heart failure — who have failed to respond to first-line medications (ACE inhibitors and diuretics). Those with severe cardiac failure and left ventricular systolic dysfunction need digoxin as well as adjunctive medications. This enhanced strength of cardiac contractions (increased stroke volume) raises the cardiac output. Despite normal digitalis levels, these patients may develop cardiac toxicity in the presence of renal impairment, demonstrated by central nervous system symp-
- tomatology — agitation, anorexia, cardiarrhythmias, gastrointestinal problems, and visual halos. Weight gain (> 3 lbs), pedal edema, nausea and vomiting, and bradycardia may also be seen. African, geriatric, and female patients are at greatest risk for digitalis toxicity. Epinephrine is often the first potent cardiac stimulant/vasoconstrictor administered in cardiac arrest, and is rapidly metabolized. Alcohol is strictly contraindicated.
- inquest** Forensic investigation into a death which was unexpected, occurred on the operating table, occurred within 24 hours of admission to a hospital. Many are considered to be coroner's cases, and require autopsies (especially as educational procedures), with/without consent.
- insatiable** One incapable of being satisfied.
- insecurity** That inability to cope with apprehension, feelings of vulnerability, helplessness, fears, people, situations, et al.
- insemination** Fertilization, copulation.
- artificial insemination** Clinical impregnation.
- heterologous artificial insemination** Impregnation in which the semen used is not that of the husband.
- homologous artificial insemination** Clinical impregnation in which the semen donor is the husband. Sometimes, poor viability/motility of the husband's sperm requires that his semen be mixed with another donor's (whose identity is never revealed).
- insidious** That which appears without symptoms/warning.
- insight** An understanding of one's attitudes and behavior, as well as psychiatric status.
- in situ** That which is in position without invasion of adjacent tissue(s).
- insomnia** Hyposomnia — an inability to sleep.
- initial insomnia** Difficulty falling asleep.
- middle insomnia** Awakening for a period of time after falling asleep. The person eventually returns to sleep.
- terminal insomnia** Awakening at least two hours early, unable to return to sleep. This is a classic symptom of major depression.
- inspection** Visual examination.
- inspiration** Inhalation — costal or abdominal. A creative idea.
- forced inspiration** Labored inhalations requir-

ing the assistance of accessory muscles.

full inspiration That in which the lungs are filled involuntarily or voluntarily.

internal inspiration Cellular interchange.

stridor That crowing inspiratory sound heard in croup.

instinct An intrinsic reaction, drive.

death instinct An unconscious will to suicide.

herd instinct The basic drive to be gregarious.

instrumentation The employment of instruments to perform a procedure.

insufficiency Inadequacy of an organ — described as adrenal, aortic, cardiac, coronary, gastric, hepatic, ileocecal, mitral, muscular, myocardial, ocular, pulmonary, renal, respiratory, thyroid, valvular, venous insufficiency, et al.

insufflation Instillation of a aerosolized gas, liquid, or powder into a body cavity.

perirenal insufflation That instillation by an insufflator of air into the perirenal space to enhance the radiologic visualization of the adrenal glands.

tubal insufflation Rubin's test — transuterine insufflation with carbon dioxide to assess patency of the fallopian tube(s). In some patients presenting for fertility testing, this procedure may prove to be therapeutic by opening occluded fallopian tubes.

insulinemia Excessive insulin in the circulation.

insulin lipodystrophy Hypertrophy/atrophy present in the tissues of many insulin-dependent pediatric and female diabetics.

insulin pump A programmable reservoir which delivers insulin as per the diabetic's changing needs. This is implanted.

insulin shock A life-threatening reaction to hyper-insulinemia. If the diabetic can safely swallow, assist him/her to drink orange juice, preferably with added sugar. If nonresponsive, prepare 50cc of 50% dextrose as an intravenous bolus to be administered by a physician. Often, the patient will respond dramatically by opening his/her eyes and speaking — even before the injection is completed! Insulin shock is more lethal than diabetic coma. For this reason, it is advised that a symptomatic diabetic be given a glucose preparation as an emergency protocol even prior to obtaining over the diabetic status. (That will be determined next.)

insuloma Pancreatic tumor of the islets of Langerhans.

integumentary system One of the largest organ systems in the body — the epidermis and the corium (cutis vera). From this, safety is given the body against parasitic invasion/injury, and temperature deregulation. Absorption of vitamin D from the sun, cutaneous sensations, elimination, prevention from dehydration, storage of hydration/nourishment are also achieved. Integumentary diseases can be a major medical problem.

intellectualization A defense mechanism which employs reasoning to confront the stressful emotions caused by unconscious conflicts and hidden agendas.

intelligence quotient (IQ) That index which places the tested person in relation to others of similar chronological age.

intensity Force/strength.

intention A goal/purpose. The process of healing.

first intention Healing, free of suppuration/granulation.

second intention Healing achieved by the adhesion of granulated surfaces.

third intention Healing of a cavity/wound/ulcer by granulation tissue, cicatrization.

intention tremor That involuntary trembling which is intensified by effort.

intercillium The space between the eyebrows — glabella.

intercricothyrotomy Surgical dissection of the cricothyroid membrane to facilitate incision of the larynx.

interference of impulses When two cardiac excitation waves meet in any part of the heart, they are both cancelled.

interferon Proteins formed when cells are exposed to foreign/viral nucleic acids. These perform a vital role in immunity and antitumor activity.

interictal Between seizures.

interlobitis Inflammation of the pleura(e) separating the lobes of the lung(s).

interlobular emphysema Air between the pulmonary lobes.

intermarriage Marital union between relatives, races.



The international symbol of access

intermission A pause between paroxysms. The temporary cessation of symptomatology.

intermittence Skipped pulse beats.

intermittent claudication Exercise-related leg pain, attributed to peripheral arterial occlusion. This arterial insufficiency is caused by arteriosclerosis. The risk factors are well known — obesity, familial cardiovascular disease, hypertension, elevated cholesterol, tobacco abuse, diabetes mellitus. The periodic cramping mid-walking is relieved by a short rest. With the patient standing, assess his/her legs in entirety, including the feet, front and back. If the leg pain increases to pain at rest, surgery may be indicated for this occlusive problem.

intermittent explosive disorder That category of psychiatric patient who is frequently unable to resist aggression leading to serious assault/destruction.

intermittent positive pressure breathing (IPPB) Assisted respirations in which increased pressure inflates the lungs, and decreased pressure assists exhalations.

intermittent pulse Regularly-dropped heart beats.

intermural Between the sides/walls of an organ.

internal bleeding Hemorrhage from an organ (more frequently the gastrointestinal tract).

internalization Assuming the standards and values of one's parents/society as one's own. This mental mechanism is subconscious.

internal medicine That specialty which deals

nonsurgically with pathology of the internal organs. The physician practicing this specialty is an internist.

interoceptive Those nervous sensations arising within the body.

international symbol of access This symbol signifies barrier-free facilities throughout the world: drinking fountains, parking spaces, ramped entryways, restroom facilities, telephone.

interosseous Tissues located between the bones.

interpallebral Between the eyelids.

interpersonal rejection sensitivity Consistent, functional impairment which may include an inability to sustain relationships. Work difficulties, substance abuse and/or other clinically maladaptive responses may persist.

interpolation The surgical transposition of tissue.

interposed abdominal counterpulsation A simple variation in cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Increased cardiac flow will be achieved with less force, and need not be applied on each heart beat. Three rescuers provide this manipulation of abdominal/thoracic pressure.

interpretation Psychotherapeutic analysis of the significance and meaning of the patient's actions/words. This is imparted to, interpreted for, and ideally, voiced by the patient.

interrenal Between the kidneys.

interrogatory The pretrial discovery tool by which written questions are presented to the adversary — who must answer those questions under oath, and in writing.

interscapilium Interscapular — the shoulder area between the scapulae.

interstitial Spaces within a tissue/organ. That which is between.

interstitial cystitis A bladder infection of unknown etiology.

interstitial fluid That which surrounds the cells.

interstitial lung disorder (ILD) A pulmonary disease which is similar histologically, pathologically, and clinically, but dissimilar in etiology.

intersystole The period between atrial and ventricular systoles.

intertrigo Dermatitis within the skin folds.

interval A span of time or space.

intervention Action taken to interrupt crises, severe problems, and health needs with imple-

mentation of care.

crisis intervention The psychiatric management of events which place the patient and others at risk.

nursing intervention All aspects of the patient's care requiring competent assessment and planning skills. Included are concerns of hygiene, environment, peace of mind, nourishment, physical comfort, and recovery.

interventional neuroradiology The chemical arrest of hemorrhage during tumor surgery of the brain, head, and spine. In sealing these arteries under constant visualization, there is a lower risk of a devastating bleed.

intestinal Referring to the colon and small intestines.

intestinal bypass surgery The treatment of morbid obesity, through the surgical establishment of short bowel syndrome, which results in mal-absorption.

intestinal flora Bacteria which is normally present in that organ.

intestinal neuronal dysplasia That bowel disorder associated with multiple endocrine neoplastic syndrome, neurofibromatosis, and Hirschsprung's disease (intestinal pseudo-obstruction). These patients may fail to survive their pathology.

intestinal obstruction An acute/fatal condition caused by adhesions, foreign body, gallstones in the intestines, intussusception, strangulation, strictures, volvulus. Auscultation of the abdomen may yield absent bowel sounds — said to be "Silent as the tomb", since this is a critical finding.

intolerance A lack of compassion for the intolerable. That inability to endure.

intoxication Poisoning by substance.

acute hyoscine intoxication Choreic movements with/without delirium.

water intoxication Retention of excess water and sodium. Excessive water intake.

intra-aortic balloon counterpulsation (IABC)

That invasive procedure in which helium inflates a catheter which is threaded into the descending thoracic artery via the femoral artery. This increases the circulation of the coronary arteries, and diminishes the cardiac effort. This is an effective treatment for cardiogenic shock.

intra-buccal That between the gum and the cheek.

intracranial hematoma Hemorrhage beneath the cranium and/or within the brain, placing the patient at risk of disability/death.

intractable That which is resistant to therapy — incurable.

intracutaneous Intradermal.

intraepidermal squamous cell carcinoma in situ Bowen's disease, resembling a dermatitis, dermatophyte infection, and/or psoriasis. The therapy follows that for basal cell carcinoma (CA).

intra-gastric balloon The surgical treatment of morbid obesity, in which this device is retained in the stomach, to be inflated. This has met with minimal success.

intra-lingual Within the tongue.

intramural Within the walls of a cavity, or hollow organ.

intraoperative autotransfusion That collection of blood from the patient's surgical wound or body cavity. This is processed and returned via transfusion. Autotransfusing unwashed blood may cause adverse effects because of the presence of free hemoglobin, anticoagulants, activated factors, irrigating solutions and debris. Washing the erythrocytes significantly decreases bacteria, but is expensive.

intraoperative awakening That required to assess neurological functioning during brain surgery.

intraosseous infusion/transfusion An emergency infusion into the tibial bone marrow as a final, extreme measure to save a pediatric patient.

intrapartum That which occurs during delivery.

intrapsychic Originating in the mind.

intrathecal Within the spinal canal.

intratubal Intraluminal.

intrauterine fetal demise Expiration of the fetus prior to birth. This tragedy is felt by all within the obstetrical unit.

intra-vascular The passage of material from pathological/traumatic lesions into blood vessels.

intravenous cutdown The surgical procedure by which access to a vein/artery is obtained for infusion or bolus administration. This is especially valuable for infants, children, and patients in vascular collapse, shock.

- intravenous infusion pump** A computerized instrument which governs the rate of flow of intravenous fluids/medications. Antibiotics, et al., are administered by piggyback.
- intravesical** Within the bladder.
- intra vitam** During life.
- intrinsic** That which is inherent, innate, essential.
- intrinsic muscles** Those with an origin/insertion entirely within the same organ/structure.
- introitus** An entrance/opening into a cavity/canal.
- introjection** Identification of the self with an object or another person.
- introspection** Contemplation of one's own thoughts, motives, and mind.
- introversion** Preoccupation with oneself. Inversion of an organ.
- intubation** The insertion of a tube into a passage, to achieve therapeutic access.
- intuition** Knowledge without cognition.
- intumescence** Tumefaction — edema, enlargement.
- intussusception** Indigitation, introsusception, invagination of the intestine. Telescoping of the bowel upon itself. This life-threatening surgical emergency must be operated upon within twenty-four hours.
- inustion** Deep cauterization.
- in utero** That within the gravid uterus.
- in vacuo** That within a vacuum.
- invalid** One confined to bed.
- invasive** That which spreads/metastasizes.
- invasive procedure** That in which a needle, device, tube, or radiation, et al. is inserted into the body.
- inversion** Reversal, invagination.
- inviscation** The mixing of food with saliva while masticating.
- in vitro** That occurring in a test tube.
- in vitro fertilization: partial zona dissection** An incision is developed into an ovum to facilitate fertilization by the sperm; *subzonal sperm insertion* Placement of the sperm within the ovum.
- in vivo** That occurring in a living organism.
- involuntary** That which is against one's will, or is implemented without consulting the patient.
- involution** Retrogressive, degenerative evolution of an organ/system after it has fulfilled its physiological functioning.
- senile involution** Geriatric atrophy.
- sexual involution** Climacteric/menopause.
- uterine involution** Postpartum return of the uterus to its non-pregnant state.
- iodism** Iodine poisoning caused by an excessive exposure to iodine (I).
- iodization** Impregnation with iodine. Use of iodized salt for a household's food preparation will prevent goiter formation for all.
- iodotherapy** The medicinal use of iodine preparations.
- iontophoresis** Ionic medication — electrical introduction of ions into tissue. Iontotherapy.
- ipecac** Emetine from the Brazilian ipecacuanha. Administered in the emergency room to many overdose and poisoning cases.
- ipsilateral** Homolateral — referring to the same side.
- iralgia** Iridalgia — pain in the iris.
- irascible** Outbursts of impatient irritability.
- iridadenosis** Glandular pathology affecting the iris.
- iridectome** That instrument used in an iridectomy to incise the iris.
- iridectomesodialysis** Surgical formation of an artificial pupil.
- iridectomy** Corectomy — A surgical partial/total excision of the iris.
- optical iridectomy** Surgical creation of an artificial pupil.
- iridectropium** Partial iridal eversion.
- iridemia** Iridic hemorrhage.
- iridencleisis** A surgical procedure which decreases intraocular pressure in patients with glaucoma.
- iridentropium** Partial iridal inversion.
- irideremia** Aniridia — congenital partial/total absence of the iris.
- iridesis** Iridodesis — artificial creation of an iris.
- iridoavulsion** Traumatic tearing of the iris.
- iridocapsulitis** Iridochoroiditis — iritis accompanied by an inflamed lens capsule.
- iridocoloboma** Congenital defect of the iris/irides.
- iridoconstrictor** That which constricts the pupils.
- iridocyclectomy** Surgical excision of the ciliary body and the iris.
- iridocyclitis** Inflammation of the ciliary body/iris.
- heterochromic iridocyclitis** Inflammation of the iris, leading to depigmentation.

- iridocystectomy** Surgical excision of an iridal cyst.
- iridodiagnosis** Examination of the iris to assess disease/injury.
- iridodilator** That agent which dilates the pupil.
- iridodonesis** Iridal tremor seen in an eye with a subluxated (dislocated) crystalline lens.
- iridokinesis** Inflammation of the cornea/iris.
- iridoleptynsis** Iridal atrophy.
- iridoncus** Tumor development involving the iris. Intumescence of the iris.
- iridoplegia** Paralysis of the iris/irides. Iridoparalysis of the iridal sphincter.
- accommodative iridoplegia** Inability of the iris to react to accommodation.
- complete iridoplegia** That in which the iris fails to react to any stimulus — Adie's pupil.
- reflex iridoplegia** Argyll Robertson pupil — intact accommodation reflex with absent light reflex.
- iridoptosis** Iridal prolapse.
- iridorrhexis** Traumatic avulsion of the iris from its attachment.
- iridosteresis** Partial/total excision of the iris.
- iridotomy** Corotomy, iritomy, irotomy. Incision of the iris in an eye which is sightless due to iridocyclitis.
- iris bombé** Seen in annular posterior synechia — pressure placed on the iris by the aqueous humor.
- irisopsia** That visual defect in which rainbow halos are seen around lights — a symptom of glaucoma.
- iritis** Iridal inflammation (which is edematous and dull, the pupil irregular, contracted and sluggishly reactive) — of unknown etiology.
- primary iritis** That in which the inflammation develops in the iris. This also may be seen in generalized disease — infectious disease, purulent infectious processes, sympathetic ophthalmia, trauma, tuberculosis, venereal disease.
- purulent iritis** Iridal infection(s) with a suppurative exudate.
- secondary iritis** That in which infection has spread from adjacent, diseased ophthalmic tissue.
- iritoeotomy** In cataract therapy, partial excision of an inflamed iris which is occluding the pupil.
- iron dextran injection** Imferon, which must be injected intramuscularly by deep Z technique in the treatment of pernicious anemia. To administer intravenously, 2 drops are given over 5 minutes to rule out anaphylactoid sensitivity.
- iron poisoning** Ingestion of adult iron preparations by infants and children may be acute or fatal. It is essential that these children be seen in the emergency room.
- irradiation** The therapeutic application of radiation — radium, radiotherapy, ultraviolet rays, X-rays, et al.
- irrational** That conduct by a patient who is out of control. Impassioned speech which fails to make sense. That which defies normal mentation.
- irrational guilt** As seen in major depression — the introjection of the patient's aggression and unacceptable hostility onto him-/herself. These delusional proportions may evolve into suicidal ideation.
- irreducible** That which is incapable of being reduced — whether a fraction or a fracture.
- irrelevant** Inappropriate, unrelated.
- irreversible** That which is impossible to turn around or to undo.
- irrigation** To lavage with fluid. This may be accomplished by forcing fluids per os, by irrigation set-up, or by flooding.
- irritability** Annoyance, excessive reaction, excitability, impatience — which may be masking anxiety/depression.
- irritable bowel syndrome** Mucous colitis, spastic colon. That motility disorder involving the gastrointestinal tract in its entirety. Symptoms are elicited by ingestion and/or stress — when awake. Although no anatomic etiology is known, emotionality, hormones, drugs, and diets may stimulate GI motility. Psychostressors exacerbate symptoms. Frequent mucorrhea results from increased colonic irritation, or from excessive parasympathomimetic stimulation. Abdominal pain may be prominent. Incontinence might occur, but diarrhea does not appear in sleep. Full bowel studies with proctosigmoidoscopy will be required. Regular check-ups are essential to these patients' emotional support. Behavioral modification and psychotherapy are valuable adjuncts.
- ischemia** Insufficient circulation.

intestinal ischemia Postprandial abdominal pain caused by deficient circulation.

myocardial ischemia Inadequate circulation to the myocardium.

ischialgia Neuralgic sciatica.

ischiodynia Ischial pain, ischioneuralgia.

isoimmunization Rh immunization against Rh agglutinogens.

isolation Limitation of patient exposure in the presence of communicable disease. A defense mechanism emotionally separating one from that which is unacceptable.

reverse isolation Protective isolation of immunocompromised patients, and those at risk of developing life-threatening infections in their debilitated states.

isologous Syngeneic, isogenic, genetically identical — that status which is sought for transplantation.

isometropia Isopia — equal refraction of both eyes.

isoserotherapy Treatment with serum from another patient with the same disease.

isotheruria That sign of marked renal impairment — unchanging urinary osmolarity/specific gravity regardless of varied intake. This is a sign of severe renal pathology.

isotonic Isometric — that equal in concentration, pressure.

isotope A series of near-equal chemical elements — many of which are radioactive.

isotope cisternography The study of cerebrospinal fluid circulation following an injection of a radioactive tracer into the subarachnoid space. This serial scintillation scan is used to diagnose/rule out (RO) hydrocephalus.

isovalericacidemia A hereditary, metabolic disease resulting in the malfunctioning of leucine metabolism. These patients may slip into coma and die.

isthmus A constriction, narrow passage, or stricture between two parts.

ithyokyphosis Ithycyphosis — kyphosis (severe spinal flexion) in which a spinal projection is noted.

ixodiasis Any lesion/disease caused by ticks.

ixomelitis Inflammation of the lumbar spinal cord.

J

jacket A therapeutic garment applied to the trunk.

Sayre's jacket A plaster cast applied to the trunk, in order to support an impaired spinal column.

strait-jacket A restraint used to confine the arms and hands of a violent psychiatric patient. (The extended sleeves are long enough to wrap around the body and secure.) Leather restraints which lock, are preferred. These may also be used to transport those who may be actively dangerous to themselves and/or others.

Jacob's ulcer A malignant epithelioma which slowly erodes the face, causing devastating deformity with minimal pain.

jaclitation The restless thrashing about, as seen in acute disease.

jamais vu That subjective sensation of being in a foreign environment — while actually in entirely familiar surroundings. This phenomenon may be seen in some with temporal lobe lesions.

janiceps An embryonic anomaly in which a face appears on both the anterior and posterior head.

Jansen's disease Hyaloideo-retinal changes in the presence of retinal detachment, with absent systemic findings.

Jansky-Bielschowsky syndrome Juvenile cerebral sphingolipidosis of childhood.

Japanese encephalitis (JE) An arboviral infection, the leading cause of viral encephalitis in Asia. *Culex* mosquitoes are the principal vectors. JE acquired during the first and second trimesters of pregnancy causes intrauterine infection and miscarriage. Those cases occurring during the third trimester have not been associated with adverse neonatal outcomes. Japanese encephalitis vaccine is *not* recommended for all travelers to Asia (the People's Republic of China, Korea, Japan, Southeast Asia, and parts of India, Oceania). A hypersensitivity to thimerosal is a contraindication to this vaccine.

jargon Paraphrasia — unintelligible speech of another language or specialization. (Many consider medical terminology to be within this definition.)

jaundice Icterus, hyperbilirubinemia caused by obstruction of bile, hemolysis, and/or hepatic functioning. Jaundice is a symptom, rather than

a disease — signalling both malignant/benign disease. To accurately assess jaundice, the sclerae must be examined. In the Black patient, this is the only dependable sign without lab studies.

congenital jaundice Icterus neonatorum, hemorrhagic icterus, hemorrhagic jaundice caused by immaturity/maldevelopment of the biliary system. Physiologic jaundice requires no treatment.

hemolytic jaundice A rare form caused by hemolysis. Splenomegaly will be noted.

hepatogenous jaundice Parenchymatous jaundice caused by hepatopathology.

malignant jaundice Acute atrophy of the liver.

obstructive jaundice Obstructive icterus — that due to mechanical obstruction of bile.

posthepatic jaundice That following complete/incomplete obstruction of the bile ducts.

toxic jaundice Icterus following poisoning by carbon tetrachloride, arsphenamine, phosphorous, bacterial toxins.

jaw(s) The framework of the mouth — principally, the maxilla and the mandible.

cleft jaw Embryonic failure of the left and right mandibles to fuse.

crepitation of the jaw Disarticulation, subluxation noted in temporomandibular joint disorder (TMJD).

dislocation of the jaw This may be caused by resuscitation efforts, extreme yawning, or laughing, as well as by trauma. This condition can be chronic, and restored only by orthopedic reduction.

jejunectomy Total or partial excision of the jejunum.

jejunitis Jejunal inflammation.

jejunorrhaphy Surgical repair of the small intestine between the ileum and the duodenum.

jejunostomy A permanent opening, surgically created in the jejunum.

Jendrassik's maneuver That use of patient distraction to test deep leg tendon reflexes. The subject is instructed to lock his/her fingers together, and then to pull them apart. During this effort, the Achilles/patellar reflexes are elicited.

jet injector That power instrument by which the masses are immunized. Because no needle

pierces the skin, these immunization programs (of the military, in epidemic situations, et al.) proceed efficiently.

Joffroy's sign In exophthalmic goiter, the absence of the facial muscle contraction is noted when the patient glances upward. That inability to work simple mathematics. In central nervous system syphilis, this represents an early sign of "paralysis of the insane".

jogging Running to maintain physical/cardiovascular fitness.

Jones criteria That used to diagnose the major/minor and chronic manifestations of acute rheumatic fever.

jugulation That prompt arrest of a disease process, by the employment of therapeutic measures.

Jumping Frenchmen of Maine That condition of abrupt and solitary cry/movement (which may be violent) in response to an unexpected sound/touch. This chronic reaction is first noted in childhood. There is no known etiology nor therapy.

jurisprudence That scientific study/application of justice and the law.

medical jurisprudence The principles of law as applied to medical practice, professional obligations, colleagues, society, and the patient (pt).

jury-mast That apparatus which supports the head in spinal pathology.

juvenile Immature, young.

juxta-articular That next to a joint.

juxtaposition Adjacent, contiguous, in apposition.

juxtaspinal Next to the spine.

K

Kader's operation Surgical implantation of a gavage tube into a gastric fistula.

kainophobia Neophobia — an aversion to that which is new.

kala-azar Visceral leishmaniasis — a tropical, lethal, communicable disease.

kaliemia Serum potassium.

kaliopenia Hypokalemia — deficient serum potassium.

kaliuresis The urinary excretion of potassium.

Kallman's syndrome That inherited condition, characterized by anosmia (inability to smell), hypogonadism, and multiple anomalies. These include cerebellar dysfunction; cleft lip/palate; color/vision disturbance; cryptorchidism; deafness; gaze-evoked horizontal nystagmus; horseshoe kidney; mental retardation; pes cavus; spastic paraplegia; spatial attention abnormalities; synkinesia; and/or unilateral renal agenesis.

Kanner's syndrome Infantile autism characterized by self-avoidance, inaccessibility, and/or inability to relate to others.

Kaposi's disease Melanosis lenticularis, xanthelasma, xeroderma pigmentosum.

Kaposi's sarcoma (KS) Multiple proliferation of sarcomatous lesions throughout body systems. This rare malignancy develops secondary to autoimmune disease.

Kaposi's syndrome Multiple cell proliferation which becomes sarcomatous — especially in immunocompromised patients. Skin lesions, pulmonary densities, rales, hemoptysis, and high fever may be seen.

Kaposi's varicelliform eruption That dermatitis associated with infected herpes simplex. Eczema in the presence of vaccinia virus.

Karnofsky Index That scale rating a patient's physical status, performance, and prognosis on a continuum of 100 (entirely well) to 0 (expired).

Kartagener's syndrome A serious hereditary syndrome composed of visceral transposition, sinus maldevelopment, bronchiectasis.

Kasabach-Merritt syndrome Hemangioma-thrombocytopenia syndrome. Giant hemangioma compounded by thrombocytopenic coagulopathy.

Kashin-Beck disease Endemic polyarthritis — a form of mycotoxicosis.

Kawasaki disease (KD) An acute, febrile, pediatric condition. These children present with non-suppurative cervical lymphadenitis and progressive dermal/mucosal/cardiac/arthritis changes. Death may occur within 2 months. Infantile polyarteritis nodosa (IPN), mucocutaneous lymph node syndrome.

Kegel exercises That method of strengthening the pubococcygeal (pelvic) muscles to relieve stress incontinence. This series can also be taught to enhance bladder retraining, and is the treatment of choice for both of these conditions.

Keith-Wagener-Barker classification The staging of progressive fundoscopic findings in hypertensive patients.

keloidosis That hypertrophied scar formation seen more often in African patients.

kelotomy Surgical repair of a strangulated herniation.

Kempner rice diet That rigid sodium restriction, assigned to severe hypertensives. This diet (rarely ordered today) consists of sugar, fruit, and rice, and meets with poor patient compliance.

keratalgia Corneal neuralgia.

keratectasia Corneal protrusion.

keratectomy A partial excision of the cornea — keretectomy.

keratitis Corneitis — infection of the cornea.

herpetic keratitis Vesicular keratitis of herpes zoster.

interstitial keratitis Deep, parenchymatous keratitis, nonsuppurative keratitis with vascularization. This pediatric/adolescent form is noted in tuberculosis/syphilitic complications.

xerotic keratitis Ulceration, desiccation, softening of the cornea due to conjunctival drying.

keratocanthoma A benign, papular lesion which imitates squamous cell cancer (CA). This subsides spontaneously.

keratoconjunctivitis Corneal/conjunctival infection.

epidemic keratoconjunctivitis An acute disease caused by a highly infectious virus. Viral keratoconjunctivitis is self-limiting.

flash keratoconjunctivitis Arc welders' condition — acute, painful exposure to intense ultraviolet irradiation when protective eyewear has not been worn (Also, this injury may occur in

tanning booths when instructions to use eye gear have been rejected.)

phlyctenular keratoconjunctivitis Eczematous conjunctivitis — an allergic response presenting with diminished visual acuity, conjunctival injection, lacrimation, photophobia, and/or pain.

sicca keratoconjunctivitis Xerophthalmia.

keratoconus Corneal protrusion — a painless condition seen in pubescent female patients, those with Down's/Ehlers-Danlos syndromes, *osteogenesis imperfecta*.

keratohelecosis Corneal ulceration.

keratochemia Corneal inflammation with the presence of blood.

keratoiritis Infection of the cornea/iris.

keratoleptynsis A plastic surgery procedure which is performed on a sightless eye for the purpose of cosmesis.

keratoleukoma That white opacity of the cornea.

keratomalacia Xerotic keratitis — pediatric softening of the cornea, due to vitamin A deficiency.

keratome Keratotome — a scalpel used to incise the cornea.

keratomileusis Plastic revision of the cornea.

keratorrhexis Rupture of the cornea.

keratoscleritis Scleral/corneal inflammation.

keratosis Cornified epithelial tissue.

actinic keratosis Premalignant lesions caused by exposure to the sun (or the tanning booth).

seborrhic keratosis That of unknown etiology. These tumors are not premalignant. Unless disturbed, they need no intervention.

keratosis follicularis Darier's disease — a rare, inherited condition of lesions which coalesce into plaques on the upper body.

keratosis nigricans A rare, inflammatory dermatitis which may be associated with internal carcinoma.

keratotomy Corneal incision.

radial keratotomy (RK) Surgical treatment for myopia. Not always successful, complications include blindness.

keraunoneurosis Keraunophobia — A neurosis caused by fear of electrical storms.

kernicterus A form of icterus neonatorum in which bilirubin infiltration develops on the 2nd-8th days postpartum. Without treatment, prognosis is poor.

Kernig's sign That which is positive for meningi-

tis. Pain is elicited upon extension of the fully flexed leg.

ketoacidosis An acidotic state caused by excessive accumulation of ketone bodies.

ketoaciduria Urinary presence of ketoacids.

ketogenesis Production of acetone substances/ketones.

ketogenic diet That which puts the patient into a mild acidosis — a high protein diet.

ketolysis Dissolution of ketone bodies/acetone.

ketonemia Acidosis — acetone bodies in the blood.

ketone threshold That blood level above which urinary ketone bodies appear.

ketonuria Acetone bodies in the urine — an early symptom of acidosis in the diabetic patient.

ketosis That accumulation of ketone, resulting from incomplete metabolism of fatty acids.

Ketosis is not acidosis, and may be observed in poorly controlled diabetes mellitus, pregnancy, high fat diet, starvation, and/or following ether anesthesia.

kidney failure Acute, temporary, diminished kidney functioning which may lead to renal shut down/failure.

Kienböck's disease Lunatomalacia — osteochondrosis of the wrist — which is usually traumatic.

Kilian's pelvis Pelvis spinosa — that infiltrated by osteomalacia.

Kimmelstiel-Wilson syndrome Those complications which may be seen in long term diabetics — arteriosclerosis of the renal artery(s), retinal lesion(s), edema, glomerulonephrosis, hypertension.

kinanesthesia Ataxia caused by an inability to perceive spatial/directional orientation.

kineplasty That version of amputation which enables the remaining muscles to innervate the prosthesis.

kinesalgia Kinesialgia — muscular movement which is productive of pain.

kinesia Kinetosis — motion/sea/car/air sickness.

kinesics Communication through body movements. The study of the body and its language through motion.

kinesioneurosis A functional disorder which is distorted by spasms and tics.

kinesis Movement.

- kinesthesia** Perception of weight, direction/extent of movement.
- kinetics** Those forces present during body movements. The interaction of sequential motion.
- kinetocardiography** An electrocardiogram of inaudible precordial beats.
- kink** That twist in a tube or duct.
- kinky hair disease** A congenital syndrome with metabolic defects and a lethal prognosis. Physical and mental development are retarded. A metabolic defect causes sparse, kinky, poorly pigmented hair, and an abnormality in the fatty acid composition of the brain. Severe degenerative central nervous system changes precede expiration.
- kiotome** Uvulotome, uvulotome — that instrument used to excise the uvula.
- Kirshner's wire** Skeletal traction applied via a steel wire which has been threaded through the fractured bone for immobilization and stability.
- Kisch's reflex** Auriculopalpebral reflex — closure of the eye(s) in response to stimulation of the external auditory meatus up to the tympanum.
- kite apparatus** That used in the rehabilitation of weak and contractured arms, wrists, fingers.
- kleptolagnia** Sexual gratification derived from the act of stealing.
- kleptomania** Impulsive stealing — not because the patient values/needs the items, nor because s/he does not have the money (many have enough money at the time of the act). The unplanned theft is carried out without assistance. The tension prior to this act is relieved by a sense of gratification as it is carried out.
- Klieg eye** Photophobia and conjunctivitis with lacrimation from the intense lighting of show business.
- Klinefelter's syndrome** This congenital endocrinopathy with primary testicular failure may not be evident prior to puberty. Gynecomastia, immature genitalia, abnormally long legs, inadequate mental development may be noted in these male patients.
- Klippel-Feil syndrome** That congenital anomaly with involvement of the central nervous system, a short, wide neck with low hairline, and fewer cervical vertebrae which are fused.
- Klippel's disease** Pseudoparalysis/weakness secondary to arthritis.
- Klumpke's paralysis** Atrophic paresis of the lower arm.
- Klüver-Bucy syndrome** Those behavioral symptoms which follow bilateral temporal lobectomy — overreaction to stimuli, memory deficits, excessive oral movements, hypersexuality, rage, loss of appropriate fear, and/or loss of the ability to recognize others.
- Knapp's forceps** Hemostats with roller blades which evert the eyelids, to allow access to the palpebral conjunctivae.
- knee pain, selective denervation** Following total joint arthroplasty or arthroscopy, pain or residual pain may be due to nerve injury. Nerves can either be caught in the surgical incision, or directly injured at the time of an athletic event. These nerves can be selectively blocked with local anesthetic, then removed through relatively simple surgical procedures, with excellent relief of pain.
- knemometry** That precisely accurate determination of the length of an extremity. This is of essence in assessing the amount of medication to be given in the pediatric treatment of growth hormone deficiency. Also, unequal leg lengths must be precisely measured and compensated for, with lifts, et al.
- knitting** The bonding of fractured bones.
- Kocher's reflex** The contraction of abdominal muscles, in response to testicular compression.
- Köhler's disease** Osteochondrosis of the 2nd metatarsal. Aseptic necrosis of the navicular bone.
- Kohnstamm's phenomenon** That aftermovement following cessation of a stimulus.
- koilonychia** Dystrophy of the fingernails, associated with iron-poor anemia.
- koilorrhachic** The spinal curvature with an excessive anterior curve.
- koilosternia** "Funnel chest". Depression of the sternum.
- Kondoleon's operation** Surgical excision of subcutaneous layers in the treatment of elephantiasis.
- kopf-tetanus** Development of tetanus, secondary to a head wound.
- Koplik's spots** Small, red spots on the oral mucosa — an infrequent and infrequently seen diagnostic confirmation of rubeola.

kopophobia An exaggerated fear of fatigue.

Korányi's sign Increased resonance to dorsal spine percussion — a diagnostic finding of pleural effusion. This accumulation can be composed of various fluids.

Korsakoff's syndrome Polyneuritic psychosis with symptomatology of disorientation, delirium, hallucinations, fabrication, illusions, and/or insomnia. This sequel to acute alcohol toxicity may include wrist/foot drop.

Krabbe's disease This fatal, pediatric condition is caused by a deficiency of galactocerebrosidase. Marked mental deficiency, paralysis, cachexia, blindness, deafness, and seizures precede death by age 2 years. Globoid leukodystrophy.

Krankheitswandel effects Change in the incidence, form, dimension, shape, prevalence of an established, known disease.

Krukenberg's tumor Ovarian malignancy.

kubisagari Bulbar weakness with ptosis in the malnourished children of Japan. Parenteral thiamine is the therapy of choice.

Kuf's disease Cerebral sphingolipidosis in the adult. Blindness, dementia, myoclonic contractions, and retinitis pigmentosa confirm the diagnosis.

Kugelberg-Welander disease Juvenile spinal muscular dystrophy. The "floppy baby" may fall under this diagnosis.

Kümmell's disease Spondylitis secondary to vertebral compression fractures.

kuru disease A prion disease which is fatal and rapidly progressive. The etiology is cannibalism, as seen in New Guinea. Cerebellar ataxia is the prominent neurological feature. As the gait ataxia increases, truncal instability heightens, with an intention tremor. Depression may appear with lability. Dysdiadochokinesis develops as ambulation fails. The patient succumbs to respiratory failure.

Kussmaul's respirations The heavy, comatose expirations (exhalations) of patients in severe diabetic acidosis.

Kussmaul's sign Neck vein distention during inhalation.

kwashiokor That severe protein-deficient malnutrition of African children upon weaning. Clinical signs advance from apathy, lethargy with irri-

tability, to mental deficiency, diarrhea, failure to grow, debilitation, edema, increased susceptibility, hepatomegaly, dermatitis, to impaired renal function, shock, death. Survivors may exhibit mental/growth retardation.

Kyasanur Forest disease Tick-borne encephalitis endemic to Russia.

kynocephalus That fetal deformity in which the head resembles a dog's.

kyogenic That which induces pregnancy.

kyphorachitis Spinal deformity secondary to rickets.

kyphoscoliosis Lateral curvature(s) of the spine in addition to anteroposterior curves.

kyphosis Anteroposterior spinal curvature due to compression fracture(s), congenital anomaly, faulty posture, arthritis, rickets, malignancy, syphilis, osteomyelitis, osteoporosis, tuberculosis. Therapy is rarely effective.

L

- la belle indifférence** A feature of conversion reaction. That remarkable symptom of hysterical anesthesia. An unrealistic amount of indifference about one's anomaly(s), negative diagnoses, et al.
- labialism** Defective speech in which lip sounds are accentuated.
- lability** Changeability, instability.
- emotional lability** Wide mood swings, with excessive reactivity.
- labiochorea** Choreic lip spasms which cause stammering.
- labiomatrixectomy** Excision of an ingrown toenail(s).
- labiomycosis** Any fungal disease of the lips.
- labioplasty** Cheiloplasty — plastic surgery of the lips.
- labiotenaculum** A surgical instrument which secures the lips during surgery.
- labor** Childbirth, parturition. First stage: cervical dilation, efacement; Second stage: delivery of the fetus; Third stage: delivery of the placenta; Fourth stage: the first 4 hours postpartum.
- preterm labor** Cervical dilation accompanied by regular uterine contractions, prior to the estimated date of confinement (EDC).
- Laborde's method** Resuscitative stimulation of the asphyxiated respiratory center, with rhythmic traction on the tongue.
- labyrinthine** That which is involved and intricate. Description of the schizophrenic flight of speech.
- labyrinthitis** Ménière's disease — characterized by extreme vertigo, nausea with emesis, nystagmus.
- labyrinthotomy** A surgical incision into the labyrinth(s).
- laceration** The severing of tissue.
- lacrimotome** A scalpel used to incise the lacrimal duct/sac.
- lacrimotomy** A surgical incision into the lacrimal duct.
- lactacidemia** Lacticemia — lactic acid in the circulation (a normal state following energetic exercising).
- lactaciduria** Urinary excretion of lactic acid.
- lactase deficiency syndrome** A hereditary condition in which absent lactase in the intestinal mucosa causes abdominal cramping, bloating, and diarrhea whenever the patient consumes lactose.
- lactation** Milk production following childbirth.
- lactic acidosis (LA)** A disorder of acid-base metabolism seen in many life-threatening illnesses. Morbidity/mortality results from sepsis and/or hypotension. Coexistent hemorrhage, myocardial failure and/or infection usually coexist. Multiple organ system failure/insufficiency may occur in the accumulation of LA.
- lactoceles** Galactoceles — a cystic tumor caused by occlusion of a milk duct(s).
- lactochrome** Riboflavin, lactoflavin.
- lactogen** That which stimulates lactation.
- lactorrhoea** Galactorrhoea — discharge of milk following nursing/weaning.
- lactose intolerance** Gastrointestinal symptoms caused by a congenital/acquired deficiency of lactase — resulting in an inability to tolerate milk products. Consultation with a dietitian may provide specific ideas regarding nourishment without lactose.
- lactosuria** Urinary lactose which may be present during pregnancy/lactation.
- lactotherapy** Galactotherapy, milk diet. Prescribed medications for the nursing infant which are given to the mother to be excreted in her milk.
- lactotoxin** That poisonous substance within decomposed milk.
- lacunar disease** Occlusive brain disease resulting in cerebral infarction and/or a transient ischemic attack(s) (TIA) — from which many recover.
- Laënnec's cirrhosis** That caused by alcohol (ETOH) abuse.
- Laënnec's pearls** That mucous cast of asthmatic sputum.
- Laetrile** Unaccepted, unconventional, ineffective treatment purported for carcinoma. Acute cyanide poisoning is an immediate risk. Use of this substance is not approved in the United States.
- Lafora's disease** Familial, progressive epilepsy in which all functioning is lost as central nervous system involvement increases. This neurological disease is gradually terminal.
- lagophthalmos** Lagophthalmus — that incomplete closure of the eyes from scarring, atony,

- exophthalmos, hysteria, exhaustion. Injury to the exposed cornea and conjunctiva may occur. This phenomenon is normal when seen in children.
- lag phase** The latent period between stimulation and response, bacterial inoculation and growth.
- la grippe** Influenza.
- lialiatry** That study and rehabilitation of speech defects/disorders.
- lallation** Stammering which resembles babbling. Infantile speech.
- lalognosis** The study of speech.
- lalopathology** Those medical features of speech pathology.
- lalopathy** Disordered speech.
- lalophobia** Fear of speech errors.
- laloplegia** Paresis of the speech muscles.
- lalorrhea** That abnormal flow of speech which may be organic or psychiatric.
- Lamaze technique** Psychoprophylaxis during childbirth, achieved by breathing techniques which enhance relaxation. The goal is that anesthesia will not be required.
- lambliasis** Giardiasis.
- laminectomy** Excision of the posterior arch of a vertebra(e).
- laminotomy** Dissection of a vertebral lamina(e).
- lamprophonia** The marked clarity/articulation of orators.
- lancet** A small lance, a small 2-edged scalpel.
- lancinating** That knife-like, cutting pain.
- landmark** That which becomes a reference point. Anatomical landmarks are an asset to accurate assessment.
- Landouzy-Déjérine atrophy** Degeneration of facial and scapulohumeral musculature, a muscular dystrophy.
- Landry's ascending paralysis** Guillian-Barré syndrome, acute dysimmune polyneuropathy — that acute febrile polyneuritis of unknown etiology. Preceded by nonspecific febrile illness, multiple nerve involvement with pain and symmetrical weakness begins in the extremities. This ascends to involve the musculature of the trunk. Paresis of respiratory muscles will require a ventilator. Eventual recovery often follows rehabilitation.
- Langer's lines** Rarely visible cleavage lines throughout the body — which assume an importance in surgery. When incisions are developed along these lines, scarring is minimized.
- Lange's test** Confirmatory of cerebrospinal syphilis according to the degree of gold precipitation in cerebrospinal fluid (CSF).
- languor** Lassitude, exhaustion.
- lanugo** That down which covers the newborn infant.
- laparocoele** Abdominal herniation.
- laparocolostomy** Colostomy, laparocolotomy — surgical formation of a diversion by bringing bowel through an abdominal incision, through which excretion occurs. This state may be temporary or permanent.
- laparocystectomy** Laparocystotomy — extraction of a cyst or other tissue through an abdominal incision.
- laparocystidotomy** Incision of the bladder developed through an abdominal approach.
- laparogastrostomy** Celilogastrostomy — the creation of a permanent gastric fistula through the abdominal wall.
- laparohepatotomy** An abdominal incision into the liver, hepatotomy.
- laparohysterosalpingo-oophorectomy** Pan hysterectomy.
- laparomyitis** Inflammation of the abdominal wall muscles.
- laparomyomectomy** Excision of an abdominal muscle tumor.
- laparonephrectomy** Surgical removal of a kidney via a lumbus approach.
- laparorrhaphy** Celiorrhaphy — that surgical repair of a wound in the abdominal wall.
- laparosalpingectomy** Excision of the fallopian tube(s) via an abdominal approach.
- laparoscopy** Abdominal and pelvic examinations and procedures conducted through a laparoscope.
- laparosplenectomy** Excision of the spleen via an abdominal approach.
- laparotomy** Ventrotomy, celiotomy.
- exploratory laparotomy** That surgery undergone in the presence of an acute abdomen of a patient presenting without conclusive clinical findings.
- laparotrachelotomy** Cesarean section via pelvic

incision at the lower uterus.

laryngeal foreign body The patient who presents with dyspnea, universal choking sign, spasmodic cough, and pain at a fixed point in the throat should be suspected of having a lodged foreign body. If able to cough and/or speak, do not interfere with his/her attempts to dislodge the obstruction. If s/he becomes aphonic and/or unable to cough, apply the Heimlich maneuver. Anticipate the necessity of a tracheotomy.

laryngeal vertigo Tussive syncope in those with chronic bronchitis who cannot cease from coughing.

laryngectomy Excision of the larynx. Intensive preoperative patient education is mandatory — that the patient be able to cope with this radical ablation of his/her life-long ability to communicate verbally. Simple signing, flash cards, “magic slate” and other methods need to be understood by these patients prior to surgery. In addition to the tracheotomy, NPO (non per os — nothing by mouth) status for one week post-operatively, aphonia, and the inability to suck, smell, and smoke add to the patient’s challenged adjusting and coping. Carefully assess these patients for carotid artery rupture, tracheal stenosis, fistula formation. Counsel them in their grieving over altered body image and self-esteem — which may also accompany a poor prognosis.

laryngempraxis Laryngeal obstruction.

laryngismus stridulus Spasmodic croup.

laryngitis Laryngeal inflammation with some degree of loss of voice. Smoking is contraindicated.

acute catarrhal laryngitis Severe hoarseness/aphonia with pain upon swallowing and speaking.

chronic laryngitis That secondary to a recurrent irritation, nasal/sinus pathology, tobacco abuse, neoplasm, alcohol abuse, verbal abuse.

hypertrophic laryngitis Voice overuse — an occupational hazard of singers, ministers, teachers, orators, statesmen.

sypthilitic laryngitis A chronic condition with possible cicatrization and deformity.

tuberculous laryngitis That which follows pulmonary tuberculosis.

laryngocele A congenital air sac — an abnormal

appendage to the larynx.

laryngocentesis Laryngeal puncture/incision.

laryngoedema Allergic, life-threatening swelling of the larynx. Emergency tracheotomy or endotracheal intubation is mandatory for survival.

laryngomalacia Softening of the larynx.

laryngoparalysis Paresis of the laryngeal musculature.

laryngopharyngectomy Excision of the larynx and pharynx. Rehabilitation will be extensive.

laryngopharyngitis Pharyngolaryngitis — inflammation of the pharynx/larynx.

laryngophony Those vocal sounds heard during pharyngeal auscultation.

laryngoplasty Plastic surgery to achieve laryngeal repair.

laryngoplegia Laryngeal paralysis.

laryngorrhagia Hemorrhage of the larynx.

laryngospasm A fatal complication of the induction of an endoscope or other stimulus.

laryngostenosis Stricture of the larynx — a serious emergency which may require tracheotomy.

laryngostomy That surgical creation of a permanent stoma from the neck into the larynx.

laryngotracheobronchitis Inflammation of the larynx, trachea, and bronchi — which can be fatal in infants and young children. Angina tracheobronchitis.

laryngoxerosis Laryngeal dryness which is pathological.

Lasègue’s sign Back pain elicited in the supine patient when the extended leg is raised.

LASER Light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation. This extremely intense, unified beam of radiation is capable of a multitude of accomplishments, including incision and diagnosis.

Lassa fever A fatal Nigerian disease spread by rats. Symptoms include nausea and vomiting, diarrhea, conjunctival injection, flushing, dizziness, pharyngitis, headache, chest/abdominal pain, generalized neuralgia, high fever. Hemorrhagic areas may appear on the 4th day of disease.

lassitude Exhaustion.

last rites The minister’s/priest’s anointing of the dying patient. (In giving clergy condition reports, they are regarded as members of the family, as well as members of the treatment

team.) The nurse should assist the patient's spiritual needs as per his/her beliefs, not the nurse's. The date of anointing should be entered in the cardex.

latah A psychiatric disorder of southeast Asian women which is characterized by blind obedience, echolalia, coprolalia, echokinesia.

latent That which is concealed, hidden, inactive, inapparent, occult, quiet.

latent content That which cannot be brought into objective memory despite the patient's efforts to recall this material.

latent period Lag phase — the period between a stimulus and its response. A period of incubation.

laterality Choosing sides. That side which is dominant.

lateropulsion Cerebellar/labyrinthine ataxia, in which the subject falls to one side.

laterosemiprone position Sims' position.

laterotorsion Twisting to the side.

lattice corneal dystrophy That unassisted, with systemic pathology.

laudable Commendable.

Laurence-Moon-Biedl syndrome An inherited skull deformity with girdle-type obesity, mental retardation, polydactyly, retinal degeneration, and sexual underdevelopment.

lavage Irrigation of a body cavity.

gastric lavage Irrigation to aspirate ingested, toxic materials, or to preoperatively prepare the stomach for surgery.

La Veen shunt The peritoneovenous diversion which relieves cirrhotic ascites more effectively than does periodic large-volume paracentesis. Neither enhances the survival rates of these patients.

law That statement which holds true for an entire class of natural occurrences. A proven theorem.

all-or-none law The least stimulus will cause a cardiac muscle to react fully, or not at all.

Bell's law The law of Magendie — posterior spinal nerve roots are sensory, anterior roots are motor.

biogenetic law Haeckel's law: Ontogeny recapitulates phylogeny.

Courvoisier's law Dilatation of the gallbladder is rare when the common bile duct is obstructed by a calculus. With other obstructions, dilatation

is common.

Hilton's law The nerve trunk supplying the joint also supplies the muscle(s) that moves the joint and skin over the insertion of that muscle.

Koch's postulate To prove the organization of a disease, pure cultures must be obtained and grown from them.

Marey's law Arterial blood pressure and the heart rate vary inversely.

Murphy's law That which can go wrong, will. (Although not a medical premise, this is frequently cited in professional circles.)

Nysten's law Rigor mortis progresses from the muscles of mastication to the facial muscles, abdominal muscles, those of the arms, legs, and finally, of the feet.

Rubner's laws Laws of constant energy consumption, and growth quotient.

Waller's law If a spinal nerve is divided completely, the distal portion will undergo fatty degeneration.

law of the intestines Distention causes relaxation below that point, contraction above.

laxative An agent which facilitates defecation, and treats constipation. The action may be to increase bulk within the bowel, to lubricate the intestinal walls, to irritate the intestinal mucosa, and/or to increase peristalsis.

layer Stratum.

lazaretto An overseas leprosarium, communicable disease hospital, or quarantine station.

lead An insulated wire which connects electronic cardiac monitoring equipment to the patient. This tracing may be read at the bedside and/or transmitted to the nurses' station.

lead encephalopathy That syndrome which includes rapid absorption of a toxic level of lead. Ataxia with falls, restlessness, insomnia, headaches, vertigo, and clumsiness are followed by projectile vomiting, excitation, confusion, convulsions, and coma. An abrupt and marked increase in intracranial pressure precedes death. Survivors may have optic atrophy, cerebral palsy, electroencephalographic anomalies, mental retardation, and/or a damaged central nervous system (CNS).

leaden paralysis That subjective sensation of heaviness of the extremities — which may be present in the psychomotor retardation stage of

major depression. Because the patient may attribute this feeling to profound weakness, stiffness, or being “out of condition”, s/he may not mention this “insignificant” detail. It is necessary that the clinician ask.

lead poisoning A toxic accumulation of lead (Pb).

acute lead poisoning Whether inhaled or ingested, these victims present with anorexia, Burton’s lines (blue outlining of the lips), coma, convulsions, diarrhea, headache, stupor, and/or vomiting. Establish and secure the airway, control the convulsion, and administer chelating agents (to chemically bind the lead). These patients will be maintained on penicillamine for months, during which they will require close monitoring for the adverse reactions of angioneurotic edema, neutropenia, and proteinuria. This drug is contraindicated for patients with nephropathy/penicillin sensitivity.

chronic lead poisoning The gastrointestinal tract, hemopoietic (blood-producing) tissues, and nervous systems will be damaged. The patient must be removed from the source of exposure, and not be permitted to return. Maintenance follows the acute protocol.

learning disability Inability to decode/grasp the concepts of mathematics, reading, and writing, et al. — regardless of the etiology.

Leber’s disease Leber’s optic atrophy — transmitted by the female, this sex-linked condition is exhibited by the male.

Leboyer method A French philosophy of obstetrics which claims enhanced physical/mental development from the moment of birth. A peaceful, gentle environment with subdued lighting and music is the ambiance for delivery. The mother immediately “and daily” caresses her newborn infant.

lecithin Phospholipids. Those who receive this health supplement will gain weight.

Leeuwenhoek’s disease Respiratory myoclonus — diaphragmatic contractions which produce epigastric pulsations and windedness. Surgical sectioning of the phrenic nerve may be indicated — as well as for intractable hiccoughs.

left ventricular assist device The mechanical cardiac pump which assists the failing left heart. This instrument is removed following cardiac



Patten-Bearing brace for Legg-Calvé-Perthe’s Disease. (The 3” lifts made this 3-year-old instantly taller.)

transplantation. Designed to render total heart replacement which is no longer necessary post-operatively, these pumps are still experimental, and still undergoing testing.

Legg-Calvé-Perthe’s disease Osteochondritis deformans juvenilis. Pseudocoxalgia — aseptic necrosis of the epiphysis of the femoral head. This rare condition is usually seen in 10-13 year-old boys, but may affect girls or children as young as 3 years. All modalities of the treatment philosophies agree on one premise — weight-bearing is forbidden because of the risk of developing a coxa plana deformity. Since pain is uncommon, the child may lose interest in complying with a “nuisance protocol”. To avoid the daily contest around when the brace goes on, the child should *not* be given this option. (Is s/he up out of bed? The brace is on.) Treatment no longer takes the form of the Sam Browne belt with crutches. Patten-bearing braces which keep the diseased hip(s) in abduction, spica

casting, surgery, and/or confinement to a wheelchair may be employed. Some cases of bilateral involvement may be given a Scottish Rite brace. Ambulation for these braced children is extremely ungainly. But they still learn to play and function. The concept which allows braced ambulation holds that revascularization of the acetabulum and head of the femur(s) will occur, as new bone lies down where stress occurs. Whether the child has unilateral or bilateral involvement, s/he should be given range of motion (ROM) hip exercises every bedtime. (With the child lying on the bed, "bicycle" the legs. This should not be done by the child, since full range will not be reached that way.) These children should be encouraged to retain their self-image as well children — responsible for complying with parents' and teachers' expectations, as well as self-goals.

Legionnaires' disease Legionellosis — an acute, severe pneumonitis complicated by cough, gastrointestinal symptomatology, myalgia. Organ dysfunctioning may lead to cardiovascular collapse and death.

Leigh's disease/syndrome Subacute, familial, necrotizing encephalomyelopathy. A progressive pediatric disease with brain stem involvement, central hypoventilation, hepatomegaly, lactic acidemia, optic atrophy. This neurodegenerative disorder may include both cerebral/cerebellar atrophy with tonic/myoclonic seizures.

Leiner's disease Exfoliative dermatitis.

leiodermia That dermatitis from which the skin becomes smooth and glossy.

leiomyosarcoma An intestinal tumor which achieves marked growth, prior to becoming symptomatic. By this time, mesenteric/peritoneal metastases may have occurred, with perforation caused by necrosis. Bowel resection is the surgical procedure of choice.

leishmaniasis That cutaneous, nasal, pharyngeal, and visceral infection caused by biological vectors.

Lemierre's disease Post-anginal sepsis followed by multiple, serious complications. Recovery — if the patient survives — may be prolonged.

lemoparalysis Esophageal paresis.

lentectomy Surgical excision of the crystalline lens.

lentitis Phacitis, phakitis — inflammation involving the crystalline lens.

leontiasis ossea That rare hyperostosis including leonine distortion of facial bones, as noted in advanced Hansen's disease.

lepidosis Any desquamating dermatitis.

leprechaunism Donohue's syndrome — a rare, genetic disorder encompassing mental/physical retardation. Elfin facies are pathognomonic.

leptomeningitis Piarachnitis — infection of the pia mater and arachnoid meninges. Clinically similar to pachymeningitis with cephalgia, back pain, irritability, nuchal rigidity, somnolence, and coma may also be noted.

leptospirosis Canicola fever, infectious jaundice, Weil's disease/syndrome. This may appear from "inapparent" to "fatal". This occupational disease may be acquired in a contaminated environment. The abrupt leptospiremic phase presents with chilling, headache, spiking fever, and arthralgia. The immune phase coordinates with serum antibodies, while meningitis symptomatology develops. This spirochetal infection may prove to be abortifacient. Supportive nursing care is given under enteric precautions.

Leriche's syndrome Thrombotic occlusion of the aortic bifurcation, producing diminished/absent femoral pulses, impotence, claudication.

Leri's plerionostosis An inherited anomaly consisting of flexion contractures of the fingers, broad thumbs, short height, slanting eyebrows.

lesbianism Sapphism — female homosexuality.

Lesch-Nyhan disease A hereditary condition in which an essential metabolic enzyme is absent. These male patients exhibit renal failure, self-mutilation, aggression, mental retardation.

lesion Normal tissue which has been pathologically altered.

lethal That which leads to death.

lethal factor An abnormal genetic factor which causes death before reproductivity has been reached.

lethal suicidality That attempt to suicide which, had it not been interrupted by rescue, the rope breaking, running out of gas, vomiting the toxic overdose, being discovered, et al., — would have been successful. The juvenile/mentally deficient person who believed that 3 aspirin (ASA) would end his/her psychic pain is *not* cat-

egorized as having attempted a suicidal gesture (as by manipulative patients), but a suicidal attempt. This places these patients at high lethal risk.

lethargy Stupor — an inalert status with poor functioning.

hysteric lethargy A hypnotic stage of sleep. This is the status of cases which have been found to have been “cured” by some charismatic “healers”.

induced lethargy A hypnotic trance, after which nothing will be graphically recalled. The subject will not violate his/her will.

lucid lethargy That total loss of muscular response and willpower, during which cognition is retained. The patient may know/abhor that which is occurring, but also may be unable to act in his/her defense.

lethologica The memory lapse of a name, word, intention.

Letterer-Siwe disease That development of granulomatous lesions with histiocytic proliferation common to reticuloendotheliosis, histiocytosis X, Hand-Schuller-Christian syndrome, as well as eosinophilic granuloma of bone tissue. Appearing prior to age 3 years, this syndrome is fatal if untreated. Hepatosplenomegaly and widespread pulmonary infiltration may be seen. There is no known etiology, nor treatment of choice — other than palliation and cortisone to treat the pulmonary pathology.

leucinosis Excess of this essential amino acid in the system, causing leucinuria.

leucitis Scleritis.

leukapheresis Separation of leukocytes from the patient's blood — which is then retransfused without the leukocytes.

leukemia Leukocytopenia — an acute/chronic malignancy of the leukocytes, of unknown etiology. Classification is crucial for optimal prognosis and treatment planning of each case. Signs and symptoms are myriad, involving multiple systems — fever, hemorrhage with petechiae, and of mucous membranes. Gastrointestinal hemorrhage, lethargy, profound weakness, hematuria, irritability, headache, nausea with emesis become chronic. Bone/joint pain are prominent as the chief complaints, keeping the patient in a debilitated status.

acute granulocytic leukemia Acute myeloblastic leukemia.

acute lymphocytic leukemia (ALL) A lethal form of this disease, to which the patient will rapidly succumb. The clinical abnormalities of this progressive form are seen in splenomegaly. (Spleens with evidence of pathology should never be palpated by nurses.) Splenic transplants in children carry a poor prognosis. This form of leukemia is rarely known to Asians.

acute myelogenous leukemia (AML) Acute nonlymphoblastic leukemia (ANLL) is the predominant neonatal form of this malignant and acute, terminal pathology. Anemia, ecchymosis, lethargy, irritability keep these children from having many well moments in which they feel like themselves. Over the many months, parents face constant stress from many concerns, while the patients fearfully regard themselves to be “human pin cushions”. Many parents of desperately and terminally ill children support each other. This form may also be diagnosed in middle age.

chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) This progressive, generalized form is more common in the geriatric male, and seldom seen in the Asian patient (pt).

chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML) A unique chromosomal anomaly associated with neoplastic disease, in which an overgrowth of granulocytes in the bone marrow causes severe clinical manifestations. Cytotoxic agents/regimens may be mixed (alternated) in hopes of “confusing” this vicious pathology. Sibling bone marrow transplantation sometimes achieves remission.

leukemoid Leukemic symptoms which are not caused by leukemia.

leukoblastosis Proliferation of immature leukocytes.

leukocytolysis Leukolysis — that destruction of white blood cells.

leukocytoma A tumor formation of white blood cells.

leukocytopenia Leukopenia — an abnormal fall in white blood corpuscles, < 5,000/cu mm.

leukocytosis That elevation (> 10,000/cu mm) of white blood cells seen in the presence of allergy, coronary occlusion, diphtheria, eosinophilic

- leukocytosis, extensive surgery, hemorrhage, Hodgkin's disease, infection, infestation, intoxication, malignancy, pneumonia, pregnancy, sepsis, toxemia. The leukocytosis of leukemia can reach 1,000,000/cu mm.
- leukocyturia** An elevation of white blood cells in the urine.
- leukodystrophy** Sclerotic white matter.
- metachromatic leukodystrophy** The clinical signs include dementia, gait disturbances, hyperreflexia, spasticity. This inherited disease, which appears after the first year of life, may be fatal within the next ten years.
- leukoerythroblastosis** Anemia of any etiology which inactivates/infiltrates the marrow.
- leukomyelopathy** Disease states of the spinal cord white matter.
- leukonecrosis** White gangrene.
- leukonychia** Canites unguium — white marks on the nails. These grow off.
- leukopenia** Granulocytopenia, leukocytopenia, marked decrease of white blood cells, <5,000/cu mm.
- leukoplakia** Precancerous lesions on oral mucous membranes.
- leukoplakia buccalis** Premalignant mucosal lesions of the cheek.
- leukoplakia lingualis** Premalignant mucosal lesions of the tongue.
- leukoplakia vulvae** Kraurosis vulvae — a geriatric, genital degeneration.
- leukorrhoea** Leukorrhagia — cervical/vaginal secretions.
- leukosarcoma** Malignant lymphoma with leukemic leukocytes.
- Le Vein shunt** A peritoneal diversion of ascites (by shunt) to the venous circulation.
- Levine tube** That nasogastric tube used for decompensation of the gastrointestinal tract.
- levoduction** Movement toward the left.
- levotorsion** Levorotation, levoversion, levoinclination — twisting to the left.
- leucosemia** That presence of circulatory fructose.
- levulosuria** Urinary fructose.
- Lhermitte's phenomenon** That symptom (not sign) of pain as a sudden electric shock, upon flexion of the cervical spine.
- liability** One's responsibility for his/her conduct.
- Because this sometimes reaches litigious areas, the nurse needs to chart responsibly — even defensively.
- libido** Sexual drive. Psychic energy.
- Libman-Sacks' disease** Verrucous, nonbacterial endocarditis.
- licentiate** One who is licensed to practice a profession.
- lichen** Papular dermatitis — which may be fungal.
- hypertrophic lichen planus** Of unknown etiology, this pruritic, inflammatory dermatitis may progress to scaly patches and oral lesions — which may be widespread.
- lichenification** Cutaneous sclerosis developing from a dermatitis.
- Lichtheim's syndrome** Spinal cord degeneration, secondary to pernicious anemia.
- lienitis** Splenitis.
- life** Viability as evidenced by adaptation, growth, metabolism and reproduction. That time span between conception and death.
- Li-Fraumeni syndrome** A familial predisposition for malignancy. Characterized by an unusually high incidence of sarcoma, premenopausal breast carcinoma, diverse neoplasm, this rare phenomenon is evident in brain tumors, leukemia, and adrenocortical carcinoma.
- ligature** Suture material — of multiple sources.
- lightening** The engagement of the presenting fetal part into the pelvis — prior to parturition.
- lightning injuries** The systematic damage to the victim of a direct strike may affect the cardiovascular/neurological systems.
- limb** An extremity, extension.
- anacrotic limb** That ascending portion of the cardiographic pulse wave.
- catacrotic limb** The descending portion of the cardiographic pulse wave.
- pectoral limb** An arm, thoracic limb.
- pelvic limb** A leg.
- limbic** Marginal. That system of cranial structures which is stimulated by arousal and behavior — to influence the autonomic and endocrine systems.
- limit** That point which can/may/must/should not be passed.
- assimilation limit** Those high and low parameters beyond which sounds cannot be heard.

- elastic limit** The extent to which an object can be bent/stretched, and returned to its original size.
- limit of flocculation** The amount of a toxin or toxoid which, when combined with its antitoxin, will cause and enhance the fastest precipitation.
- limit of perception** The normal scope of visual acuity. The smallest item one can see with the unassisted eye.
- limitation of motion** That restriction of movement imposed by disease, trauma, appliance, physician's orders, contractures, traction, casting, et al.
- limosis** An abnormal appetite.
- lincture** Linctus — a component of cough syrups, lozenges.
- linitis** Inflammation of the gastric mucosa.
- linitus plastica** Inflammation with gastric hypertrophy, caused by neoplasm.
- lipacidemia** Excessive fatty acids in the circulation.
- lipaciduria** Fatty acids excreted in the urine.
- lipectomy** Surgical excision of fatty tissue.
- suction lipectomy** Lipoplasty — extraction/aspiration of subcutaneous adipose tissue.
- lipedema** Dependent, pitting edema of bilateral involvement in the female patient. This is caused by accumulation of subcutaneous fluid in the blood. Assessment of the standing patient should observe both legs, from the groins to the feet, anterior and posterior, noting variations.
- lipemia** Pionemia — excessive level of circulating fat.
- alimentary lipemia** Postprandial accumulation of fat in the blood.
- lipemia retinalis** That present in hyperlipoproteinemia.
- lipid histiocytosis** Neimann-Pick disease.
- lipidosis** Lipoidosis — disorders of fat metabolism.
- arterial lipidosis** Arteriosclerosis.
- cerebroside lipidosis** Gaucher's disease — familial deposits of glucocerebroside in reticuloendothelial cells.
- lipiduria** Urinary lipids.
- lipoarthritis** Inflamed fatty tissues of the joints.
- lipoatrophy** Lipoatrophia — subcutaneous loss of fat tissue at the sites of unrotated insulin injections among women and children. Insulin lipodystrophy.
- lipocardiac** The patient afflicted with fatty degeneration of the heart.
- lipocatabolism** The metabolic breakdown of adipose cells.
- lipoceratous** Adipoceratous — that substance formed when a body decomposes in an air-tight, moist environment.
- lipocyte** An adipose cell. A fat cell.
- lipodystrophy** Defective metabolism of adipose tissue.
- insulin lipodystrophy** Subcutaneous atrophy at the sites of unrotated insulin injections. Insulin lipoatrophy.
- intestinal lipodystrophy** Granulomatous lipophagia presenting with arthritis, weakness, weight loss, steatorrhea, and/or fat deposits in mesenteric/intestinal lymphatic tissue.
- progressive lipodystrophy** Symmetrical, progressive atrophy of subcutaneous fat cells from the face, neck, arms, upper trunk.
- lipofuscinosi** That abnormal deposit of semisoluble lipid pigment in smooth and cardiac muscle cells.
- lipogranulomatosis** Disordered metabolism of fat in which central fat cells become necrotic, while adjacent cells become granulomatous.
- lipoidemia** Excessive circulatory lipids.
- lipoiduria** The presence of urinary lipids.
- lipolysis** Lipoclasia — fat decompensation.
- lipolytic enzyme** Lipase — a catalyst which decomposes fat.
- lipoma** Adipoma, lipoblastoma, pimeleoma — that fatty tumor which may be multiple, but not metastatic.
- cystic lipoma** That containing fluid-filled cysts.
- diffuse lipoma** The ambiguously circumscribed fatty tumor.
- hernial lipoma** Lipocoele.
- osseous lipoma** A fatty tumor with calcareous degeneration of the connective tissue.
- lipoma arborescens** A fatty tumor occurring in the joint — which may present as monoarticular involvement of the knee. Pain and limitation of motion may be observed in these patients.
- lipoma diffusum reni** Lipomatosis reni — that fatty infiltration of renal parenchyma.
- lipoma telangiectodes** That rare fatty tumor with

- abundant vascularization.
- lipomatosis** Adiposis, liposis, obesity — excessive fat cells deposited in localized areas.
- lipomeningocele** Meningeal herniation with fat cell lobules.
- lipomelia** The congenital absence of a fetal extremity.
- liposarcoma** That malignant, embryonal, lipoblastic tumor.
- lipostomy** A congenitally absent or miniature mouth.
- Lippes' loop** An intrauterine contraceptive device, developed by an obstetrician.
- lip reflex** That lip movement which reflexively occurs when the angle of a sleeping person's mouth is suddenly, lightly tapped.
- lipsis animi** Syncope — fainting.
- lipuria** Pimeluria — fat cells in the urine.
- liquefaction** The conversion of solids into liquids.
- liquid** That state of matter which flows without being melted.
- liquid diet** Nourishment which is in a potentially flowing state (as eaten, thawed, set, and/or melted).
- clear liquid diet** Fluids through which it is possible for light to pass — including gelatin and sherbet.
- full liquid diet** All soups, juices, ice cream, sherbet, fluids.
- lisp** The speech defect in which the sound "th" is spoken for the sibilants "s" and "z".
- lissencephaly** Failure of the brain to develop cerebral gyri.
- lissotrichy** Straight hair.
- listeriosis** A form of meningitis which may be transmitted transplacentally. If this does not cause intrauterine abortion, neonatal mortality may reach 100% in the first 4 postpartum days. Penicillin is the drug of choice.
- lithagogue** That agent which expels a calculus/calculi.
- lithecbole** The passage/ejection of a calculus/calculi.
- lithectomy** Extraction of a calculus in the bladder via the dilated urethra.
- lithotomy** Surgical excision of a calculus.
- lithemia** Excessive uric/lithic acid in the circulation, due to inadequate metabolism of nitrogenous products.
- lithiasis** The formation of calculi.
- lithiasis biliaris** The formation of gallstones.
- lithiasis nephritica** Nephrolithiasis.
- lithiasis renalis** Renal calculi — kidney stones.
- lithicosis** Pneumonoconiosis — stone cutters' silicosis.
- lithium** The drug (an element) of choice for bipolar (mood) disorder ("manic depression") — which is also effective in treating resistant major depression. Success has been demonstrated in treating children with lithium — who are too aggressive to remain in school. The therapeutic serum levels are adjacent to the toxic levels, and need to be closely monitored. This mood stabilizing agent closes up wide mood swings. In another indication, it has been discovered that the acute, exquisitely painful herpes simplex virus responds dramatically to Eskalith as sprinkled from the capsule.
- lithocenosis** Extraction of calculi fragments from within the bladder.
- lithoclast** Forceps used to pulverize a large calculus.
- lithoclasty** The pulverization of calculi into fragments, to allow excretion by voiding.
- lithoclysmia** The injection of agents into the urinary bladder to dissolve calculi. These chemicals cannot be both safe and effective.
- lithocystotomy** Excision of calculi through the bladder wall.
- lithodialysis** Litholysis — the dissolution/fragmentation of a calculus by injected solvent.
- lithogenesis** The formation of a calculus.
- lithokonion** Lithomyll — that instrument used to fragmentize a vesicular calculus.
- litholabe** The holder for an extracted calculus.
- litholapaxy** That surgical procedure of crushing a calculus within the urinary bladder. These fragments are then irrigated per catheter in this ultrasonic procedure.
- lithomyll** Lithokonion, lithotrite — an instrument which pulverizes vesicular calculi.
- lithonephritis** A renal inflammation which is secondary to a calculus/calculi.
- lithonephrotomy** That extraction of calculi, via renal surgery (such as that required for a staghorn calculus).
- lithopedion** Ostembryon, osteopedion — an

intrauterine/extrauterine fetal expiration which has become calcified.

lithophone An auscultory instrument which assists confirmation that bladder calculi are present.

lithoscope That instrument by which calculi may be studied while in the urinary bladder.

lithotome A scalpel used to perform extraction of a calculus.

lithotomy Surgical extraction of calculi by incision into the urinary tract. Preoperatively/postoperatively, all urine from these patients is to be measured and strained.

biliary lithotomy That operative procedure by which calculi are removed from the gallbladder and/or its common bile duct.

high lithotomy The surgical extraction of stones, achieved through a suprapubic incision.

lithotomy position Of use in pelvic examinations, parturition, pelvic surgery of both male/female patients, the patient is supine with knees and/or feet in stirrups.

lithotripsy Lithotripsy — the crushing of calculi in the urethra/bladder.

extracorporeal shock-wave lithotripsy (ESWL)

The medical procedure which crushes renal calculi by electro-hydrolically generated pressure waves. The patient rests in a water bath, or on a shockwave conducting water cushion — which eliminates the need for the bath. Following an epidural/general anesthetic, ultrasonic waves are administered to pulverize the calculi. Because they are coupled to the patient's cardiac rhythm, the body tissue is not harmed by the shocks.

lithotripsy Crushing renal calculi under direct vision, by use of the lithotripsy.

lithuresis The voiding of calculi.

litigation psychosis Professionals immobilized in the face of an emergency — with fear that they may incur a law suit by attempting to rescue the victims. As with motor vehicle accidents (MVAs), the Good Samaritan clause in the USA protects those who use their expertise to rescue others.

Little's disease Cerebral spastic diplegia.

Mentally normal, these pediatric patients may deliver prematurely with dystocia, suffering asphyxia neonatorum. In childhood, they may have delayed sphincter control, hemiplegia/para-

plegia, musculo-skeletal anomalies.

litritis Infected urethral glands.

liver Essential in the functions of conversion, deamination, excretion, production of heat and plasma proteins, regulation of blood volume, filtering, synthesis, this organ is crucial for survival.

acute yellow atrophy of the liver This disease is both rare and fatal, characterized by marked cerebral deterioration and pathology.

carcinoma of the liver Rarely of primary origin, this malignancy involves metastasis to the liver. Symptomatology includes cachexia, hepatomegaly, jaundice, severe pain, weight loss prior to demise.

cirrhosis of the liver Generalized hepatic disease with impaired function, due to fibrotic tissue changes and nodule formation. As this pathology develops, portal circulation adapts new avenues and channels. End-stage disease reveals encephalopathy which may include asterixis (flapping tremor), and/or hallucinations, mental dullness. The most frequent cause of cirrhosis is alcoholism. (When cirrhosis is seen in patients who have never consumed alcohol, it is presumed that this liver damage resulted from "missed" hepatitis, years prior to the current diagnostic findings.)

liver failure The cessation of portal functioning of this vital organ may be due to hepatic pathology, or to excessive demands beyond its functional capacity.

living will That final directive, prepared, signed, and witnessed while the patient is mentally competent. This legal instrument informs the court, physician(s), and family that the patient does not want life to be prolonged beyond reasonable quality of life — that no heroics/resuscitation are to be implemented. Although much of the adult population agrees with this safeguard, rarely does one find a person who follows through, providing this simple mental comfort for his/her family and close friends. With an RN witness, the physician may opt to inform the patient (prior to preoperative medication), that his/her living will shall not be observed — that resuscitation *will* be conducted pro re nata (PRN). On occasion, this document may be tragically disregarded by any of a num-

- ber of persons. Vigilant hospital staff independently elect to summon the resuscitation team (aware of the patient's legal NO CODE status). Or, distant and emotionally unstable relatives demand that all efforts be pursued at the patient's expense — regardless of the patient's legal, written Living Will. In the known prognosis that the moribund patient has *no* quality of life, these issues become crucial, and a matter of ethics.
- loading dose** The initial amount of a drug (sometimes doubled), administered initially. It is essential that the patient's allergic status be known to the doctor prior to initiating this first dosing.
- loading test** Administration of a challenge substance to determine the patient's tolerance/excretion/metabolism of this agent. In research, doctors may conduct a *rechallenge* for a patient who reacted adversely to the original dose(s). Monitoring the patient closely, they seek to confirm the original findings.
- lochia** Puerperal discharge of blood, mucus, and tissue segments which extends ± 10 days postpartum.
- lochiorrhagia** Lochiorrhoea — excessive uterine discharge post delivery.
- lochiometritis** Lochometritis — uterine inflammation during the puerperium.
- locked-in syndrome** The demyelinated brain — with which the patient is in a pseudocoma. Due to total paresis, s/he can communicate only by ocular movements. The prognosis is poor, as the hemorrhage/infarction is in the central pons.
- locomotor ataxia** Sclerotic changes in the posterior spinal cord. Tabes dorsalis.
- locum tenens** A physician on abbreviated assignment, by contract. These short term jobs may be the only way hospitals can staff vacant specialties, while they seek to find permanent physicians.
- Löffler's endocarditis** Of unknown etiology, complications by fibroplastic hypertrophy of the endocardium and eosinophilia.
- logadectomy** Partial excision of the conjunctiva.
- logagnosia** That form of aphasia in which the written word is read, but neither comprehended nor decoded.
- logamnesia** Sensory aphasia which renders the patient incapable of decoding the written/spoken word.
- logaphasia** Caused by a cerebral lesion, this is a complete/partial inability to coordinate speech musculature.
- logasthenia** Speech in a language known only to the mentally impaired patient.
- logokopphosis** Word deafness.
- logomania** Press of speech, as noted in logorrhea, monomania.
- logoneurosis** A psychoneurotic disorder accompanied by speech pathology.
- logopathia** Speech impediments arising from a central nervous system (CNS) disorder.
- logoplegia** Paresis of the speech organs.
- logospasm** Enunciation interrupted by paroxysms.
- longevity** An extended length of life.
- loop monitor** Loop recorder allows confirmation of syncope. When the patient revives, s/he records the episode. When signaled, the monitor records the cardiogram by memory, capturing the symptomatic period. This instrument requires precise compliance by the patient (pt).
- loosening of associations** Speech which rapidly shifts between unrelated subjects — as may be noted in manic and psychotic states. Disconnection, illogical conversation.
- lordoscoliosis** Lordosis, lordoma of the spine. This anterior curvature of the spine is counterbalanced by a lower, lateral curvature.
- Louis-Bar syndrome** Ataxia-telangiectasia — a hereditary cerebellar degeneration accompanied by specific immunologic dysfunction, telangiectasia of the bulbar conjunctiva, with susceptibility toward malignancy. Death usually occurs within the second decade.
- Lowe's syndrome** Oculocerebrorenal dystrophy — a sex-linked characteristic composed of aminoaciduria, cataracts, glaucoma, hydrophthalmia, hypotonia, loss of reflexes, mental retardation, renal tubular dysfunction, vitamin D-resistant rickets.
- Lown-Ganong-Levine syndrome** A pre-excitation state, in which ventricular impulses are transmitted through alternate conduction pathways.
- loxarthron** The oblique joint deformity in which dislocation is absent.
- loxotomy** Amputation which is achieved by oblique sectioning.

lozenge A medicinal troche which is dissolved orally. Children should not leave lozenges, hard candy, et al., in their mouths, while lying down.

lubricant An agent which reduces friction between adjacent, moving parts.

Lucas-Championnière's disease

Pseudomembraneous bronchitis.

lucid That which is abundantly clear.

lucid interval Mental clarity which may occur during severe inability to relate coherently.

Ludwig's angina Infection of connective tissue, adjacent to the submaxillary gland(s). Of no relation to a cardiac anomaly, this overwhelming sepsis may progress to threaten the patient's airway/life.

lumbar puncture Spinal puncture, spinal tap — contraindicated in the presence of increased intracranial pressure. Spinal fluid is aspirated from the subarachnoid space for diagnostic purposes, to confirm that the needle is correctly positioned, and to administer chemotherapeutic/anesthetic agents, et al.

lumbar reflex Contraction of the back muscles is caused by stimulation of the erector spinae muscles.

lumbar colostomy That ostomy created by an incision in the back — between the pelvis and the thorax.

lumbar colotomy An incision developed into the colon, per the lumbar route.

lumen That space within arterial, intestinal, tubal, and venous structures. That space within the walls of needles, tubes, et al.

lumpectomy Surgical excision of a breast tumor without sacrificing the breast, nor adjacent tissue.

lupus Despite usage, this term is void of significant meaning — when it stands alone.

discoid lupus erythematosus (DLE) That characterized by chronic exacerbations/remissions of a desquamating, macular dermatitis. Affecting females more often than males, this disease may progress to the systemic form. This may be an autoimmune disorder.

neonatal lupus erythematosus The treatable form of this disease is exhibited by offspring of mothers with systemic lupus erythematosus. Although at low risk, these infants are to be regarded as high-risk.

systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) This inflammatory collagen disease also occurs more often in female patients. Beginning with an acute fever, malaise, joint pain, symptoms from any organ system may occur — as well as remissions. Exacerbations may occur relentlessly. Of unknown etiology, this life-threatening disease may be diagnosed by any four of the following criteria: abnormal urinary protein, alopecia, arthritis free of deformity, butterfly erythema, convulsions, discoid skin lesions, false-positive serological testing for syphilis, hemolytic anemia, leukopenia, oral/nasopharyngeal ulceration, photosensitivity, psychosis, Raynaud's phenomenon, thrombocytopenia purpura, urinary cellular casts. The dosage of corticosteroids is titrated to each patient's response. In the presence of severe, crippling disease, the development of intolerable side effects, or failure to respond to conventional therapy, immunosuppression may prove to be a viable option.

lupus nephritis Comorbidity of systemic lupus erythematosus with glomerulonephritis. The prognosis is poor.

lupus pernio Sclerotic, cyanotic, edematous lesions of the knees, fingers, ears, lips, cheeks, and/or nose need to be ruled out from sarcoidosis, requiring a definitive diagnosis.

lupus vulgaris Tuberculosis of the skin, characterized by areas which break down, ulcerate, and scar. All lupus forms must avoid exposure to the sun — lest a flare-up occur.

Lust's reflex Percussion of the sciatic nerve will elicit dorsiflexion and abduction of the foot.

lusus naturae That anomaly which is congenital.

Lutembacher's syndrome The atrial septal defect of the mitral, stenotic heart.

luteohormone Progesterone, lutin (the hormone of corpus luteum).

Lutz-Splendore-Almeida disease South American paracoccidiodomycosis/blastomycosis.

luxation That dislocation of joint/articulation surfaces and/or organs. Subluxation.

luxus That which is in excess.

lycanthropy That manic stage in which the patient believes him/herself to be a wild beast.

lycorexia Bulimia nervosa.

Lyme disease (LD) Lyme arthritis, borreliosis.

That recurrent, inflammatory condition accompanied by erythema chronicum migrans (ECM), fatigue, fever, general malaise, headache, nuchal rigidity, involvement of the nervous/cardiac systems. Following the eruption of skin lesions, polyarthritis develops into chronic arthritis. A neuritis of somatic/cranial nerves may last many months. Cardiomegaly and myopericarditis may appear at this time. The central nervous system (CNS) signs vary. Human granulocytic ehrlichiosis may become the codiagnosis.

lymphadenectasis Distention/dilation of a lymph node.

lymphadenectomy Surgical excision of a lymph node(s).

lymphadenia Lymph node hyperplasia.

lymphadenia ossea Multiple myeloma — hyperplasia of the bone marrow accompanied by urinary Bence Jones protein. Pathological (spontaneous) fractures may follow neuralgic pains. Tumors on the skull and ribs may also complicate this clinical picture.

lymphadenitis Adenolymphitis — inflammation of the lymph nodes, usually accompanying lymphangitis.

tuberculous lymphadenitis Tuberculosis of the lymph nodes may present with loss of strength and weight. Necrotic lymph nodes excrete through the skin.

lymphadenocoele A lymph node cyst.

lymphadenopathy Extravascular diseases of the lymphatic system.

dermatopathic lymphadenopathy

Dissemination of this disease is secondary to its dermatitis.

lymphadenotomy A surgical incision into lymphatic tissue.

lymphadenovarix Hypertrophy of lymph nodes, secondary to hypertension within the lymphatic vessels.

lymphagogue That agent which stimulates lymphangial flow.

lymphangiectasis Lymphectasia — lymphatic vessel distention and dilation.

lymphangiectomy Surgical excision of lymphatic vessels.

lymphangi endothelioma Lymphendothelioma — malignant neoplasm(s) arising from the lymphatic vessels.

phatic vessels.

lymphangi leiomyomatosis

Lymphangiomyomatosis — involvement of respiratory blood/lymphatic vessels and the airway. Hemorrhage and hemoptysis may be seen.

There is a marked decrease in the diffusing capacity for carbon monoxide. Those women of childbearing age may succumb within 10 years.

lymphangioma A tumor arising from lymphatic tissue.

cavernous lymphangioma Lymphatic vessels, filled with lymph.

cystic lymphangioma Congenital, lymph-filled multicocular cysts.

lymphangiosarcoma That malignant tumor which arises from lymphatic endothelium.

lymphangiotomy Lymphotomy — anatomical dissection of lymphatic tissue.

lymphangitis Inflammation of lymphatic tissue. The patient may present with rigor, accompanying pain, edema, and erythema of the effected extremity. This area should be kept elevated above the level of the heart.

lymphatic blockade An obstruction which prevents bacteria from extending throughout the body.

lymphaticostomy Construction of a permanent opening into a lymphatic duct.

lymphatism Tonsillar/lymphatic tissue in excess.

lymphatitis Lymphatic system inflammation.

lymphatolysis The destruction of lymph cells/tissues.

lymphatolytic That which is damaging to lymphatic tissue.

lymphedema That edema caused by lymphatic congestion.

congenital lymphedema Meige-Milroy's disease — chronic, pitting, dependent edema — even in young people.

lymphemia An increase in circulatory lymphocytes.

lymphendothelioma That tumor arising from an overgrowth of myxomatous tissue and dilation/proliferation of lymphatic tissue.

lymphenteritis Serous infiltration which may coexist with a bowel inflammation.

lymphnoditis Inflammation of a lymph node(s).

lymphocoele A cyst containing lymph.

lymphocythemia Lymphocytosis, lymphemia —

excessive lymph cells in the circulation.

lymphocytoma Malignancy composed of lymphocytes.

lymphocytopenia A deficiency of circulatory lymphocytes.

lymphoepithelioma Malignant, lymphoid, tonsillar/nasopharyngeal tissue.

lymphogranulomatosis Hodgkin's disease.

lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV)

Lymphopathia venereum, lymphogranuloma inguinale — a communicable, venereal disease.

lymphoidectomy Surgical excision of lymph cells/tissue.

lymphoma The growth of new lymphatic tissue.

Burkitt's lymphoma African lymphoma — a malignant condition in which lesions are destructive of the mandible. The Epstein-Barr virus is considered to be the causative agent.

granulomatous lymphoma That small, lymphatic, hepatic nodule seen in Hodgkin's disease.

lymphoblastic lymphoma A malignant lymphocytic tumor — a poorly differentiated tumor.

lymphocytic lymphoma A malignant, well-differentiated tumor.

malignant, histiocytic lymphoma Reticulum cell sarcoma, composed primarily of neoplastic histiocytes.

malignant, mixed cell lymphoma That growth which is composed of both monocytes and histiocytes.

lymphomatosis Generalized lymphatic engorgement. Dissemination of lymphomata throughout the body.

lymphopathia venereum Lymphogranuloma venereum — ulcerative venereal disease involving the inguinal lymph nodes.

lymphorrhagia Lymphorrhoea — lymph discharge draining from a wound.

lymphosarcoma A malignant condition of lymphatic tissue — as diagnosed by biopsy.

lymphosarcomatosis Malignancy characterized by lymphoblastomatosis.

lymphotome An instrument for surgically excising adenomas from glandular tissue.

lymphotomy Lymphangiomy.

lymphuria Urinary lymph.

lyophilization Freeze-drying tissue by flash-freezing at an extreme temperature, then dehy-

drating the tissue in a vacuum.

lysate A product of hydrolysis.

lysis The gradual decline of a disease/fever.

M

McArdle's disease A glycogen storage disease (type V), in which there is a deficiency of myophosphorylase B.

McBurney's incision That classic site for an appendectomy at McBurney's point — the left lower quadrant of the abdomen.

McBurney's sign Rebound pain and rigidity at McBurney's point — suggestive of appendicitis.

McCormac's reflex Percussion on the patellar tendon causes the other leg to adduct.

McCune-Albright syndrome Gonadotropin-independent precocious puberty, accompanied by defects involving the osseous/cutaneous systems. In addition, mutations may be found in hepatic, gastrointestinal, and cardiac tissues. These children are at risk for intracranial lesions and multiple fractures.

MAC disease That disseminated bacteremia which may occur in comorbidity with acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). Signs/symptoms include abdominal pain, anemia, fatigue, fever, hepatic dysfunction, night sweats, weight loss.

maceration The breakdown of skin due to overhydration — such as that seen at the delivery of the postmature fetus.

Machover test The "Draw-a-Person" test.

McMurray's sign The click elicited by the physician's manipulation of the tibia of a flexed leg — in the presence of an injured meniscus.

macrencephaly Macrencephalia — an abnormally large brain.

macrobiosis Longevity.

macrocardius Cardiomegaly of congenital heart disease.

macrocephaly Macrocephalia — cranial hypertrophy.

macrocheilia Congenital edema of the lips, macrolabia.

macrocheiria Megalocheiria — excessive hypertrophy of the hands.

macrocnemia Hypertrophy of the lower legs.

macrocornea An abnormally large cornea.

macrocythemia Macrocytosis — hypertrophied erythrocytes.

macroductylia Megalodactylia — excessively large fingers and/or toes.

macrodontia Megadontia, megalodontia — enlarged teeth.

macroesthesia That misperception of objects as being under magnification.

macrogenitosomia praecox Abnormal genitalia due to an excess of androgens from the fetal adrenal gland. In the male, hypertrophied genitalia will be present. In the female, pseudohermaphroditism (ambiguous sex) will be noted.

macrogingivae Gingival hyperplasia (a side effect of Dilantin).

macroglobulinemia Heavy serum globulins.

Waldenstrom's macroglobulinemia Anemia, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, excessive plasma cells, hyperviscosity of the blood, lymphadenopathy — causing coagulopathies, lassitude, and confusion. Treatment is symptomatic, in addition to cytotoxic agents to reduce the tumor mass.

macrogllossia Megaloglossia. The hypertrophied tongue — a congenital disorder.

macrognathia An excessively enlarged jaw.

macrography Megalographia — writing in enlarged script.

macromastia Mammary augmentation.

macromelus The patient with hypertrophied extremities.

macronychia Extraordinarily long nails.

macrophallus Megalopenis.

macroplasia Hypertrophied tissue.

macropodia Excessively large feet.

macroprosopia Hypertrophied facial features.

macrorhinia Congenital/pathological enlargement of the nose.

macroscelia Abnormally enlarged legs.

macroscopic That which is visible by the unassisted eye.

macroscopy A visual examination.

macroscosis An increase in size.

macrosigmoid The hypertrophied sigmoid colon.

macrosmatic An abnormally acute olfactory sense.

macrosomatia Macrosomia — the hypertrophied body.

macrostereognosis Macropsia — a misperception of objects as larger than fact.

macrostomia An enlarged mouth.

macrotia Hypertrophied ears.

macrotoome That scalpel which incises and dissects large sectioning.

macrotooth A tooth which is extraordinarily

enlarged.

macular degeneration Blurring and loss of central vision — of unknown etiology. Laser treatments may diminish or prevent blindness.

macule Pigmentation occurring in acne rosacea, anemia, carcinoma, erysipelas, facial hemiatrophy, infectious diseases, Hansen's disease, leukemia, nevus pigmentosus, pediculosis corporis, pellagra, pityriasis rosea, rubella, scurvy, serum sickness, vitiligo.

maculopapular A raised, erythematous rash.

Madelung's deformity Overgrowth of the ulna, resulting in displacement of the hand.

madescent Moist.

maduromycosis Mycetoma — that chronic fungal infection of the hand/foot, characterized by abscesses, marked edema, nodules, sinus formation, and/or vesicles.

magenblase syndrome Postprandial pressure and fullness, caused by aerophagia.

maggot therapy An antiquated treatment for resistant, septic, necrotic wounds, and osteomyelitis. Sterile blowfly maggots are permitted (in the hospital) to debride the necrosis, leaving healthy granulation tissue. This technique is used as a final option — to achieve healing at last.

magical thinking The feeling/belief that the laws of cause and effect do not pertain to oneself, or to one's concerns. The ideas of reference may reach delusional proportions when beliefs are maintained despite evidence to the contrary.

magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) That diagnostic modality which has joined computerized tomography (CAT/CT). MRI does not employ radiation, has no bone artifacts, and provides imaging of any plane (allowing for the visualization of difficult-to-view structures). This is contraindicated with metallic foreign objects (pace-maker, aneurysm clips, et al.). This modality is superior with soft tissue, detecting acute parenchymal infarction, parenchymal hemorrhage, and acute subarachnoid bleeds.

magnetic resonance spectroscopy A neuroimaging technique which is uniquely suited to study pediatric developmental, physiological, and/or structural anomalies. Because neither biological hazards nor ionizing radiation is involved, measures may be repeated.

magnetoencephalography A recent technique which, although experimental, offers much potential in the diagnosis of epilepsy.

Ma Haung A Tibetan herbal preparation, sold over the counter (without prescription). Of concern is the fact that this patent "medicine" is not supervised by governmental regulation for safety. Ma Haung contains 2 "script" medications — which is against the law (to dispense without prescription in the USA) — ephedrine and pseudoephedrine. Those who self-medicate themselves with this unregulated substance, place themselves at high risk for primary pulmonary hypertension (PPH).

main en griffe Atrophy with flexion deformities of the hand(s) in a "claw" contraction.

mainstreaming That controversial philosophy of educating physically/mentally handicapped children in local schools' regular classrooms, despite the severity of the disability. These children may be assigned an attendant to assist with toileting, mobility, et al. A Braille or signing instructor may visit the child a number of times a week, which is often inadequate. These programs offer opportunities for the entire class to gain educational and social growth.

Majocchi's disease Purpura annularis telangiectodes — purple eruption of the legs.

Majocchi's granuloma Allergic cutaneous granulomata, which causes fungal infection.

major depression That endogenous state incorporating symptoms of anergia, anhedonia, apathy, appetite change, exaggerated death wishes, early morning awakening, insomnia (initial, middle, and/or terminal), hypersomnia, feelings of worthlessness (which may reach delusional proportions), psychomotor retardation (which may be so severe as to resemble catatonia), psychomotor agitation, poverty of speech, difficulty with cognition, distractibility, irrational guilt, and/or suicidal ideation. Note: Some of this symptomatology includes opposites — either may be seen. Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) is seldom used. When elected for the agitated depressive, the cardiac, the pregnant patient, for those who have failed psychotropic chemotherapy, and other patient categories, this becomes the modality of choice. Conducted under general anesthesia, ECT has evolved into safe, precise

- treatment, despite its prominent side effect of marked loss of memory.
- malabsorption syndrome** Malassimilation — defective use of nutrients from the intestines.
- malacia** Malacoma, malacosis — abnormal softening of tissue.
- malacosarcosis** Malacia of muscular tissue.
- malacotomy** The development of an incision into soft tissue.
- malactic** An emollient.
- maladie de Roger** A congenital interventricular septal defect.
- maladjustment** Failure to adapt. The inability to cope with the stressors of life.
- malady** A disorder, disease.
- malaise** General malaise — a vague feeling of illness.
- malaria** Cyclic chills, fever, and diaphoresis — in this order. Splenomegaly with progressive anemia follows.
- cephalgic malaria** That complicated by intracranial lesions, nausea with emesis, and exquisite headaches.
- cerebral malaria** A critical complication of pediatric encephalopathy. Neurologic sequelae, in many cases, lead to coma and/or death. In Africa, over a million infants and children expire from this fever annually.
- falciparum malaria** That form in which parasites exist in the blood. The patient presents asymptotically.
- quartan malaria** Shorter exacerbations (every 4 days) are seen than with the other forms.
- quotidian malaria** Paroxysms of chilling, diaphoresis, and fever appear daily.
- vivax malaria** That form which is the most common and recurrent.
- malformation** A congenital deformity. A misshapen organ.
- malfunctioning** Defective functioning/processing.
- malice** Harmful — of injurious intent.
- malignant** Cancerous, virulent, solid tumors with/without bony metastases, multiple myelomas, lymphomas, leukemias.
- malignant cerebral hypertension** Marked spikes in intracranial pressure, which bears a 100% mortality rate. Loss of autoregulatory control may allow an increase in systemic pressure, leading to brain damage and/or death.
- Compression of the brain can cause necrosis of that tissue. Seizures must be treated STAT. A barbiturate coma may have to be induced.
- malignant histiocytosis** Familial erythrophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis.
- malignant hyperthermia crisis (MH)** This condition is a result of a dominantly inherited trait which alters the physiologic action of calcium in the muscle, causing uncontrolled hypermetabolic activity. That remains dormant until it is triggered by a potent inhalational anesthetic agent and/or a depolarizing muscle relaxant. This life-threatening event can occur at anytime in the perioperative period, or after the initial episode has subsided. Immediate recognition and treatment are essential to prevent patient demise. These patients should be admitted to intensive care for 24 hour monitoring. Acute crisis management usually occurs intraoperatively. The clinical signs include tachycardia (often the first sign), arrhythmias, and labile blood pressure. Respiratory involvement includes tachypnea, high end tidal/arterial CO₂. Administer 100% oxygen per mask. The temperature is to be taken every 30 minutes until stable. Cooling measures (hypothermia blanket, ice packs) should be used for fever greater than 101° F. Cold saline lavages and iced intravenous fluids may be initiated by physician's order. Assess for an increase in muscle tone — a signal of recurrence of this crisis. Because of the ongoing muscle breakdown, Ringer's lactate and potassium must not be used. Monitor intake and output precisely. Maintain a patent indwelling catheter, keeping urinary output higher than 50cc/hour. Monitor for myoglobinuria. Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) can develop post-crisis. Order ABGs, CBC, CK, K, Ca, urine/serum myoglobin, and clotting studies q 6°, until stable. Dantrolene is administered at 1mg/kg IV q 6° (1 mg per kg patient's body wt, IV every six hours) for the first 24° post crisis. This may be given PO (per os, orally) for the next 24°, if needed. After the MH episode subsides, the patient will experience severe pain from the breakdown of muscle cells/tissues. Those susceptible to MH should undergo a biopsy of skeletal muscle — the only reliable diagnostic test for this condition.

- malingerer** One who pretends symptoms for the purpose of eluding responsibility/work/school, to elicit sympathy, to prolong financial benefits, to obtain treatment and/or drugs. S/he may also sabotage his/her own healing and recovery.
- malleation** Rhythmically striking the patient's body with the hands — as a massage stroke.
- malleotomy** The surgical severing of the malleoli ligaments of the ankle. Dissection of the malleus within the inner ear.
- Mallory-Weiss syndrome** Upper gastrointestinal hemorrhage caused by mucosal tears in the gastroesophageal junction. Severe vomiting (especially that by an alcoholic) may exacerbate this stage.
- malnutrition** Inadequacy of intake due to disordered absorption/distribution/assimilation/utilization of nourishment.
- malpractice** Immoral, improper conduct in one's practice. The negative outcome of a case in the presence of a fractured therapeutic alliance. The care need not have been faulty, nor does the insurer's settlement out of court indicate guilt. Malpractice usually indicates a disappointing outcome in the midst of failed communication between staff and family.
- malrotation** That which is incorrectly turned/rotated/twisted.
- malunion** Failure of a fractured bone to achieve realignment and to knit.
- mammalgia** Mastalgia, mastodynia — painful breasts.
- mammoplasty** A plastic surgery procedure on the breast.
- mammary augmentation** Increased breast size due to drug side effects, pregnancy, surgery, gynecomastia, et al.
- mammilliplasty** Theleplasty — plastic surgery on the nipple(s).
- mammography** X-ray of the breasts to rule out (RO) carcinoma. High-risk women (age 40+) should be screened annually. (African women bear the highest incidence in the world.) Many hospital radiologists waive a physician's order, with the goal of comprehensive screening.
- mammotomy** Mastotomy — a single incision of the breast.
- mancinism** Sinistrality, left-handedness.
- mandibular** In reference to the lower jaw.
- mandibular block** Regional anesthesia of the lower face/jaw achieved by infiltration of the trigeminal nerve with anesthetic. Mandibular division.
- mandibular dislocation/subluxation** That chronic proclivity for the mandible to slip out of the joint during extreme articulation (endotracheal intubation, toxic gastric lavage, even yawning or laughing by those predisposed to this risk). Reduction must be performed by an orthopedic specialist/oral surgeon. This condition may be associated with temporomandibular joint disorder (TMJD).
- mandibular distortion** Craniometaphyseal dysplasia — distortion of the mandible and skull, affecting the face. Cranial nerve dysfunction results in sclerosis and malocclusion.
- mandibular reflex** The clonic movement elicited by tapping/stroking the mandible.
- maneuver** A skillfull manipulation.
- Credé's maneuver** Expression of the uterus, to assist expulsion of the placenta.
- Heimlich maneuver** Dislodging an obstruction from the pharynx/trachea by manipulating the diaphragm with/without back blows. (Note: Balloons and pieces of rubber cannot be dislodged by this method.) Recently, Henry Heimlich, MD, expanded his protocol to include those rescued from near-drowning. Both methods have been used to resuscitate many thousands of victims.
- Leopold's maneuver** Determination of the fetus' position/presentation by abdominal palpation.
- Mauriceau-Smellie-Veit maneuver** That intricate delivery, under traction, of the aftercoming head of a breech presentation.
- Müller's maneuver** Roentgenographic visualization of esophageal varices with an inspiratory effort against a closed glottis at the end of an expiration (Valsalva's maneuver.)
- Munro Kerr's maneuver** A digital technique of determining cephalopelvic disproportion.
- Pinard's maneuver** A delivery technique used on the undescended breech presentation.
- Prague maneuver** That technique employed in the delivery of a breech presentation with an aftercoming posterior occiput.
- Scanzoni maneuver** The application of double

forceps in delivery of the fetus presenting with a posterior occiput.

Valsalva's maneuver Production of intrathoracic pressure by forced expiration against a closed glottis.

manganese intoxication A rare disorder which causes parkinsonism and behavioral alterations.

manganese poisoning An occupational toxicity characterized by central nervous system (CNS) disturbances, muscular weakness, extraordinary gait, tremor.

mania That psychiatric disorder in which the predominant mood is elevated, expansive, and/or irritable. Delusions of grandeur, exalted feelings, insomnia, psychomotor agitation and overproduction of irrelevant and/or inferior work may be accompanied by poor impulse control and psychotic features.

bipolar disorder in manic phase That phase which alternates with the depressed phase and intervening mood in this cycling affective disorder. Sexual/financial excesses may be prominent, and are pathognomonic.

hypomania Enhanced functioning and productivity which does not produce impairment requiring psychiatric evaluation. That status often erroneously assigned the adjective "manic" by the laity. Dysphoric hypomania may be exhibited as energized depression.

pseudomania Pathological fabrication. That psychosis in which patients falsely accuse themselves.

religious mania That state of fanatic spirituality and/or charismatic ecstasy.

manifestation The presence of symptoms, signs, or other indications of disease.

manipulation That conscious/unconscious agenda by which one attempts to achieve his/her wishes. Specialized treatment by one — manually or by instrumentation.

Mannkopf's sign That acceleration of pulse when pressure is applied to a site of pain. This phenomenon is absent in maligned pain.

mannosidosis A metabolic anomaly which results in abnormal lymphocytes, accumulation of mannose, hypertrophied tongue, kyphosis, mental deficiency.

maple bark disease Pneumonitis caused by spores from maple trees.

maple syrup urine disease A hereditary metabolic disease. This disease is named from the odor of the patient's urine. The infant's nervous system deteriorates in early months, with expiration at a young age. Branched chain ketoaciduria.

marasmus Pedatrophly — the cachexia and withdrawal of neglected infants in the face of emotional deprivation. Etiology includes absence (physical and/or emotional) of the primary caregiver, malnourishment (from whatever cause), child abuse, failure to thrive syndrome, vitaminosis, et al. These starving infants have a shrill, weak cry, are apathetic, and inactive.

Older babies may not cry. Intravenous fluids are indicated for electrolyte imbalance and/or shock. Despite diluted feedings of 5 g protein/kg body weight daily, 40% of these infants go on to die.

Marburg virus disease High fever accompanied by acute prostration, myalgia, headache, nausea/vomiting are followed in 2 days by diarrhea, lethargy, and mental disturbances. An erythematous dermatitis appears on days 5-7, and death of 25% of patients occurs between days 8-16. This etiology indicates the Ebola-Marburg virus, via the African green monkey, as the causative organism.

Marchiafava-Micheli syndrome A rare, hemolytic anemia, hemorrhagic fever, in which occurs paroxysmal hemoglobinuria at night.

Marfan's syndrome A genetic condition characterized by an impaired gait, abnormal hyperflexibility and arachnodactyly. This connective tissue disorder is the major cause of aortic dissection and rupture in adolescents. Ectopia lentis (dislocated optic lens) is confirmatory of the diagnosis. Mitral valve prolapse/regurgitation may be present.

"Marfanoid" body habitus Slender build with arachnodactyly, long extremities, and narrow hips.

Marie's ataxia Hereditary cerebellar ataxia. The etiology is that of bilateral cortical atrophy of the cerebellum.

Marie's disease Acromegaly — hypertrophied face and extremities.

Marie's sign That fine tremor seen in cases of thyroid imbalance, exophthalmic goiter.

Marie-Strumpell disease Ankylosing spondylitis

— one of the many variants of arthritis.

Appearing in young adults as progressive back pain, a severe flexion deformity of the spine may result. Desperate involvement may affect the heart, eye, and joints. Exercise (within the prescribed limits) is essential.

marijuana Cannabis (a street drug) which causes heightened anxiety, confusion, dependency, and frank toxic delirium. Often used as an illegal “recreational” drug, its use may exacerbate pre-existing psychiatric conditions — amotivational syndrome, behavioral disorders, schizophrenia, as well as those which have not yet been identified. A significant correlation has been demonstrated between prenatal use and impaired fetal development. Components of cannabis have been used in extremely *rare* cases of glaucoma, and to relieve intractable vomiting from chemotherapy — when all other agents failed.

cannabis intoxication Maladaptive psychiatric/behavioral changes with tachycardia, conjunctival injection, increased appetite.

marker That used to identify changeable characteristics.

fecal marker The ingestion of carmine or other chemical to mark the beginning and end of a fecal collection.

Maroteaux-Lamy syndrome

Mucopolysaccharidosis (MPS).

Marsh's test The determination used to reveal arsenic.

Marshall syndrome An autosomal dominant condition characterized by deafness, hypoplastic nasal bones, myopia with vitreoretinal degeneration, and short stature.

masculinization Abnormal virilizing characteristics in the female. The pubertal development of secondary male sexual characteristics in the adolescent male.

mask Concealment of the nose, mouth and/or face. The appearance of the face in certain states.

ecchymotic mask Cyanotic facies which accompany traumatic asphyxia.

Hutchinson's mask That sensation of facial compression, as though one were wearing a rubber mask.

luetie mask The facial pigmentation noted in tertiary syphilis.

Parkinson's mask The “frozen face” of Parkinsonism (void of expression) — as frequently seen in paralysis agitans.

surgical mask That worn in surgery, in respiratory isolation, reverse isolation, under sterile conditions, et al.

mask of pregnancy Chloasma gravidarum — that malar pigmentation noted in some prenatal patients. This benign coloring leaves after delivery.

masochism Relief of guilt through suffering. The infliction of pain.

mass The clumping of adherent cells.

massa intermedia A brain mass — the central commissure.

massage The methodical application of pressure and strokes to the body.

cardiac massage Manual compression to restart the arrested heart.

cardiopulmonary resuscitation Closed chest compression/massage to restart asystole/apnea.

emergency thoracotomy When the patient arrests on the operating table, the surgeon (or a specialist within the surgical suite) may abandon surgical asepsis/technique, open the chest, and restart the heart with the application of direct cardiac massage/defibrillation.

vapor massage Medication and nebulization of a cavity under intermittent pressure.

massive Enormous.

massive atelectasis Pulmonary collapse.

Following major surgery, a collapsed lung may be caused by obstruction of a main bronchus.

mass psychogenic illness Mass hysteria, in which a multitude of people panic — sometimes acting irreversibly, irrationally, irresponsibly, perhaps in riot, out of control.

MAST Military antishock trousers, antishock garment, anti-G (gravity) suit — an inflatable garment applied on the field by emergency personnel, prior to transporting the critical patient to the hospital. By applying this compression to the patient's abdomen and legs, dependent pooling of circulation in the tissues is reduced. This modality is contraindicated in the presence of congestive heart failure, penetrating thoracic wounds, cardiogenic shock, et al. Because of rebound hypertension, the suit may be removed only under a physician's directive.

- mastadenitis** Inflammation of the mammary glands.
- mastadenoma** A breast tumor.
- mastalgia** Mammalgia, mastodynia — a painful breast(s).
- mastatroph** Mastatrophia — atrophy of mammary tissue.
- mastauxe** Mammary hypertrophy.
- mastectomy** Mammectomy — partial/total excision of the breast.
- segmental mastectomy** Breast-conserving surgery followed by radiation therapy. This surgical protocol is regarded as equally effective as modified radical procedures.
- Master two-step test** That standardized test which assesses cardiac function under a physically stressed EKG/ECG, as the patient steps. Treadmill stress EKGs have surpassed the Master two-step in popularity.
- masthelcosis** Breast ulceration.
- mastitis** Mammitis — breast inflammation, first revealed by a triangular erythema beneath the affected breast(s). A high fever with excoriation of the nipple(s) may be evident.
- cystic mastitis** Inflammation preceding the formation of polycysts/nodules.
- interstitial mastitis** Infection of connective mammary tissue.
- parenchymatous mastitis** Inflamed secretory tissue of the breast.
- puerperal mastitis** A mammary infection seen later in the puerperium. This may include sup-puration. Induration may be caused by the retention of milk.
- stagnation mastitis** A painful mammary distention which may also occur in the non-nursing mother — whose milk comes in despite measures to prevent lactation.
- mastocarcinoma** Breast cancer.
- mastochondroma** Cartilagenous tumor of the breast.
- mastocytosis** Neoplastic mastocytes which masquerade as urticaria pigmentosa. This may involve spleen and bone cells.
- mastodynia** Mastalgia, mammary neuralgia, mammalgia — pain in the breast(s).
- mastoidalgia** Pain in the area of the mastoid.
- mastoidectomy** Extenteration of the mastoid air cells, or radical excision of the middle ear.
- Modern antibiotic therapy has rendered this surgery unnecessary.
- mastoiditis** Inflammation of mastoid air cells. Complications may include leukocytosis, perisinous abscess, periphlebitis, rigor, sepsis, sup-puration, phlebothrombosis.
- Bezold's mastoiditis** Abscess formation beneath the sternocleidomastoideus insertion.
- sclerosing mastoiditis** That condition in which there is sclerotic hypertrophy of the trabeculae.
- mastoiditis externa** Infection of the mastoid periosteum.
- mastomenia** Vicarious menses via the breasts.
- mastoncus** A breast tumor.
- mastopexy** Mazopexy — plastic surgery of mastoptosis (pendulous breasts), utilizing fixation techniques.
- mastoplasia** Mazoplasia — degenerative hyperplasia of mammary tissue.
- mastoplasty** Plastic surgery of breast tissue.
- mastorrhagia** Hemorrhaging from the breast.
- masturbation** Erotic self-manipulation.
- maternal deprivation syndrome** An apathetic and emotional disturbance with retardation of development/growth and withdrawal of young children — which may follow the absence/death of their mother(s).
- matrixitis** Onychia — infection of the nailbed.
- maxillitis** Infection of the upper jaw.
- maxillotomy** An incision developed into the upper jaw.
- maximum seclusion** Maximum security — the secured area where psychiatric patients who are violent, actively seeking to elope or to suicide, out of control, assaultive, or upsetting to the patient population, are temporarily isolated with maximum surveillance, restraints if indicated, and decreased environmental stimulation. Disinhibited patients may be placed in maximum seclusion to protect their privacy. Most patients soon regain self-control — those on and off medication.
- Mayo-Robson's point** That area above and to the right of the umbilicus. If pancreatic disease is present, pressure at Mayo-Robson's point will elicit pain.
- May Thurner syndrome** Only the left leg is that which is involved with lymphedema.
- Maze surgery** The open-heart procedure devel-

oped for patients whose atrial fibrillation has resisted chemical/electronic cardioversion. A “maze” of strategically placed lacerations is developed in the myocardium along the conduction route, then sutured. These surgical circuit breakers block all extraneous atrial impulses. Postoperatively, fluid retention may be noted.

mean Average, median, mesial.

measles Rubeola — a viral, systemic, infectious, communicable disease. Complications may include diarrhea, encephalitis, otitis media, pneumonia, and/or seizures. Measles during pregnancy causes a higher risk of prematurity and spontaneous abortion. Rubeola in the immunocompromised patient, develops into a severe, prolonged course, complicated by hyperpyrexia, seizures, delirium, respiratory distress, dermal/mucosal hemorrhage. Measles is a leading cause of pediatric blindness in Africa.

atypical measles That form which may occur in those who received killed measles vaccine. This rash may be maculopapular, petechial, purpuric, urticarial, or vesicular. This first erupts on the ankles and wrists, and may be prevented by revaccinating with live vaccine.

hemorrhagic measles Black measles characterized by delirium, hemorrhage, high fever, respiratory distress, seizures.

modified measles That which occurs in the patients who received post-exposure prophylaxis.

measles in the immunocompromised patient A severe, prolonged course, characterized by extremely high fever, seizures, delirium, respiratory distress, and/or dermal/mucosal hemorrhage. The rash may be absent.

meatoscope The speculum used to examine an opening/passage such as the auditory, nasal, or urethral meatus.

Mecklelectomy An excision of Meckel’s ganglion.

Meckel’s diverticulitis That bowel inflammation which presents with tenderness and lower abdominal pain. Only at surgical laparotomy, can this be correctly diagnosed.

meconium ileus A bowel obstruction of impacted meconium stool — which may be seen in the neonate with cystic fibrosis.

mediastinal dissection Mediastinal search — a rare and second stage of the parathyroidectomy.

At the original surgery to excise the parathyroid glands, rarely are they not all found in the neck. If not, this patient will be returned to the operating room the next day, to explore the mediastinum for occult parathyroid glands, which will be excised.

mediastinal fibrosis Sclerosing mediastinitis — that hypersensitivity reaction which may cause obliteration of major structures, such as the main bronchi or pulmonary artery.

mediastinitis Mediastinal inflammation.

mediastinopericarditis That infection within both the mediastinum and the pericardium.

medical jurisprudence The application of medical principles to the issues of ethics and law.

medical preparations Pharmacological forms.

Fluid forms Elixirs, extracts, formulae, liquids, ophthalmic agents, otic preparations, parenteral medications, syrups, tinctures, X-ray contrast media, et al. *Inhaled forms* Anesthetics, bronchodilators, oxytoxics, et al. *Solid forms* Capsules, lozenges, plasters, powders, suppositories, tablets, et al. *Suspended forms* Emulsions, formulae, mixtures, ophthalmic agents, otic preparations, topical ointments, X-ray contrast media, et al.

medicate To administer prescribed or appropriate over-the-counter preparations. Pharmacists are a reliable source of conservative recommendation for minor ailments, and should readily refer the consumer to his/her physician when indicated.

medication An agent which is administered for a specific condition, route, drug, dosage, person, timing.

route of medication That manner by which the drug enters the body — enteral, inhalation, intra-arterial, intracardiac, intramuscular, intraperitoneal, intrasternal, intrathecal, intravenous, mucosal, parenteral, percutaneous, rectal, subcutaneous, sublingual, per os, vaginal, et al. Enteric coated, sublingual, and time-released preparations should be neither crushed nor chewed.

medicochirurgical Combined medical/surgical disciplines of patient care.

medicolegal Forensic medicine integrated with medical jurisprudence.

medisect To incise/dissect along the central

plane.

Mediterranean anemia Cooley's anemia, thalassemia. An inherited abnormality in the synthesis of hemoglobin — for which there is only symptomatic care.

medullary thyroid carcinoma High calcitonin levels may cause flushing and diarrhea. Pheochromocytomas may demonstrate bilateral involvement of the adrenal glands.

Pathologically, hyperplasia or tumor may be seen in the adrenal, parathyroid, and thyroid glands. Mucocutaneous stigmata may be noted on the face. Gastrointestinal ganglioneuromatosis may include the entire alimentary system.

medullitis Myelitis — infection within the bone marrow.

medulloblastoma A malignant tumor of the cerebellum and ventricles — which eventually invades the meninges.

medulloepithelioma Neuroepithelioma, glioma — that malignant tumor of the retina and neuroepithelium. Enucleation is the treatment of choice.

Mees lines Those transverse, opaque marks which appear on the nails following arsenic exposure.

megabladder Megalocystitis — permanent bladder distention.

megacardia Cardiomegaly, megalocardia — the enlarged heart.

megacephalia Macrocephalus, macroencephalus, megacephalic, megalcephalia — an enlarged cranium.

megalencephaly A pathologically enlarged brain, often accompanied by mental retardation.

megalgia Extreme pain.

megalocephaly Macrocephaly, a hypertrophied head. Leontiasis ossea, hyperostosis of the cranium.

megalocornea Macrocornea — that developmental anomaly of an enlarged cornea(e).

megaloesophagus Megaesophagus — hypertrophied esophagus.

megalomania A psychosis characterized by expansive delusions of grandeur, grandiosity, and/or over-evaluation of wealth — which are inconsistent with fact.

megalomelia Macromelia — abnormally large extremities.

megalonychos Enlarged nails.

megalophthalmus Megophthalmos — an abnormally enlarged eye(s).

megalopodia Abnormally large feet.

megalopsia Macropsia — visual misperception in which objects appear to be enlarged.

megalosyndactyly Enlarged, webbed fingers/toes.

megaloureter Increased lumen of the ureter.

megaprosopous An enlarged face.

megavitamins That dosage far in excess of normal daily vitamin requirements. This excess will be excreted.

melagra Muscle spasms in the extremities.

melancholia A lay term for depression, dysphoria.

melanedema Anthracosis — pulmonary melanosis.

melanoameloblastoma A neuroectodermal, melanotic neoplasm.

melanocytoma A rare, benign, pigmented tumor of the optic disk.

melanodermatitis Those skin manifestations revealing excessive melanin.

melanoleukoderma colli That mottled skin of the neck, occasionally noted in syphilis.

melanoma Melanoepithelioma — the pigmented tumor of the skin/mucous membranes — which is highly malignant. The **ABCD** Rules for Assessment of Melanoma: **A**symmetry of the skin lesion; **B**order irregularities and notching; **C**oloring black, brown, white, gray, red, blue; **D**iameter greater than 6mm. Nodular melanomas are the most lethal — they metastasize vertically instead of horizontally, and may not appear to be changing size/shape. The examination of patients at risk for melanoma must include a regularly scheduled body survey of all skin surfaces including palms, soles, and beneath the nails. Punch biopsies must never be done — the specimen is to be submitted fully intact. When diagnosed and treated early, melanoma is curable by extirpation.

melanomatosis The formation of multiple melanomas.

melanonychia Black pigmentation involving the nails (not traumatic hemorrhage). Be alert to pigmentation extending under the nail along the cuticle, streaking in the nail, bleeding, or any

- pigment change in a nail.
- melanosarcoma** Carcinoma as pigmented connective tissue.
- melanosis** Melanism — pigmented areas which may be a lighter shade, but darker than the surrounding skin.
- pseudomelanosis** That cyanotic coloring of the dead.
- melanosis lenticularis** Kaposi's disease, xeroderma pigmentosus, xanthelasmaidea, urticaria pigmentosa — a rare pediatric condition characterized by atrophy of skin and muscle, disseminated pigmentation, ulceration, premature demise.
- melanuria** Dark urine.
- melatonin** A hormone of the pineal gland. Since this is not marketed in the United States as a drug, but as a food supplement, it has neither approval nor regulation.
- melena** Melenorrhagia, melenorrhoea — tarry stools.
- melena neonatorum** Meconium stools of the newborn, which contain free blood.
- melioidosis** An acute/chronic disease which can cause multiple abscesses, septicemia, pneumonia, death.
- melitis** An infected cheek.
- melituria** Glucosuria. Sugar "spilled" in the urine.
- melomelus** That congenital malformation of a rudimentary limb attached to a normal extremity.
- melonoplasty** Plastic revision of the cheek.
- meloplasty** Reconstruction of the extremity(s).
Plastic revision of the face.
- melorheostosis** A rare, extremely painful pediatric condition in which sclerosis appears in the bones of an extremity.
- melosalgia** Pain in the legs.
- meloschisis** That congenital cleft of a cheek.
- melotia** A congenital displacement of the ear onto the cheek.
- membranectomy** The surgical excision of any membrane.
- membranous nephropathy** Associated with proteinuria, this may induce a full nephrotic syndrome in the middle-aged patient. Renal failure frequently follows. Treatment protocols may be controversial — methylprednisolone regimens with/without an alkalinizing agent vs. intense immunosuppressive regimens vs. no therapy at all.
- Mendel's reflex** Dorsiflexion of toes 2-5 when the dorsum of the foot is percussed.
- Mendenhall's syndrome** Marked resistance to insulin.
- Ménétrier's disease** Diffuse, giant hypertrophic gastritis.
- Ménière's syndrome** Labyrinthitis, endolymphatic hydrops — (an acute form with deafness), nausea with emesis, tinnitus, and/or incapacitating vertigo.
- meningeorrhaphy** The suturing of brain/spinal cord membranes.
- meningioma** A tumor which originates in arachnoidal tissue and grows slowly.
- meningiomas** The growth/presence of multiple meningiomas.
- meningitis** Cerebrospinal fever with variations in form.
- acute aseptic meningitis** Usually caused by a viral infection, this nonpurulent form may run a benign course before the patient recovers.
- basilar meningitis** Caused by tuberculosis, this meningeal infection is located at the base of the brain.
- cerebral meningitis** Involving the spinal meninges, this infection may be acute/chronic.
- listeria meningitis** Listeriosis contracted from animal vectors, carries a high mortality rate for neonates.
- pneumococcal meningitis** The more common pediatric form of this disease.
- pseudomeningitis** Meningeal symptomatology without inflammatory lesions.
- serosa circumscripta meningitis** That accompanied by cystic formations in the form of tumors.
- serous meningitis** Cerebral ventricles which take on a serous exudate in this form.
- sterile meningitis** That without infectious organisms — caused by the spinal injection of contrast medium.
- traumatic meningitis** The form caused by injury/trauma.
- tuberculous meningitis** An acute pediatric form. Symptomatology includes convulsions, delirium, emesis, fever in the evenings, insom-

nia, irritability, severe headaches, gradual weakening, weight loss, restlessness, optic neuritis.

meningocele Congenital herniation of the meninges through the spinal column or skull.

meningococcal meningitis Caused by meningococci in the nasopharyngeal secretions, this infection spreads to cerebral tissues, leading to engorgement of cerebral vessels, edema, and subarachnoid areas. This increased intracranial pressure presents the risk of brain damage. Isolation technique with seizure precautions must be strictly observed. Antimicrobial therapy will be initiated immediately, as soon as the cerebrospinal fluid is obtained via spinal puncture. The recovering patient needs to be assessed for deafness, blindness, behavioral problems, and mental deterioration. (Asplenic children are at increased risk of developing meningococcal disease, experiencing infectious processes in severe forms.)

meningococcemia Meningococci in the circulation.

fulminant meningococcemia These patients may present in severe abdominal pain with fever, hypotension, tachycardia. The characteristic petechial rash may involve ankle(s), flank(s), and/or wrist(s), coalescing to form purpuric lesions.

meningoencephalitis Bacterial infection of the cerebral meninges and brain.

meningoencephalocele Herniation of brain/meninges through a deformity in the cranial vault.

meningoencephalomyelitis Inflammation of the brain, extending to the spinal cord and involved meninges.

meningomalacia Softening of the cerebral/spinal cord membranes.

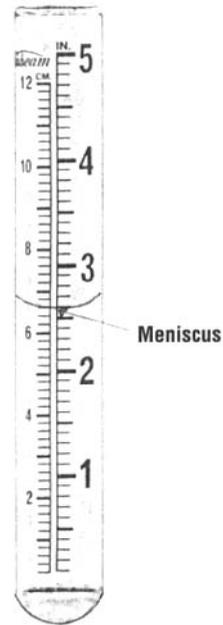
meningomyelitis Spinal cord inflammation extending to the arachnoid, pia mater, dura mater layers.

meningomyelocele Herniation of the spinal cord and meninges through a vertebral defect.

meningomyelodisculitis Infection of the brain, meninges, spinal cord roots.

meningorrhagia Hemorrhage of cerebral/spinal meninges.

meningorrhea Hemorrhagic effusion between meningeal layers.



meningotyphoid The comorbidity of meningitis with typhoid fever.

meniscectomy Excision of the patellar cartilage.

meniscitis Inflammation of the interarticular cartilage.

meniscus That curve (concave of water and most fluids, convex of mercury), produced by the surface tension of contained liquids. When reading a gauge, the center of the meniscus is the point to be read, at eye level.

menix A membrane.

Menkes' trichopolydystrophy An infantile disorder of copper transport. Copper replacement enables the hepatic level to return to normal, but this rare pathology progresses.

menometrorrhagia Excessive/irregular menses.

menomic device Mental scaffolding which assists learning.

menopause The climacteric — permanent cessation of menstrual functioning, between \pm 35–58 years. Accompanying symptoms vary from apathy, depression, dizziness, excitability, fatigue, emotionality, frequency of voiding, gastrointestinal disorders, headache, flushing, incontinence, insomnia, myalgia, nervousness, palpitations, paresthesias, tearfulness, temperature intoler-

- ance, vasomotor instability. Hormonal replacement is common.
- artificial menopause** That caused by intrauterine radium implantation, irradiation.
- postmenopause** The period extending from 1 year following the woman's final menstrual period to the end of life.
- premature menopause** Artificial/natural menopause occurring prior to age 35 years. Vicarious menopause.
- surgical menopause** That which follows bilateral oophrectomy, pan hysterectomy in the premenopausal patient.
- menorrhagia** Menorrhoea, hypermenorrhoea — excessive menstrual flow and/or length of menses. The causes may be related to those of cervical conditions, endocrine disturbances, general systemic disease, pelvic inflammation, uterine malpositioning/hyperplasia.
- menostasis** Suppression of catamenia, menstruation.
- menostaxis** Prolonged menses.
- menoxenia** Abnormal menses.
- menstrual epilepsy** Seizures which occur only during menstruation.
- menstruation** Cyclical periods which occur in 4 phases: proliferative phase; secretory/luteal phase; ischemic/premenstrual phase; discharge of blood/tissue debris in the female ages \pm 10–35.
- anovulatory menstruation** That occurring without ovulation.
- pseudomenstruation** Uterine hemorrhage in the absence of endometrial change(s).
- retrograde menstruation** Menstrual flow which enters the peritoneal cavity via the fallopian tubes.
- suppressed menstruation** Failure of the menses to occur cyclically.
- vicarious menstruation** Menses occurring on time, but from another site than the uterus.
- mental age** The chronological age adjusted to intellectual development.
- mental hygiene** The prevention of psychiatric illness through the cultivation of a healthy emotional and psychiatric support system.
- mental retardation** Intellectual functioning below average, which results in social maladjustment, impaired learning. The etiology may or may not be genetic. *I Q Classification of Mental Retardation* (as established by Wechsler): Mild — IQ: 50 to 70; Moderate — IQ: 35 to 55; Severe — IQ: 20 to 40; Profound — IQ: below 25. Mental retardation may be specified when evidence indicates, but IQ is unmeasurable.
- mental status** The psychiatric presentation as determined by appearance, behavior, judgment, memory, responsiveness to stimuli, social skills, speech.
- mentation** Mental functioning.
- mentorship** The classic mentor-protégé relationship in which a senior professional guides a selected junior in their common profession. The protégé interacts with his/her mentor, as the latter demonstrates, by example and critique, the definitive practice.
- meralgia paresthetica** Hyperesthesia/pain from a neural lesion at the femoral area.
- mercurialism** Chronic toxicity from mercury — usually occupationally inhaled. Signs/symptoms include diarrhea, gum disease, increased salivation, loosening of teeth, mercurial palsy. Mercury poisoning, hydrargyria.
- mercuric chloride poisoning** Severe gastrointestinal symptoms with pharyngeal constriction may be noted, with a metallic taste. Coagulation leaves a white residue. Unless aggressive intervention ensues, this poisoning will present with hemorrhagic vomitus and diarrhea, severe abdominal pain, syncope, oliguria, seizures, and coma leading to death.
- mercy** Compassionate care of the patient's mental anguish, physical pain, somatic distress.
- merinthophobia** The exaggerated fear of being restrained.
- meristic** Symmetrical.
- meroacrania** That congenital absence of part of the cranial vault.
- meroceles** Femoral herniation.
- merocoxalgia** Painful pathology of the hip and thigh.
- meroergasia** Those symptoms of emotional instability, secondary to a psychiatric disorder.
- meromelia** Partial absence of an extremity.
- meromicrosomia** The abnormal miniaturization of a structure/body part.
- meropia** Incomplete blindness.
- merorrhachischisis** The partially fissured spinal

- cord.
- merosmia** That inability to identify odors.
- mesaoritis** Inflammation of the middle aortic lining.
- mesenteric occlusion** A postoperative complication following aortic reconstruction, in the patient with atherosclerosis or thromboembolism.
- mesenteriorrhaphy** Mesorrhaphy, mesenteric suturing.
- mesenteritis** Mesenteric inflammation.
- mesentery** Mesenterium — that peritoneal tissue expanse which covers the small intestine, serving as the connection to the posterior abdominal wall.
- mesial drift** Physiological tooth movement in a central direction to maintain tight spacing.
- mesmerism** Hypnotherapy.
- mesocardia** That midline position of the heart within the thorax (normal in the fetus, abnormal in the neonate).
- mesocolopexy** Mesocoloplication — stabilization of the mesocolon by suturing it in shortened positions; This technique also repairs colonic ptosis/mobility.
- mesopulmonum** Pulmonary mesentery.
- mesoropter** That normal position of the eyes at rest.
- mesothelioma** A rare, malignant neoplasm involving the serous membranes of the peritoneum, pericardium, pleura(e).
- metabolic failure** Cessation of mental/physical functioning resulting in death.
- metabolism** All transformation, chemical/physical changes which evolve within the organism.
- metacarpectomy** Surgical resection/excision of a wrist bone(s).
- metachromatic leukodystrophy** A fatal enzymatic deficiency leading to death in infancy. This condition involves those deposits of metachromatic material in the brain, kidney, liver, nerves, urine. Specific therapy is unknown — nursing care is primarily symptomatic and palliative.
- metacyesis** Extruterine implantation of the embryo (where it cannot survive).
- metainfective** That secondary infective process following a primary infection.
- metal fume fever** An occupational syndrome caused by inhalation of metallic oxide fumes.
- metallic tinkling** That ringing auscultated over large pulmonary cavities during pneumothorax.
- metameric** Isomeric.
- metamorphism** Ophthalmologic distortion of visual input.
- metamorphosis** A degenerative transformation. A structural change.
- metaphrenia** That psychological status of permitting occupational interests to supersede family needs and other allegiances.
- metaphysitis** Inflammation of the metaphysis (growing portion of the bone).
- metaplasia** That conversion of tissue into an abnormal form.
- myeloid metaplasia** The development of bone marrow at abnormal sites.
- metapneumonic** That which is secondary to pneumonitis.
- metapsychology** Unverifiable mental concepts which cannot be discredited by reasoning.
- metastasis** That secondary growth of primary carcinoma to an unrelated site (often specific to the origin of the malignancy). This spread is accomplished by the circulatory/lymphatic system(s). Uncommonly used, this term may apply to benign cells'/bacterial migration in pathology.
- metatarsalgia** A severe cramping pain in the anterior foot.
- metatarsectomy** Excision of a bone(s) within the arch of the foot.
- metatarsus varus** The "clubfoot" type congenital deformity.
- metathesis** That forced relocation of a disease process to a more accessible site — where it will be more vulnerable and accessible to therapy.
- metatrophia** Cachexia, syntexis — loss of weight/body tissue due to malnutrition.
- meteoropathy** Climate-caused illness.
- methadone hydrochloride** That synthetic analgesic with weaker narcotic action than morphine and other opium derivatives, but equipotent to these agents. Methadone is also habituating, and must be closely supervised. Early in therapy, the pharmacist administers each dose to outpatients.
- methemoglobinemia** Cyanosis due to that inability of hemoglobin to transport oxygen (O). This condition may be congenital, attributed to an

inherited deficiency of NADH-diaphorase.

methodology That scientific procedure/technique/manner of performing treatment, surgery, testing, or other modality. The principles, procedures, failures, and results are all recorded for the scrutiny of the profession.

methomania The pathological craving for intoxicants.

methyl alcohol poisoning This symptomatology differs from that of intoxication, and may resemble that of a cerebral vascular accident (CVA). Abdominal cramping, coma, convulsions, depression, diaphoresis, dyspnea, headache, nausea, and weakness may be followed by permanent blindness. Gastric lavage (or induced emesis) is effective only within two hours of ingestion of this poisonous alcohol. Intravenous alkali infused at a high rate, supportive measures, and administration of ethanol will be required — as may be hemodialysis.

methylmalonic acidemia That hereditary metabolic acidosis, mental retardation, failure to thrive/grow. In anticipation that this pediatric form of disease is the only form which responds to vitamin B therapy, this may be administered in utero or maternally, prior to delivery.

metonymy Mental confusion in which the person approximates the correct words in conversation.

metopagus Conjoined twins whose site of fusion is the forehead.

metopodynia Frontal headache.

metralgia Metrodynia — uterine pain.

metratome Metrotome — the scalpel used to incise the uterus.

metratomy Hysterotomy, metrotomy — a surgical incision into the uterus.

metratonia Postpartum uterine atony.

metratrophia Atrophy of the nongravid uterus.

metrectasia Distention/dilation of the nongravid uterus.

metrectopia Uterine displacement.

metria Inflammation of the pregnant uterus.

metric system That universal schedule of weights and measures based on units of length, weight, and time. The metric system is a decimal system. The nurse may be required to use its many rules of conversion from time to time. These are readily available in various reference books. *Equivalent English and Metric Units: 1*

centimeter (cm.) = 0.394 inch (in.); 1 kilometer (km.) = 0.621 mile; 1 inch = 2.54 centimeters; 1 kilogram (kg.) = 2.2 pounds (lbs.); 1 pound = 454 grams (Gms.); 1 liter (l.) = 1.06 quarts (qts.); 1 quart = 946 milliliters (ml.). To safeguard the serious difference in medicating with grains and grams, the former is abbreviated (gr.), and the latter capitalized (Gm.). This also protects against a transcription error when milligrams (mg.) have been ordered.

metritis Uterine inflammation.

endometritis Septic involvement of the endometrium.

myometritis Septic involvement of the myometrium.

metrocarcinoma Malignancy of the uterus.

metrocele Herniation of the uterus.

metrocystosis The formation of cysts in the uterus.

metromalacia Metromalacosis — uterine softening.

metronome A mechanism which records and marks intervals of time.

metroparalysis Uterine paresis during parturition, or immediately thereafter.

metropathia hemorrhagica That syndrome of ovarian cystic disease, hypertrophy of the uterine mucosae, and uterine hemorrhage.

metroperitonitis Inflammation of the uterus/peritoneum.

metrophlebitis Inflammation of the uterine vasculature.

metroplasty Plastic surgery of the uterus.

metroptosis Uterine prolapse.

metrorrhagia Nonmenstrual uterine bleeding which may be caused by cervical lesions. Carcinoma should be ruled out.

metrorrhexis That life-threatening surgical emergency of a ruptured uterus. Patients with compromised integrity of the uterine wall are at risk, and must be responsibly monitored when permitted a trial of labor.

metrosalpingitis Inflammation of the uterus and fallopian tubes.

metrostenosis Constriction of the uterus.

metrourethrotome A measurement device which develops a calculated incision of the urethra.

mication A sudden, brief movement.

micracusia An epileptic aura/auditory illusion in

- which remote sounds may be perceived.
- microencephaly** Microcephaly, microencephaly, cretinism — that anomaly of a small brain and skull.
- microangiopathy** That disease process afflicting smaller blood vessels.
- thrombotic microangiopathy** Thrombus formation in those small vessels.
- microbalance** A measuring device which determines minute, metric weight differences.
- microblepharism** Microblephary — eyelids which are abnormally small.
- microbrachius** That fetal anomaly of proportionately small arms.
- microcardia** An abnormally small heart.
- microcheilia** Abnormally small lips.
- microcheiria** The anomaly of small hands.
- microcirculatory problems** Acrocyanosis, burning palms/soles, dizziness, erythromalgia, headache. Arteriolar thrombi with distal ischemia account for this syndrome.
- micrococcus** A spherical microorganism.
- microcolon** The large intestine which is abnormally small.
- microcoria** The pupil which is unusually small.
- microcornea** An abnormally small cornea.
- microcythemia** Erythrocytes smaller than normal.
- microcytosis** The pathological presence of microcytes in the circulation.
- microdactylia** Abnormally small digits.
- microdontism** An abnormally small tooth/teeth.
- microgastria** That markedly diminished size of the stomach.
- microgenitalism** Abnormally small genitalia.
- microglossia** An exceptionally small tongue.
- micrognathia** Abnormally small jaws, especially the mandible.
- microgonioscope** That device used in determining the angles of the anterior chamber of the eye — indicated in the diagnosis/assessment of glaucoma.
- microgyria** Miniaturization of cerebral convolutions.
- microhepatia** An abnormally small liver.
- microinvasion** That invasion of cells adjacent to carcinoma in situ.
- microlentia** An abnormally small crystalline lens, microphakia.
- microleukoblast** A myeloblast — an immature bone marrow cell.
- microlithiasis** That formation of miniscule calculi.
- pulmonary alveolar microlithiasis** Pulmonary deposits of microscopic granules of bone.
- micromazia** Micromastia — abnormally small breasts.
- micromelia** Abnormally short/small extremities.
- micromyelia** An abnormally small spinal cord.
- micronychia** Abnormally small nails.
- microphallus** Microcaulia, micropenis.
- microphonia** That weak, inaudible voice.
- microphthalmia** Nanophthalmos — unusually small eyes.
- micropodia** Unusually small feet.
- microprosopia** An abnormally small face.
- micropsia** Micropia — that visual misperception of miniaturization as seen in choroiditis, retinitis, paralysis of accommodation.
- microrhinia** An abnormally small nose.
- microscelous** One with short legs.
- microsomia** An abnormally small body.
- microsphygmia** An imperceptible pulse.
- microsplanchnic** That abnormally small abdominal cavity.
- microsplenia** An abnormally small spleen.
- microsporosis** Ringworm infestation.
- microstomia** An abnormally small mouth.
- microsurgery** Micrurgy — surgical dissection of tissues with the aid of a microscope.
- microthelia** Abnormally small nipples.
- microtia** Possessing unusually small ears.
- microtome** That slicing instrument which prepares frozen sections for microscopic study.
- micturition** Voiding, urination.
- micturition syncope** The rare fainting of a male who arises from sleep to void. The etiology/pathophysiology are unknown, and these men recover without intervention, unless injured.
- middle lobe syndrome** Compression of the right middle lobe bronchus may result in atelectasis, bronchiectasis, pneumonitis of that lobe.
- midstream specimen** In order to culture urine with minimal contamination, the patient is instructed to disinfect the genitalia, interrupt the stream of urine, collect the specimen, then finish voiding into the toilet.

midwifery That advanced practice of obstetrics in which registered nurses become prepared and licensed in the delivery of prenatal, parturition, and postpartum care. Unless she complicates, the mother will be delivered by the midwife.

migration Cells changing position/direction.

descensus testis Testicular descent into the scrotum.

diapedesis Migration of leukocytes via the capillary walls.

internal migration of ovum Ova travel through the fallopian tubes into the uterus.

Mikulicz' drain That formed by gauze packing deep into the wound/cavity/defect.

Mikulicz' pad That large gauze sponge used in abdominal surgery to pack off the viscera, and to absorb bleeding. Of whatever size, all sponges admitted into U.S. operating rooms have radiopacity, and must be counted at designated times and following the procedure. If the postoperative count cannot be reconciled, portable X-ray is brought in to confirm that no sponges have been left in the surgical field. Only then may the surgical wound be closed. The final sponge count or discrepancy is officially documented.

Mikulicz' syndrome That painless infiltration with edema of lacrimal/salivary glands. This may be seen as a second case of mumps. These findings may also accompany Hodgkin's disease, leukemia, systemic lupus erythematosus, tuberculosis, et al.

miliaria A vesicular eruption arising from obstructed sweat gland ducts — which will cause inflammation if obstruction persists. This may be seen in obese infants and adults.

miliaria crystallina Sudamen which has escaped into the stratum corneum.

miliaria profunda A painless, non-pruritic form seen in the tropics.

miliaria rubra Papulovesicular eruption accompanying inflammation.

miliary fever That vesicular, erythematous dermatitis which follows a sudden, diaphoretic fever.

milieu therapy The environment within a psychiatric facility which provides the patients interaction with each other. The goal is development of

assurance, personal autonomy, support, trust. In reality, this is rarely the case.

milk intolerance Persistent diarrhea coupled with inability to digest milk. Especially prevalent among those of Mediterranean and African descent, most of these infants/children have been found able to tolerate yogurt.

Milkman's syndrome Osseous demineralization productive of pseudofractures, due to failed reabsorption of phosphate by the renal tubules.

Miller-Abbott tube That double-lumen intestinal tube passed to confirm/relieve bowel obstruction.

Miller-Fisher's syndrome Cranial nerve involvement characterized by areflexia, ataxia, ophthalmoplegia. Motor function may be intact, and cerebrospinal fluid unremarkable. These patients are at risk for aspiration and obstruction of the airway. Plasmapheresis has helped.

milphosis Loss of the eyebrows/eyelashes.

Milroy's disease Elephantiasis, dependent lymphedema.

Milwaukee brace A leather/steel back brace prescribed for the correction of idiopathic adolescent scoliosis. This appliance extends from the pelvis to the chin, and must be worn constantly except for bathing.

Milwaukee shoulder An uncommon crystal-induced arthropathy.

mimesis Hysterical conditions which simulate organic pathology. Symptoms which imitate other diseases.

Minamata disease That neurological illness with poor prognosis which is caused by organic mercury present in fish of Japan. Ataxia, dysarthria, mental disturbance, loss of peripheral vision, profuse diaphoresis, sialorrhea, and tremor may occur prior to death.

mind The integration of cerebral functioning which enables the person to intelligently process information, to have the capacity to imagine, to emote, to will, to perceive the environment.

minimal brain dysfunction That poorly defined concept which is not a diagnosis.

minimal dose The least amount of a medication which still proves to be effective.

minimum lethal dose The least amount of a drug which is capable of causing death.

minor A person who has not reached legal chronological age. Parental consent is required for marriage, medical/dental/surgical procedures, military enlistment, and other legal permits — which age may vary from state to state, country to country.

emancipated minor That young person under legal age who is married, in the military service, a mother of whatever marital status, left the parental home, and/or who is financially independent. In the United States, these minors have the legal rights of adults.

Minot-Murphy diet A diet abundant in liver, prescribed for patients with pernicious anemia.

miocardia That lowered cardiac volume occurring during systolic contractions.

mioididymus The conjoined fetus whose 2 heads are fused at the occiput.

mioplasma A pathological deficiency in the amount of blood plasma.

miopragia Decreased functioning.

miopus Conjoined twins — one of whom possesses vestigial, undeveloped facial features.

miosis Abnormal pupillary contraction. That stage of an illness in which signs/symptoms improve.

miotic That myotic which causes pupillary constriction.

miryachit Salutary spasm — Siberian “jumping disorder” elicited by an attempt to stand.

misanthropia Hatred of humanity.

miscegenation Coitus between persons of differing races.

miscible Mixable.

mislogia An aversion to cognition, mental work.

misocainia Misoneism — that aversion to change.

misogamy An exaggerated aversion to marriage.

misogyny An intense dislike for females.

misopedia A dislike of youth.

Mitchell's disease Erythromelalgia — rodalgia.

mitella A sling.

mithridatism Presumed immunity to a toxin, as demonstrated by doses of increasing increments. This is a risky presumption.

mitigated Allayed, diminished in severity, moderated.

mitis Mild.

mitosis That continuous process of cell division by which the organism grows. (Rapidly dividing cells are at high risk for mutation.)

mitral commissurotomy Surgical repair of a constricted mitral valve — secondary to mitral stenosis.

mitral valve prolapse Barlow's syndrome — although common and sometimes benign/asymptomatic, this condition can be serious. The valvular obstruction and resultant hypertrophy lead to conduction anomalies. Non-anginal chest pain, dyspnea, fatigue, and/or palpitations may occur — as well as exercise-related sudden death syndrome. Panic disorder is sometimes related. Hypertension must be treated. Echocardiographic evaluation will reveal whether the mitral valve must be replaced. Antibiotic prophylaxis will precede all medical/dental invasive procedures (for life) to guard against bacterial endocarditis.

Mittelschmerz Ovarian pain occurring midcycle.

mixoscopia That perverted form of sexual gratification which is achieved by observing the coition of others.

mnemasthenia Poor recall not attributable to pathology.

mnemonics Mental “scaffolding” — aids to memory retrieval.

mobile arm support That wheelchair support which suspends the paralyzed arm(s) in a position of function.

mobility Facility of movement.

mobility training Teaching the blind to move/travel safely and independently in his/her environment. It is necessary for those receiving a guide dog to enter residential training with his/her dog. By law, they must be admitted to every establishment their owners' wish. in the United States.

mobilization Freeing an organ, immoveable joint, a fixed part, et al.

stapes mobilization Surgical restoration of movement to the stapes, in the treatment of deafness.

Möbius' disease Oculomotor paresis accompanying migraine headache.

Möbius' sign That convergence of one eye with divergence of the other. This may be seen when a patient with Graves' disease looks at his/her

- nose.
- modality** Any specific sensory stimulus. The employment of a physical agent or therapeutic protocol.
- modeling** A representative example of appropriate behavior, response, emotion, etc.
- modification** A custom alteration in character, shape, structure.
- modulation** An adjustment in physical/chemical environment, change in function.
- modus operandi** A method or motive.
- Moebius' syndrome** That inability to control the facial nerves — which innervate smiling, frowning, pursing of the lips. (The inability to smile presents a multitude of psychological/social problems.) The surgical reconstruction is performed in stages, and followed by rehabilitation.
- Mohs' chemosurgery technique** Complete excision of basal cell epithelioma.
- molding** The natural adaptive shaping of the fetal head to fit the maternal pelvic inlet.
- molecular lesion** The absence/defect of a basic organic molecule, that is sufficient to cause disease.
- Mollart's meningitis** A rare and idiopathic disease with brief and self-limiting episodes of aseptic meningitis (etiology unknown). If transient neurologic findings appear, they disappear following exacerbation. (The cerebrospinal fluid then cultures no infectious virus.) These attacks remit spontaneously and fully for weeks/months. This diagnosis should not be assigned until recurrent lymphocytic meningitis has been ruled out.
- momentum** Impetus.
- Mondonesi's reflex** Bulbomimic reflex, facial reflex. In coma, pressure on the eye elicits contractions of the facial muscle.
- Mondor's disease** Thrombosis with sclerosis of the mammary venous system, affecting male and female. This is a benign, self-limiting disease.
- monoamine oxidase inhibitor (MAOI)** A group of drugs, effective in the treatment of intractable depression. MAOIs have an unclear mode of action, and should be used with caution, because of their toxic potential. Patients are placed on a tyramine-free diet because of the risk of hypertensive crisis. This category must have been discontinued (DC'd) for 2 weeks, prior to the trial of another antidepressant.
- monoblepsia** Monochromatic color blindness, which allows only one color to be seen. Visual refraction in which the precision of the eyes differs, is recorded. These patients will close the weaker eye when they need to sharpen their visual acuity.
- monobrachius** The fetal anomaly in which one arm is absent. The status of having one arm.
- monocardium** A congenital cardiac defect consisting of only one ventricle and one auricle.
- monocephalus** Syncephalus — that congenital deformity of the head, in which all features are duplicated.
- monochorea** Involuntary movements affecting only one limb or part.
- monocular** Referring to one eye, or to an instrument to be used by one eye.
- monoculus** Monophthalmus, monops, cyclops — a rare, congenital anomaly in which there is only one eye. An eye shield.
- monocyesis** A single pregnancy.
- monodactylism** That congenital anomaly in which there appears only one digit on a foot/hand.
- monodiplopia** Double vision occurring in only one eye.
- monoecious** Functioning gonads of both sexes in the same person.
- monogamy** Monogyny — marriage to one person at one time.
- monoideism** Monoideism — preoccupation with only one theme.
- monomania** Monopsychosis — thought distortion involving a single idea/subject.
- monomelic** That which affects one limb, only.
- monomyoplegia** Monoparesis, monoplegia — paralysis of a single muscle.
- monomyositis** Inflammation of only one muscle.
- mononeuritis** Inflammation of a single nerve.
- mononeuritis multiplex** Inflammation of single nerves in various locations of the body.
- mononoëa** Mental fixation on a single theme.
- mononucleosis** Pfeiffer's disease — acute infectious process which affects lymphoid tissue. Associated with the Epstein-Barr virus, the heterophile agglutination will be elevated. Other

- than cortisone therapy for serious complications, there is no specific treatment.
- monoparessthesia** Tingling/numbness of a single area/part.
- monophagia** That custom of eating only one meal daily. Appetite for only one food.
- monophobia** The exaggerated fear of being alone.
- monopodia** Congenital fusion of the feet together. The absence of one foot.
- monorhinc** The possession of only one nose by conjoined twins. That single nasal cavity which is fused.
- monospasm** A painful contraction of a single part.
- monostic** Referring to one bone.
- monosymptomatic** Presentation of one dominant symptom.
- monothermia** Stable body temperature throughout the day.
- monotocous** The birth of a single infant.
- monozygotic** Identical twins who evolved from a single ovum. They are of the same sex and share genetic characteristics.
- monstriparity** The delivery of a monster, monstrosity. (This medical terminology for the severely, congenitally deformed infant is never used outside the profession.)
- Monteggia's fracture** A break in the upper ulna accompanied by a dislocated head of the radius.
- Montgomery straps** Long, backed adhesive strips which secure large abdominal dressings and tie with gauze or shoestrings. Because they adhere to the abdomen and not the dressings, they can be untied to change multiple high-drainage dressings.
- mood** That pervasive affect, emotion, intense feeling.
- mood disorders** Bipolar disorders (bipolar disorder and cyclothymia) and depressive disorders (major depression and dysthymia).
- mood reactivity** The capacity of the depressive patient to brighten, in the presence of positive events significant to the patient.
- "moon face"** That side effect of Cushing's syndrome — seen in patients on prolonged, high doses of adrenal cortical hormone — an obese, fully-round face.
- Moore's lightning streaks** Subjective sensations of lightning flashes seen in dim/no lighting. These vertical lights on a lateral visual field, may be accompanied by dark spots. This geriatric phenomenon is not considered to indicate ophthalmic pathology.
- morbid** Diseased. Preoccupied with frightening, terrorizing, gory themes.
- morbidly** A state of illness. Statistics are kept for state/health departments.
- morbus** Pathology, disease.
- morbus caeruleus** Congenital cyanosis.
- morbus miseriae** Any condition caused by neglect.
- morcellation** Morcellment — that extraction, in segments, of an organ, tumor, undelivered expired fetus.
- mores** Social ethics, habits, customs — essential to the well-being and survival of society.
- Morgagni's hyperostosis** Involving the frontal bones of the cranium, this abnormal bony growth is related to amenorrhea, diabetes, headache, multiple endocrine abnormalities, obesity, neuropsychiatric problems.
- morgue** Necropsy, mortuary — that place where expired bodies are held for confirmation of identity, the harvesting of organs, autopsy, direct burial, and/or transfer as per directives of family, austhorities, et al.
- moria** Mild dementia.
- moribund** The final stages of expiration, approaching death.
- morioplasty** Surgical restoration of body tissue lost to disease/trauma/surgery.
- Moro reflex** The innate startle/embrace response of the neonate, to sudden percussion within his/her immediate environment.
- morphine poisoning** The patients may present with any of the following — cold, clammy skin, coma, constricted pupils, diaphoresis, dilated pupils, diminished reflexes, erratic, bounding heart beat, fatigue, hypothermia, lethargy, loss of consciousness, muscle relaxation, pallor, sedation, wide mood swings, and/or death.
- morphinism** Morbidity caused by morphine abuse.
- morphinomania** Morphiomania — insanity caused by morphine (MS) habituation. A morbid craving for this narcotic.
- Morquio's syndrome** Mucopolysaccharidosis IV

- an inherited disorder characterized by enzyme deficiency. Clinically, cardiac/coarse lesions, dwarfism, hepatosplenomegaly, joint hypermobility, kyphoscoliosis, and/or thoracolumbar gibbus (“hunchback”) may be noted.
- morrhuate sodium** That injectable, sclerosing agent which is administered for the purpose of obliterating varicosities.
- mors** Death.
- mors putative** Death which is apparent.
- mors subita** A sudden death.
- mortal** Human — one who is capable of dying.
- mortality** Humanity. The death ratio/rate.
- mortification** Death/gangrene/necrosis of a tissue, organ, part.
- Morton’s disease** Morton’s foot syndrome, Morton’s neuralgia, Morton’s metatarsalgia — metatarsal shortening, hypertrophy, with pain in the arch.
- Morvan’s disease** That form of syringomyelia in which lesions accompany trophic changes of the extremities.
- mosquito instruments** Miniaturized surgical instruments, used in technically-precise procedures. These specialized instruments may be custom-made for the surgeon, may not be autoclaved, and may arrive/leave with the surgeon.
- motility** The capacity for spontaneous movement.
- motivation** Impetus arising out of human goals.
- motor aphasia** A neurological impairment in which patients comprehend but cannot speak in meaningful communication.
- motoricity** The capacity for movement.
- motor neuron disease** Progressive neurological conditions, occurring predominantly in the male: amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, progressive bulbar palsy/muscular atrophy.
- mountain sickness** A chronic syndrome seen in those subjected to rarefied atmosphere — apathy, exertional dyspnea, cyanosis, fatigue, headache may come over these climbers. Affected mountaineers may lose their judgment to come down off the mountain, requiring rescue. This hypobaropathy also presents as euphoria, cerebral disorders, tachycardia, tachypnea due to the oxygen (O₂) tension.
- mouthstick** A dental mouthpiece attached to an extension, which enables the patient without use of arms, to laboriously perform functions.
- Mozart effect** The IQ is increased after listening to the music of Mozart.
- mucocoele** A cystic disease of the cranial air cavity which causes osseous erosion.
- mucocutaneous lymph node syndrome** Kawasaki disease — an acute, febrile, pediatric illness which mimics scarlet fever. Years later, these children may suddenly expire from coronary artery disease.
- mucodermal** Mucocutaneous — involving the mucous membranes and dermal layers.
- mucoenteritis** Inflammation of intestinal mucosa(e).
- mucolytics** Agents which break down mucous. Widely used, aerosolized expectants and mucolytics are not advised. Since children (and others) may overuse these products, massive hemoptyses and/or right heart failure could follow.
- mucopolysaccharidosis (MPS)** Inherited, enzyme-deficient disorders.
- mucopolysacchariduria** Urinary mucopolysaccharides.
- mucopurulent** A discharge composed of mucus and pus.
- mucoriferous** That which is covered with mold.
- mucormycosis** Zygomycosis.
- mucosanguinous** Drainage of blood and mucus.
- mucosedative** A demulcent which soothes the mucosa(e).
- mucositis** Inflammation of the mucous membranes.
- mucoviscidosis** Cystic fibrosis.
- mulatto** A person of both African and Caucasian parentage.
- muliebria** Female genitalia.
- muliebrity** Femininity. That assumption of female characteristics.
- multiarticular** Polyarticular (with many joints).
- multifactorial** Many-featured.
- multifamilial** Spanning many generations.
- multiform** Polymorphous, polymorphic, of many shapes.
- multi-infection** A mixed illness with multiple organisms.
- multilocular** Plurilocular — multicellular.
- multiplara** Multigravida — one who has been pregnant more than once, whether or not she

was delivered of live infants. **Multiparas** deliver more rapidly than primiparas.

grand multipara A multigravid woman who has delivered 7 or more times.

multiparity Multigravity, multiparous, multiple births from one pregnancy.

multiple drug resistance Chemotherapeutic immunity to unrelated medications, following a resistant episode to a single agent.

multiple evanescent white dot syndrome A new diagnosis, of which the etiology remains unknown. Following a viral illness, lesions differ, and bilateral involvement has been documented. This condition has a predilection for young women. Cases have been described in Belgium, Spain, Finland, The Netherlands, China, Japan. Cases of acute idiopathic blind spot enlargement associated with disorders, including presumed ocular histoplasmosis syndrome, and acute macular neuroretinopathy have been seen. Disc edema, central visual loss, dyschromatopsia join other optic nerve visual field defects.

multiple myeloma Myelomatosis — neoplastic disease which forms tumor masses in blood-producing tissue. More common in males 60+ years of age, this progressive malignancy carries a high mortality rate — which may be caused by marked bone marrow fibrosis, and/or severe pancytopenia.

multiple personality disorder Dissociative identity disorder, in which the patient adopts more than one persona. There may be 2 or more personality states, which control the patient's actions. Characteristically, these patients have a poor recall of extensive personal data. When seen in some cases of schizophrenia/hysteria, these personalities may arise intermittently, aware/unaware of the other(s).

multiple sclerosis (MS) That demyelinating inflammation of the central nervous system (CNS) which may strike young adults. (This has been known as "the young crippler".) The signs/symptoms include neurological dysfunctioning, affective changes, nystagmus, neuritis, blindness, paresthesia(s), weakness, hyperactive reflexes, and death. Neurological exacerbations/remissions are characteristic of the course of this disease.

pseudosclerosis Central nervous system (CNS)

involvement with multiple sclerotic symptomatology (but without the lesions).

multiple systems organ failure (MSOF) The critical failure of at least 2 organ systems at once, evolving in the failure of the organ(s) involved. (It is the organ system which causes its organ(s) to fail, rather than the organ itself.) Patients suffering from profound sepsis, overwhelming inflammatory states, and perfusion deficits must be under constant nursing supervision. The complications of MSOF are myriad, and require early assessment for intervention to be successful. This lethal syndrome carries a high (90%) mortality rate.

mumps Parotitis — that communicable disease involving systemic inflammation of the parotid/salivary glands. If unilateral involvement occurs, the patient will not be immune to subsequent disease on the opposite side. Significant complications include adult orchitis (unilateral) with sterility (rare), sensorineural deafness, meningoencephalitis.

Munchausen syndrome A fictitious disorder with elaborate and dramatic symptomatology — a malingering state in which stigmata are created by self-mutilation, in intentional exacerbation of the on-going condition (which symptoms/system may be changed mid-course). A significant risk lies in those invasive diagnostic procedures/interventions to which the patient may be submitted (conscientiously ordered by the new and unfamiliar physicians to whom this patient traditionally presents him-/herself).

Compounding this picture may be the comorbidity of a legitimate problem. In the psychiatric patient's attempts to be hospitalized, a plethora of complaints may be offered — limited only by his/her medical information, and imagination. As an inpatient, s/he may create havoc by noncompliance with hospital policy, excessive demands, and manipulation of instruments, medications, IV rates, et al. Having depleted their friends and family, these patients receive few (if any) visitors/mail. This finding alerts nursing personnel to their unique patient. When confronted by the physician with their malingering, and/or referred for psychiatric consultation, it is common for these patients (usually women) to terminate treatment/hospitalization to seek another physi-

cian and hospital — especially one in which abdominal surgery will be performed. Typically, this search will be successful, and the charade will be repeated.

Munchausen syndrome by proxy Factitious symptomatology in the pediatric patient — usually feigned by the mother. The parents present as overly cooperative and knowledgeable about the child's problems. Of concern is the fact that the mother is anxious (and allowed) to give the child's care. Excessively solicitous of staff approval, mother may envision herself as a member of the nursing staff, presenting gifts for the physicians and nurses, even as the child's condition deteriorates. One of the intangible rewards for the parent(s) is outwitting an MD. They "win" when their child goes on to die. These families must be closely observed, preferably by hidden camera — that clues to this child abuse will not be missed. A Court order may have to be obtained to achieve the patient's survival. This may evolve to placement of the child and/or psychiatric services to this family.

murine typhus A tick-borne illness which presents with macular rash, chills, fever, nausea/vomiting.

murmur Characteristic, auscultated sounds resulting from circulatory vibrations. These extraneous sounds may signal an incompetent valve(s), major vessel irregularity, aneurysm, stenosis, or absent pathology. There is a multitude of different heart murmurs.

Murphy's sign In the patient with abdominal pain, while pressing below the ribs, ask the patient to breathe deeply. If the patient suddenly reacts, this is due to severe pain in the gallbladder.

muscae volitantes Translucent floaters which drift across the visual field. Although this benign phenomenon is common, dark floaters must receive immediate attention.

muscle cramping Painful, spontaneous contractions due to electrolyte imbalance, dehydration, muscle ischemia.

muscular dystrophy Included in this category are 40 neuromuscular diseases — Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease, fascioscapulohumeral amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, inflammatory myopathies, metabolic muscular diseases,

myasthenia gravis, myopathies caused by endocrine anomalies, myotonic dystrophies, peripheral nerve pathology, et al.

musicogenic epilepsy Seizures triggered by music.

musicomania A pathological attraction to music.

musophobia An exaggerated fear of mice.

Musset's sign de Musset's sign — That seen in advanced aortic aneurysmal/aortic insufficiency. Repetitive movements of the patient's head/neck will synchronize with his/her ventricular contractions.

mussitation Inaudible movements of the unconscious patient.

mustard gas Used in warfare, that which burns/destroys human tissue externally and internally.

mutagenicity Genetic mutation. Alterations in transmittable genes.

mutation That trait by which an organism copies itself, but with variations.

mutilation Disfigurement/destruction of a body part(s). This may occur traumatically or surgically.

mutism A state of inability to speak — whatever the etiology.

akinetic mutism That accompanied by loss of feeling and physical movement.

hysterical mutism A temporary state caused by shock and/or terror.

myalgia Myodynia — muscular discomfort.

myiasis Myiasis — infestation by maggots. This may also be given as a therapeutic (and ancient) treatment for infection resistant to all other modalities.

myasthenia Profound weakness of the muscles.
angiosclerotic myasthenia Excessive muscular fatigue, caused by vascular changes.

myasthenia cordis Amyocardia — weakness of the cardiac musculature.

myasthenia gastrica Loss of the muscle tone within the stomach.

myasthenia gravis Exaggerated muscle weakness accompanied by progressive fatigability in the absence of atrophy. Strength is briefly restored by rest. Ptosis and absence of facial expression may be noted. Bed rest, gavage feedings, and/or thymectomy may be required. Immunosuppression alternated daily with corti-

costeroids and plasmapheresis may be necessary to rescue these patients. Remissions and exacerbations may be seen. Respiratory arrest may rapidly appear, if cardiac/respiratory muscles become involved.

myasthenic crisis An escalation of myasthenia gravis, (with increased heart rate) — similar to cholinergic crisis (with decreased heart rate). These patients are at risk for respiratory arrest and aspiration. Assistance must be summoned STAT, and the physician notified. Suction the patient and administer 100% oxygen via an oral airway. Do not leave him/her alone, as fear will exacerbate the symptoms. Following intubation (if warranted), ventilation is started, and transfer to acute care accomplished. Edrophonium may be administered as a differential test. If the symptoms are caused by myasthenia gravis, the profound weakness will improve. (If in cholinergic crisis, no change in vital signs nor strength will be noted.) These patients should be advised to avoid narcotics and aminoglycosides.

myatonia Deficient muscle tone.

myatonia congenita Amyotonia congenita, Oppenheim's disease — that absence of muscle development, first seen in the legs.

myatrophy Wasting of the muscles, atrophy.

mycethemia Mycohemias — fungal infection in the blood.

mycetism Mycetismus — fungal poisoning/poisonous mushroom toxicity.

mycobacteriosis A disease resembling, (but not caused by), tuberculosis.

mycodermatitis Any skin disease caused by mold, fungus, yeast.

mycophthalmia A fungal infection of the eye.

mycosis Any condition caused by fungi.

superficial mycosis Dermatomycosis — a fungal dermatitis.

systemic mycosis A deep, regional, systemic, fungal infection.

mycosis fungoides A rare malignancy which appears to resemble eczema or psoriasis.

mycterophonia Nasal intonation of the voice.

mydriasis Pronounced pupillary dilation caused by anesthesia (first and third stages), botulism, coma, drug ingestion, emotion, fear, hysteria, irritation of a cervical sympathetic nerve.

Prescribed mydriatics prevent pupillary adhe-

sion.

alternating mydriasis That involving each eye sequentially.

paralytic mydriasis That caused by paresis of the oculomotor nerve.

spastic mydriasis That due to hyperactivity of the dilator muscle of the iris, or its sympathetic innervation.

spinal mydriasis That resulting from irritation/lesion of the central spinal cord.

myectomy Partial excision of a muscle.

myectopia Dislocation of a muscle.

myelalgia Spinal cord pain.

myelanalosis Gradual atrophy of the spinal cord — myelatrophy.

myelapoplexy Hemorrhage into the spinal cord.

myelasthenia Spinal cord neurasthenia.

myelatelalia Developmental anomaly(s) of the spinal cord.

myelauze Abnormal hypertrophy of the spinal cord.

myeleemia Myelocytopenia, myelocytosis — an abnormal number of bone marrow cells in the circulation.

myelitis Spinal cord inflammation. Bone marrow inflammation. Signs/symptoms include: anorexia, back pain radiating down the extremities, constriction (girdle distribution of pain), decubitus, fecal constipation/incontinence/retention, paralysis, paresthesias, death. Spontaneous arrest of symptomatology may be followed by prolonged recovery in need of rehabilitation.

acute ascending myelitis Progressive involvement travelling up the spinal cord.

acute myelitis A sudden onset secondary to trauma.

bulbar myelitis That which includes the medulla oblongata.

central myelitis That involving the bone marrow or spinal cord.

compression myelitis That caused by pressure on the spinal cord from a tumor or hemorrhage.

descending myelitis That involvement affecting innervation travelling down the spinal cord.

disseminated myelitis Multiple sites of inflammation along the spinal cord.

focal myelitis Small areas of myelopathy as noted over the spinal cord.

hemorrhagic myelitis Pathology which

includes myeloencephalic bleeding.

sclerosing myelitis Disease accompanied by the hardening of tissue.

transverse myelitis That involvement throughout the entire thickness of the spinal cord.

acute transverse myelitis That form of spinal cord inflammation which is secondary to spinal cord injury.

traumatic myelitis That caused by injury to the spinal cord.

myeloblastemia The presence of immature bone marrow cells/leukocytes in the circulation.

myeloblastoma A tumor seen in myelogenous leukemia.

myeloblastosis Excessive production and circulation of myeloblasts.

myelocystomeningocele The presence of both myelocystocele and meningocele.

myelodiastasis Destruction/disintegration of the spinal cord.

myelodysplasia Developmental anomaly(s) of the spinal cord.

myeloencephalic That relating to the brain/spinal cord.

myelofibrosis Replacement of marrow by sclerotic tissue.

myelography X-ray survey of the spinal cord, following the intrathecal infusion of contrast medium.

air myelography Air and/or oxygen (O_2) is administered as the contrast medium. This must be used for patients (pts) who cannot tolerate radiopaque dye.

myelolymphangioma Elephantiasis, pachydermatosis.

myelomalacia Softening of the spinal cord.

myelomatosis Multiple myeloma — that neoplastic disease in which bone/marrow is infiltrated by multiple tumor masses. Progressive and terminal, intravenous pyelography is contraindicated for these patients — lest this induce renal failure.

myelomeningitis Spinal meningitis.

myelomeningocele Spina bifida, accompanied by the herniation of spinal cord and meninges.

myelomyces Encephaloma — a malignant brain tumor.

myeloneuritis Multiple myelitis/neuritis.

myelopathy Spinal cord pathology.

ascending myelopathy That disease which progresses up the spinal cord.

descending myelopathy That disease which progresses down the spinal cord.

focal myelopathy Only small patches of involvement are noted.

sclerosing myelopathy That disease in which the spinal cord becomes fibrotic.

transverse myelopathy Lateral involvement of the spinal cord.

traumatic myelopathy That caused by injury to the spinal cord.

myelophthisic anemia That caused by idiopathic myelofibrosis or disseminated granulomatous disease.

myelophthisis Myelanolosis — replacement of marrow by neoplastic growth. Spinal cord atrophy.

myeloplaxoma A tumor comprised of megakaryoblasts.

myeloplegia Paralysis originating in the spine.

myeloproliferative syndromes Agnogenic myeloid metaplasia, chronic myelogenous leukemia, essential thrombocytopenia, polycythemia vera — all of which cause thrombocytosis.

myeloradiculodysplasia Congenital anomalies of the spinal cord and nerve roots.

myelorrhagia Hemorrhage into the spinal canal.

myelosarcoma Osteosarcoma — that malignancy composed of bone marrow cells/tissue.

myelosarcomatosis Disseminated myelosarcoma.

myeloschisis A cleft spinal cord.

myelosclerosis Spinal cord fibrosis.

myelosis That formation of a medullary tumor/myeloma.

erythemic myelosis Malignancy of erythropoietic (red blood cell-producing) tissue.

Signs/symptoms include abnormal blood work, anemia, fever, hemorrhaging, hepatosplenomegaly.

myelosuppression Inhibited bone marrow functioning.

myelosyphilis Luetic involvement of the spinal cord.

myelosyringosis Syringomyelia.

myelotome That instrument used for spinal cord dissection.

- myelotomy** Surgical ligation of spinal cord nerve fibers.
- myelotoxin** That which destroys bone marrow, spinal cord cells.
- myenteric reflex** Relaxation below, intestinal contraction above, the point of abdominal stimulation.
- Myerson's sign** Parkinsonian inability to arrest blinking in response to tapping of the maxilla, bridge of the nose, and/or the nose.
- myesthesia** Muscular sensation(s).
- myiasis** Myiosis — infestation of a body cavity by maggots.
- myoatrophy** Muscle wasting.
- myoblastoma** A tumor comprised of immature muscle fiber cells.
- myocardial infarction** "Heart attack." The sensation of an occluded coronary artery(s) is characteristically described as "It feels as if an elephant were sitting on my chest!" This pain/pressure may radiate to the arm, jaw, neck, and/or teeth, accompanied by diaphoresis, dyspnea, nausea. (Most deaths occur in the early hours post-infarction.) *Pressure indicates pain (even when the patient denies this), and indicates an ischemic status. Alert emergency care STAT! (No one will present as a textbook case.)* In the absence of early signs and symptoms, the intuitive nurse will perceive an impending event, even though it cannot yet be defined. Vigilant anticipation will best serve the patient and the nurse.
- myocardial insufficiency** Inadequate cardiac functioning leading to cardiac arrest.
- myocardial ischemia** A fixed obstruction to coronary blood flow. Silent myocardial ischemic events are not perceived by the patient — even with extensive damage. Nursing goals/concerns are the same as for those with symptomatic involvement.
- myocardiosis** Non-inflammatory pathology of the myocardium.
- myocarditis** Inflammation of the heart muscle — which may be noted in carbon monoxide toxicity, heat stroke, nephritis, severe burns, massive infection. This inflammation may also complicate diphtheria, rheumatic fever, and less frequently, viral infection.
- acute septic myocarditis** A suppurative infection of the cardiac muscle, secondary to suppurative endocarditis, pericarditis, et al.
- chronic myocarditis** Cardiac insufficiency with tachycardia — which does not recover, following exercise. Cyanosis with systolic murmur may be present.
- indurative myocarditis** Chronic episodes causing sclerosis of the myocardium.
- myocardium** The central layer of the heart wall — that composed of cardiac muscle.
- hibernating myocardium** That persistently impaired function of viable heart muscle, which reduces its cardiac output. Revascularization is indicated.
- stunned myocardium** The delayed cardiac function which follows reperfusion or revascularization, and its rehabilitation.
- myocardosis** Those non-inflammatory, degenerative conditions of the heart muscle (excluding myofibrosis).
- myocele** Herniation of a muscle through its sheath.
- myocelialgia** Abdominal pain which is muscular in source.
- myocelitis** Abdominal myositis.
- myoclonus** That intermittent contraction of a muscle(s).
- nocturnal myoclonus** That present in sleep.
- myoclonus multiplex** Paramyoclonus multiplex — continuous/persistent spasms in ungrouped muscles.
- myodiastasis** Muscle dissection/division/herniation.
- myodynamia** That strength/force within a muscle.
- myodystonia** Disordered muscle tone.
- myodystrophy** Muscular dystrophy.
- myoedema** Myoidema — That mounding in an atrophied muscle, when percussed.
- myoelectric prosthesis** Electrically-powered artificial limbs which are activated by muscular electrodes.
- myoendocarditis** Inflamed myocardium/endo-cardium.
- myofibroma** That tumor comprised of muscular/fibrous tissue.
- myofibrosis** Muscular degeneration with increased fibrous/connective tissue.
- myofibrositis** Perimysial inflammation.

- myoglobinuria** Myohemoglobin present in the urine as a result of deficient phosphorylase, trauma, or muscular hyperactivity.
- myognathus** That malformed fetus with a rudimentary twin which is conjoined.
- myohysterectomy** Subtotal hysterectomy in which the cervix is left intact.
- myoischemia** Deficient blood supply in localized muscle tissue.
- myokerosis** Myocerosis — waxy degeneration of muscle cells.
- myokinesis** Surgical dissection of muscle fibers. Muscular activity.
- myokymia** Kymatism — that twitching of muscle fibers seen in paresis and organic affections. This may also be functional.
- myoma** That tumor composed of muscle cells.
nonstriated myoma Leiomyoma — that tumor composed of muscle tissue, without striae.
- myoma striocellulare** Rhabdomyoma — a fibroma with striated muscle tissue.
- myoma telangiectodes** Angiomyoma — a blood vessel tumor(s) in muscle tissue.
- myoma uteri** A fibroid uterine tumor.
- myomalacia** The softening of muscle tissue.
- myomalacia cordis** Involvement (softening) of the myocardium.
- myomatosis** The formation of multiple myomata.
- myomectomy** Laparomyomectomy, myomotomy — excision of muscle tissue. Also, that excision of a myomatous tumor(s) while leaving the uterus intact.
- myomelanosis** Muscle tissue pigmentation which is pathologic.
- myometer** That apparatus which measures muscle contractions.
- myometritis** Mesometritis — inflammation of the uterine wall.
- myomohysterectomy** Total excision of a myomatous uterus.
- myonarcosis** Numbness of muscular tissue.
- myonecrosis** Death of muscle tissue.
- myonephropexy** Fixation of a movable kidney(s) by suturing it to muscle.
- myoneuralgia** Muscle pain.
- myoneurasthenia** Neural atonia of the muscular system.
- myoneuroma** That tumor composed of mixed muscle/nerve cells.
- myopachynsis** Abnormal hypertrophy of muscular tissue.
- myopalms** That irritability of muscle tissue.
- myoparalysis** Muscular paresis.
- myopathic** Descriptive of a muscle disease or its victim.
- myopathic facies** That expression seen during relaxation of the facial muscles.
- myopathy** Myonosus — the pathology of muscular tissue.
centronuclear myopathy Muscle fibers noted to be immature, with halos encircling each nucleus. Myotubular myopathy.
- cortisone myopathy** That caused by a high and prolonged regimen of corticosteroids. This is reversible when the drug is lowered/discontinued.
- distal myopathy** Involvement of the hands and/or feet.
- facial myopathy** Pursed lips, distorted smile, bilateral ptosis, inability to whistle, and/or inability to inflate the cheeks.
- metabolic myopathy** That caused by enzymatic anomalies.
- nemaline myopathy** Congenital, proximal weakness.
- ocular myopathy** Inherited dystrophy of extraocular muscles — which may progress to paresis.
- thyrotoxic myopathy** Progressive muscular atrophy, weakness resulting from the toxicity of hyperthyroidism.
- myopericarditis** Inflammation of the cardiac muscle and pericardium.
- myopia** Nearsightedness.
- malignant myopia** Pernicious myopia — that condition which may progress from retinal detachment to blindness.
- transient myopia** That seen during the accommodation spasms of iridocyclitis, acute iritis.
- myoplasty** Plastic surgery of the muscle(s).
- myopsychopathy** Comorbidity of muscular dysfunction with mental pathology.
- myorrhaphy** Myosuturing — that repair by suturing of muscle tissue.
- myorrhexis** Herniation of muscle tissue.
- myosalgia** Myalgia, myodynia — muscular discomfort/pain.
- myosarcoma** A malignant tumor of muscle cells.

- myosclerosis** That condition in which muscles become fibrotic.
- myoseism** Erratic muscle spasms.
- myositis** Sarcitis, myitis — muscle inflammation caused by parasitic infestation, diathesis. Trauma/infection also predisposes patients to this condition.
- epidemic myositis** Epidemic pleurodynia.
- multiple myositis** Polymyositis.
- myositis purulenta** That suppurative infection, formative of abscesses, caused by bacteria(e).
- myositis trichinosa** That infestation caused by trichinae. Trichinous myositis.
- myospasm** Myoclonic contraction.
- myosteoma** Osseous tissue present in myogenic tissue.
- myosthenometer** That apparatus which calculates muscle strength.
- myosuria** Myosinuria.
- mysynizesis** Muscular adhesion(s).
- myotaxis** Muscle stretching.
- myotendonoplasty** Tenotomyoplasty, tenomyoplasty — plastic surgery of muscles/tendons.
- myotenositis** Muscle/tendon inflammation.
- myotenotomy** Dissection of a muscle tendon.
- myotility** Muscular contraction.
- myotome** Myomere — a scalpel which incises muscle tissue.
- myotomy** Surgical dissection of muscle tissue.
- myotonia** Myotony, tonic spasms which follow the contraction of a muscle.
- myotonia congenita** Oppenheim's disease, Thomsen's disease. Although benign, this condition is incurable.
- myotonia dystrophica** Myotonia atrophica, Steinert's disease — inherited muscular spasms, atrophy, cataract formation, which are incurable.
- myotonometer** That apparatus which calculates muscle tone.
- myotonus** Temporary muscular rigidity following a tonic muscle spasm.
- myotrophy** That nourishment of muscle cells.
- myringa** The tympanic membrane.
- myringectomy** Myringodectomy — total/partial excision of the tympanic membrane.
- myringitis** Inflammation of the tympanic membrane.
- myringitis bullosa** Hemorrhagic/serous blebs, vesicular infection of the middle ear.
- myringoplasty** Plastic repair of the tympanum.
- myringoscope** That instrument used to examine the tympanum.
- myringotomy** That minor surgical procedure which involves the insertion of small myringotomy tubes through the tympanic membrane(s). This permits equalization of pressure on both sides of the tympanum, thereby allowing drainage of frequent otitis media. This treatment makes a real difference in the suffering of children and also of adults.
- mysophilia** An erotic preoccupation with excreta.
- mysophobia** Molysmophobia — heightened aversion to contamination, dirt.
- mythomania** Attraction to exaggeration, prefabrication.
- mythophobia** An exaggerated concern about inadvertent falsehoods.
- myxadenitis** Mucous gland inflammation.
- myxadenitis labialis** Cheilitis glandulitis.
- myxadenoma** Myxoadenoma — a glandular tumor with mucous features.
- myxangitis** Infected mucous gland ducts.
- myxasthenia** Deficient secretion of mucus.
- myxedema** Myxoedema — hypofunction of the thyroid resulting in cold intolerance, lethargy, mental apathy, epidermal coarseness/dryness, alopecia, facial edema, slowed speech/functioning, enlarged tongue, decreased protein-bound iodine (PBI), reduced metabolism, myxematous facies, anemia. Thyroxin replacement is the treatment of choice.
- childhood myxedema** Appearance of this disease prior to puberty.
- operative myxedema** Cachexia strumipriva — the disease appears post-thyroidectomy.
- pituitary myxedema** That occurring secondary to hypofunction of the anterior pituitary.
- myxemia** Mucinemia.
- myxochondrofibrosarcoma** That malignant tumor composed of chondromatous, fibrous, myxomatous, and sarcomatous cells.
- myxoenchondroma** That cartilagenous tumor which has undergone mucous degeneration.
- myxofibroma** Myxoinoma — a tumorous combination of fibrous/mucoid cells.
- myxoglioma** A tumor of gliomatous/myxomatous cells.

myxolipoma Lipomyxoma — that mucous tumor with fatty cells.

myxoma A mixed tumor.

cardiac myxoma The most common benign cardiac neoplasm — most of which arise from the atrial septum. Symptoms include anemia, fatigue, fever, elevated erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), general malaise, hyperglobulinemia. These mixed tumors may mimic thrombi. Malignant tumors may resemble intracardiac clots/tumors.

cartilagenous myxoma Chondromyxoma.

cystic myxoma A fluid-filled tumor.

enchondromatous myxoma A tumor with hyaline cartilage nodules.

fibrous myxoma Fibromyxoma.

odontogenic myxoma Tumor of the jaw arising from mesenchymal cells.

myxomatosis Myxomatous degeneration — that formation of multiple myxomata.

myxomyoma A muscle cell tumor in which the mucous cells have undergone degeneration.

myxoneuroma That tumor composed of neuro-/mucous cells.

myxopoiesis That production of mucus.

myxorrhoea Blennorrhoea — a copious discharge of mucus.

myxorrhoea gastrica Hypersecretion of gastric mucus.

myxorrhoea intestinalis Hypersecretion of mucus (by the bowel) in the neurotic patient under stress.

myxosarcoma That mixed tumor of myxomatous and sarcomatous cells, partially degenerated.

myzesis A sucking motion.

N

Naegele's obliquity Anterior asynclitism — an anterior parietal (fetal) presentation.

Naegele's pelvis That which was obliquely contracted by pathology in infancy.

Naegele's rule A numerical system by which the estimated date of confinement may be predicted.

nail Unguis — the epidermal layer of stratified cornified cells. A permanent internal pin which holds fragments of fractured bone, by placement through the shaft.

intermedullary nail That rod which is surgically implanted into the intermedullary canal of a long bone.

Smith-Petersen nail A flanged pin used in the open reduction of the neck of the femur.

nanocephalism An abnormally small head.

nanocormia An abnormally small body/thorax.

nanomelus A fetus with congenital hypoplasia of the extremities.

nanophthalmos Microphthalmia — hypoplastic eyes.

nanosomia Dwarfism, nanosoma, nanism.

symptomatic nanosomia That which is accompanied by deficient dentition, ossification, sexual development.

narcissism Autophilia — self-admiration/self-love.

narcissistic object choice The selection of a love object which is similar to the self.

narcissistic personality disorder Grandiosity lacking in empathy, a superior self-regard even though lacking in credentials. Preoccupied with his/her beauty, brilliance, power, and/or success, believing in his/her status. S/he requires continual admiration despite entitlement, and may be consumed by arrogance and jealousy.

narcoanalysis Narcosynthesis — that branch of psychoanalysis in which intravenous barbiturates are administered to achieve light anesthesia. This should enable a patient with significant blocking to become aware of repressed issues, to work through in psychotherapy.

narcoanesthesia That state induced by narcosis, accompanied by anesthesia stand-by.

narcohypnia Post-sleep paresthesia.

narcohypnosis A hypnotic trance.

narcolepsy Recurrent attacks of sleep, in the presence of a normal EEG. (The patient is easily

awakened.) Many of these patients (pts) will also experience catalepsy.

narcosis Narcotism — narcotic loss of consciousness.

basal narcosis Preoperative sedation.

medullary narcosis Spinal/lumbar anesthesia.

narcotic blockade Partial/total inhibition by opiates.

narcotic poisoning Bradycardia, bradypnea, coma leading to death — in the presence of an addictive drug/controlled substance (illicit or prescribed).

narcotism Narcosis — narcotic addiction. Of primary importance is hospitalization, during which the adoption of an alternative philosophy of life is mandatory. Narcotics Anonymous may offer an essential support system in this rehabilitation.

narcotize To administer a habit-forming, central nervous system (CNS) depressant.

nasal cannula A frequently used form of oxygen administration.

nasal reflex Sneezing in reaction to irritation of the nasal mucosa.

nascent Newly born. A beginning.

nasoantritis Inflammation of the antrum of Highmore and of the nose.

nasogastric tube That tube which enters the nose, nasopharynx, and esophagus into the stomach for the purposes of decompression, gavage, lavage, and/or obtaining specimens. When connected to a Gomco pump, aspiration of stomach contents is maintained.

nasomental reflex Percussion to the lateral nose elicits wrinkling of the chin accompanied by elevation of the lower lip.

natality Birthrate, ratio.

natant Swimming, floating.

natimortality That stillbirth ratio to live births.

native One who is indigenous to the area.

natremia Excess sodium in the circulation.

natriuresis Urinary excretion of sodium in abnormal amounts.

natriuretic A diuretic which expels sodium (Na).

natural That which is neither artificial nor abnormal.

natural killer cells Those lymphocytes which kill viruses by excreting cytotoxic molecules.

nature versus nurture The ongoing controversy

— whether genetic makeup or environment yields the more superior qualities/characteristics.

nausea Gastric distress with/without emesis.

hyperemesis gravidarum The “morning sickness” experienced by many pregnant women.

nausea navalis Mal de mer, seasickness.

nauseant That which provokes nausea.

near-death phenomenon Near death experience — that euphoric sensation (free of bodily functions and pain, accompanied by overwhelming joy) which is perceived by several dying patients. As described by Ralph A. Moody, MD, these patients may be able to see/hear their own resuscitations, and later, to describe the precise order of events, relating objective facts beyond normal recall. If patients cannot, the subject should not be pursued. Subjectively, those who find themselves experiencing a near-death phenomenon may be aware of an all-encompassing sound. They may find themselves looking down (as a spectator) on their life-threatening events with passive detachment. They may find themselves floating and at peace. Without need for verbalization, they may discover their knowledge has become enhanced in the presence of an illuminating light — who expresses loving, forgiving concern about their lives. Without judgment, a panoramic replay of their lives is shown them. These patients must now decide whether to return to their bodies. It must be realized that near-death experiences may include all, some, or none of these features, in any order. It is up to the interpretation of the patient whether or not spiritual features have been included. The nurse should enter a “suspension of disbelief”, with respect for the patient’s remarkable recovery from apparent demise — which the patient will be reluctant to describe for fear of ridicule. Taking no position on interpretation nor judgment, the nurse should simply facilitate the patient’s account of this vital experience, validating its uniqueness and value to the patient (pt).

nearthrosis Abnormal articulation, neararthrosis.

nebulization Aerosolization of a liquid.

neck That constricted portion of a body.

Madelung’s neck Diffuse lipoma within the neck.

webbed neck A broad neck.

necrectomy Surgical excision of gangrenous tissue.

necrobiosis lipidica diabetorum Dermatitis common to diabetics, which is characterized by discoloration and degenerative changes in elastic/connective tissues.

necrocytosis Cellular decomposition/death.

necrolysis Tissue dissolution/death.

necromania An obsessive preoccupation with all aspects encompassing death.

necrometer That apparatus used to measure organs at autopsy/necropsy.

necromimesis The delusionary personal belief that oneself has expired. One’s behaving and acting as though s/he were dead.

necrophilia Preoccupation with the dead. That psychiatric paraphilia in which coitus is perpetrated with a cadaver.

necrophobia Thanatophobia — an exaggerated aversion to death.

necropneumonia Pulmonary gangrene.

necropsy Necroscopy — a postmortem exam, autopsy.

necrosis Gangrene, tissue death.

anemic necrosis That caused by insufficient/interrupted circulation to the site.

aseptic necrosis That occurring in the absence of infection.

Balser’s fatty necrosis Pancreatitis with gangrenous areas within adipose tissue.

caseous necrosis That noted in tuberculosis or syphilis.

colliquative necrosis Liquefactive cell death secondary to autolysis or bacterial putrefaction.

embolic necrosis Death of cells which evolved from circulatory obstruction, as embolic debris traveled to a crucial impasse.

fibrinous necrosis The ischemic death of tissue which occurs in infarction. Coagulation necrosis.

focal necrosis That seen in infections.

postpartum pituitary necrosis The cause of Sheehan’s syndrome, postpartum hypopituitarism.

putrefactive necrosis That caused by bacterial decomposition.

subcutaneous fat necrosis of the newborn An inflammatory disorder of unknown etiology.

There may be a history of forceps instrumenta-

- tion.
- total necrosis** The death of an organ, a part.
- ustilaginea necrosis** That caused by ergot toxicity. Dry necrosis.
- Zenker's necrosis** Zenkerism, Zenker's degeneration — hyaline decomposition of skeletal muscles in an acute infectious pathology.
- necrospermia** Absent viability/motility of sperm.
- necrotic angina** Acute pharyngitis as noted in diphtheria or scarlet fever — in which gangrenous areas appear on the mucosa of the airway.
- necrotizing fasciitis** That fulminating, invasive infection of the fascia, rapidly leading to necrosis. The ensuing sepsis accelerates within hours, causes thrombosis, then gangrene. The isolation is strict, in hyperbaric oxygen. Aggressive intervention is mandatory! The massive, mutilative surgical debridement will be left open. Amputation may be the only option. Psychosocial support is required. The patient may go on to die from septic shock.
- necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis** A recurrent infection of the gums, which may progress to periodontitis. The dental treatment is extensive.
- necrotomy** Dissection of necrotic tissue, or a cadaver.
- necrotoxin** That poison which induces tissue death.
- needle** That instrument/sharp usually used to suture or administer medications.
- aspirating needle** That used to suction fluids from a body cavity.
- atraumatic needle** That smaller than the suture material, in order to cause minimal tissue damage.
- discission needle** A cataract needle used to develop multiple incisions in the crystalline lens.
- Hagedorn needle** A cutting edge is located at the end of this curved, flattened instrument.
- obturator needle** That center of an angiocatheter which occludes the lumen during venipuncture.
- Reverdin's needle** A suturing instrument which features a lever.
- needle stop** A flange at the shank end limits the depth of this needle's insertion.
- negation** Denial.
- negative** That numerically less than zero. The absence of positive findings.
- negative culture** That specimen which fails to grow a pathogenic organism.
- negativism** Performance contrary to that which is appropriate or suggested. The impetus may be one of fear, retardation, bipolar state(s), et al.
- active negativism** Oppositional affect.
- passive negativism** Failure to follow through as requested/instructed.
- negligence** Conduct/judgment which falls beneath the legal standard held as minimal. When a malpractice situation arises, the patient/family is devastated by an intolerable outcome, which was compounded by treatment regarded by them to be unfeeling. This is the scenario for the majority of malpractice suits.
- neogenesis** Regeneration/neof ormation/new growth.
- neolalism** The schizophrenic use of neologisms in speech.
- neologism** That psychotic invention of new words, distortions of words, or idiosyncratic meanings.
- neonatal** The newborn period from birth to 6 weeks.
- neonatal asepsis** Bacterial septicemia, which may demonstrate only a few nonspecific signs/symptoms at the outset, then cause the neonate to rapidly deteriorate. Findings may reveal apnea, coagulopathies, cyanosis, "floppiness", meningitis, pallor, tachypnea. Prompt diagnosis, aggressive life-support measures, and antibiotic therapy are essential for survival.
- neonaticide** Infanticide — the criminal destruction of an infant. That lethal, ultimate child abuse. All infants suffering an untimely/sudden demise must be autopsied.
- neophrenia** Pediatric mental deterioration.
- neoplasia** The formation of a tumor.
- neoplasm** A tumor which is new growth (normal/abnormal).
- benign neoplasm** Tissue growth which is free of malignancy.
- histoid neoplasm** That tumor which resembles adjacent tissue(s).
- malignant neoplasm** Carcinoma — a tumor which may infiltrate, metastasize, recur.
- pseudoneoplasm** A false tumor.

neoplasty Surgical restoration.

nephradenoma A renal tumor of glandular epithelium.

nephralgia Renal pain — symptomatic of obstruction, this symptomatology requires a differential diagnostic survey.

nephrapostasis A prurulent kidney infection, renal abscess.

nephrectasia Nephrectasis, nephrectasy — renal distension.

nephrectomize To surgically excise a kidney.

nephrectomy Surgical excision of the kidney. The most significant complications are secondary hemorrhage and spontaneous hemothorax. The solitary kidney will increase in size and double in functioning.

abdominal nephrectomy Laparonephrectomy.

paraperitoneal nephrectomy Resection via an experitoneal incision.

nephrelcus An ulcer of renal tissue.

nephremia Renal congestion.

nephremphraxis Obstruction of a renal vessel.

nephritis Degenerative or inflammatory renal disease characterized by edema, hematuria, hypertension, nitrogen retention, proteinuria.

acute nephritis Degenerative, diffuse, hemorrhagic, parenchymatous, suppurative forms.

chronic nephritis When varieties of this progressive disease merge, the nephritis is considered to be diffuse.

glomerulonephritis Acute/chronic/subacute severity of lesions involving the glomeruli.

interstitial nephritis Serious renal impairment which may be caused by toxic agents.

scarlatinal nephritis Scarlet fever which has been complicated by acute glomerulonephritis.

suppurative nephritis That complicated by a renal abscess(es).

Thorn's syndrome Salt-losing nephritis — a rare form associated with abnormal hyponatremia of unknown etiology. This may progress to azotemia, shock, renal failure, death.

transfusion nephritis Renal failure caused by the transfusion of incompatible blood. This is an iatrogenic and fatal incident. (Immediately discontinue the transfusion and notify the physician and supervisor STAT.)

nephroblastoma Wilms' tumor, embryonal carcinosarcoma, nephroblastoma of childhood.

Unless treated aggressively, these children go on to die.

nephrocalcinosis Calcium phosphate deposits present in the renal tubules.

nephrocapsectomy Decapsulation of the kidneys.

nephrocele Renal herniation.

nephrocolic Exquisite ureteral pain which is experienced during passage of a calculus.

nephrocolopexy Surgical suspension of the colon and kidney with suturing.

nephrocystanastomosis That surgical management of permanent ureteral obstruction — establishment of a duct between the bladder and the kidney.

nephrocystitis Inflammation of the bladder and kidney(s).

nephroerysipelas The erysipelas complication of acute nephritis.

nephrohydrosis Hydronephrosis, nephrydrosis — obstructed renal pelves/calyces with accumulated urine.

nephrohypertrophy An enlarged kidney(s).

nephrolithiasis Renal calculus, calculi.

nephrolithotomy Surgical extraction of a calculus/calculi by incision into the kidney.

nephrolysine That toxic agent by which renal tissue can be destroyed.

nephroma A tumor of the kidney.

nephromalacia Pathological softening of renal tissue.

nephromegaly Marked hypertrophy of the kidney(s).

nephroncus That tumor comprised of renal tissue.

nephroparalysis Absent renal function.

nephropathy Kidney diseases, anomalies, disorders.

analgesic nephropathy Renal damage caused by excessive amounts of ASA (aspirin).

degenerative nephropathy Altered/diminished renal functioning as seen in nephrosis.

hypercalcemic nephropathy Permanent damage to the renal tubules from excess calcium in the blood — as caused by excessive alkali and/or milk ingestion, hyperparathyroidism, immobilization, malignant disease, multiple myeloma, Paget's disease, sarcoidosis, vitamin D intake to excess. Alleviation of the primary condition is mandatory if kidney damage is to

- be prevented.
- hypokalemic nephropathy** That kidney damage caused by potassium depletion — irregardless of the etiology. This inability to concentrate urine can be reversed, if the hypokalemia is successfully treated.
- membraneous nephropathy** That glomerular disease of which the etiology is unknown.
- sclerotic nephropathy** Arteriosclerotic lesions of the kidney(s).
- nephropexy** Surgical fixation of a moveable (“floating”) kidney.
- nephrophthisis** Atrophic suppurative nephritis. Renal tuberculosis accompanied by caseous degeneration.
- nephroptosis** Caudad displacement/prolapse of the kidney(s).
- nephropyelitis** Pyelonephritis — inflammation of the renal pelvis/parenchyma.
- nephropyeloplasty** Plastic surgery of the renal pelvis/kidney.
- nephropyosis** Suppurative involvement of the kidney(s).
- nephrorrhagia** Hemorrhage into the renal pelvis/tubule(s).
- nephrorrhaphy** Renal suturing.
- nephrosclerosis** Fibrosis of renal tissue.
- arterial nephrosclerosis** Ischemia, parenchymal atrophy, renal fibrosis secondary to renal arteriosclerosis.
- arteriolar nephrosclerosis** Those changes seen in essential hypertension — ischemic necrosis, fibrosis, glomerular degeneration/failure.
- malignant nephrosclerosis** That fulminating fibrosis which is seen in severe hypertension.
- nephrosis** Chronic renal pathology which is productive of hypoproteinemia/edema. (A degenerative renal state in the absence of inflammation.)
- nephrosonephritis** Kidney disease characteristic of both nephrosis and nephritis.
- nephrostomy** That surgical creation of a fistula from the renal pelvis which excretes into a collection bag, worn externally on the lower back.
- nephrotic syndrome (NS)** Hypoproteinurea leading to edema and hypoalbuminemia, infections, biochemical defects, immunologic disorders, metabolic anomalies, multisystem pathology, neoplasm, vascular pathology. Intake and output must be closely monitored with the daily weight.
- idiopathic nephrotic syndrome** That in which known causes of this condition have been ruled out, but the clinical presentation remains. Hematuria may be seen. Renal dialysis/transplantation may finally be required.
- nephrotomy** A surgical incision into the kidney.
- nephrotoxin** That agent which damages renal tissue.
- nephrotuberculosis** Renal tissue which has been infected by the tuberculosis bacillus.
- nephroureterectomy** Surgical excision into the kidney and ureter.
- nerve block** Regional anesthesia which prevents pain impulses from reaching the level of consciousness.
- nervous** Excitable, anxious.
- nervous breakdown** An inaccurate, non-clinical term for any acute mental illness.
- nervous debility** Neurasthenia, nervous prostration.
- nest** That mass of cells which is alien to the surrounding tissue.
- cancer nest** A mass of malignant cells extending from a common center.
- nesteostomy** Jejunostomy — the surgical creation of an opening into the jejunum of the small intestine.
- nestiatría** Medical therapy which includes fasting.
- neuragenesis** Nerve regeneration.
- neuralgia** Neurodynia — Sharp pain which follows the nerve path.
- cardiac neuralgia** Angina pectoris.
- degenerative neuralgia** That caused by geriatric nerve deterioration.
- facialis vera neuralgia** Hunt’s neuralgia, geniculate neuralgia — herpes zoster of the facial nerve.
- glossopharyngeal neuralgia** Severe pain along the path of this cranial nerve.
- hallucinatory neuralgia** Perception of sharp, neural pain without involvement of the nerve.
- idiopathic neuralgia** That with neither evidence of pressure from a lesion, nor presence of a structured lesion.
- intercostal neuralgia** Pleuraplegia which may be associated with herpes zoster.
- mammary neuralgia** Mastodynia.

- Morton's neuralgia** Metatarsalgia.
- occipital neuralgia** That involving the upper cervical nerves.
- otic neuralgia** Geniculate otalgia.
- reminiscent neuralgia** Continued perception of pain after the causative stimulus has ceased.
- sphenopalatine neuralgia** Severe unilateral facial pain radiating to the neck/shoulders. The prognosis is good.
- trigeminal neuralgia** Tic douloureux, Fothergill's neuralgia, facial neuralgia — violent spasms of the trigeminal nerve. It may be necessary to inject this nerve, or to section it.
- neurasthenia** Dysthymia, depressive neurosis.
- neuratrophy** Neuratrophia — deficient nutrition with atrophy of the nervous system.
- neurectasia** Neurectasy, neurectasis, neurotension — surgical stretching of the nerve(s).
- neurectomy** Total/partial nerve resection (excision).
- neuriatry** Neurology.
- neurilemmoma** Peripheral glioma, schwannoma, neurofibroma, neurinoma, neurilemoma — an encapsulated tumor of peripheral nerve fibers.
- neuritis** Inflammatory process involving the nerve.
- adventitial neuritis** An inflamed neural sheath.
- degenerative neuritis** The rapid degeneration of nerve cells.
- dietetic neuritis** Endemic neuritis, beriberi.
- diphtheritic neuritis** That secondary to this communicable disease.
- disseminated neuritis** Neural inflammation over a large, scattered area.
- interstitial neuritis** Connective tissue involvement.
- intraocular neuritis** That involving the retinal fibers.
- multiple neuritis** Polyneuritis.
- parenchymatous neuritis** Involvement of neural fibers.
- retrobulbar neuritis** Inflammation of the optic nerve causing acute blindness with exquisite pain. This may be attributed to multiple sclerosis.
- senile neuritis** That appearing in the geriatric patient.
- tabetic neuritis** Seen in locomotor ataxia. Syphilis is the usual etiology.
- toxic neuritis** That caused by metallic poisons.
- traumatic neuritis** That secondary to injury.
- neuroacanthocytosis** Chorea-acanthocytosis which resembles Huntington's disease. There are many types of psychopathological changes, including chorea, tics, peripheral neuropathy. These patients may experience dysphagia, dementia, lability, personality changes, and/or obsessive/compulsive disorder (OCD).
- neuroanastomosis** The surgical union of severed nerve endings.
- neuroarthropathy** Combined central nervous system/joint pathology.
- neuroastrocytoma** The central nervous system (CNS) tumor containing glial cells and neurons.
- neuroblastoma** Pediatric carcinomatous/hemorrhagic tumor(s) located primarily in retroperitoneal/mediastinal tissues.
- neurochorioretinitis** Optic neuritis in conjunction with choroid/retinal inflammation.
- neurocirculatory asthenia** Circulatory/nervous dysfunctioning accompanied by precordial pain/fatigue.
- neurocysticercosis** An infection of the central nervous system (CNS), caused by tapeworm infestation.
- neurocytolysis** The dissolution of nerve cells.
- neurocytoma** Neuroma — a tumor of nervous cells.
- neurodealgia** Exquisite retinal pain.
- neurodermatitis** Dermatoneurosis — those emotionally-enhanced skin conditions.
- disseminated neurodermatitis** Atopic dermatitis — a familial cutaneous problem which often begins in infancy.
- neurodermatosis** Phacomatosis — that skin pathology which originates in nervous tissue.
- Sturge-Weber-Dimitri syndrome** Encephalotrigeminal syndrome.
- tuberous sclerosis** Bournville's disease.
- von Hippel-Lindau's disease** Cerebelloretinal hemangioblastomatosis.
- von Recklinghausen's disease** Neurofibromatosis. Severe cases have tumors upon tumors, and tumors of all the organs. Those cases are fatal. The condition is familial.
- neurodynia** Neuralgia.
- neuroencephalomyelopathy** Pathology of the nervous system.

- neurofibroma** Pseudoneuroma — a connective tissue tumor.
- neurofibromatosis** von Recklinghausen's disease, a chromosomal disorder. These patients may present with neuromata/fibromata — any of which may invade major organs and/or become malignant. Axillary freckling, optic glioma, and Lisch nodules are definitive symptoms of this problem. Proliferation and overgrowth of these neoplasms give the patient a grotesque appearance. Mental retardation is common to these families. Excision of symptomatic tumors is often limited by organic problems, because coverage of the body is so extensive. Death ensues when vital organs become invaded by malignant tumors. On her deathbed, one young woman reassured her family, "Now they won't stare at me anymore."
- neurofibrositis** Inflammation of sensory/neural fibers in muscle disease processes.
- neurogangliitis** Inflammation of nervous tissue masses.
- neurogliomatosis** That formation of multiple glioma in the nervous system.
- neuroleptanesthesia** Intravenous administration of analgesia, with a neuroleptic drug as the general anesthetic.
- neuroleptic** An antipsychotic.
- neuroleptic-induced tardive dyskinesia (TD)** Athetotic, choreiform, and/or stereotypical movements. Recent withdrawal from neuroleptic medications may be the etiology.
- neuroleptic malignant syndrome (NMS)** Stauder's catatonia — a rare, underdiagnosed, potentially fatal complication of neuroleptic therapy. This may occur in hours or years following exposure to high-potency antipsychotic medication. This syndrome may be stimulated by medications which are not neuroleptics, such as tricyclic antidepressants, antiemetics, monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs), et al. Symptoms vary widely — rapid onset of "lead pipe" rigidity, catatonic rigidity with akinesia, deterioration of consciousness, unstable vital signs, and may progress to stupor and/or coma. Autonomic dysregulation may include diaphoresis, oculogyric crisis, dysphagia, tremors, increased diastolic pressure, incontinence, myoglobinuria, sialorrhea, tremors, mutism, tachycardia, elevated/labile leukocytosis, rhabdomyolysis. Differential diagnosis must be made between neuroleptic malignant syndrome and psychosis, functional catatonia, heat stroke, central nervous system infections, malignant hyperthermia. Death may ensue due to respiratory/renal failure.
- neurolymphomatosis** Malignant lymphoma invading the central nervous system.
- neurolysis** Destruction/disintegration of neural tissue.
- neuromalacia** Pathological softening of neural cells and tissues.
- neuromatosis** Multiple tumors of nerve cells/tissues.
- neurometrics** A sophisticated form of electroencephalography (EEG).
- neuromimesis** Neurotic/hysterical manifestation of organic symptomatology.
- neuromyasthenia** An emotional disorder causing muscular weakness.
- neuromyelitis** A central nervous system inflammation.
- neuromyelitis optica** The cause of demyelination of the optic chiasma, optic nerves, and/or spinal cord. The etiology is unclear.
- neuromyositis** Inflammation of adjacent nerves/muscles. Neuritis.
- neuronitis** Degeneration/inflammation of nerve cells.
- neuro-optic** The central nervous system involvement of the eye.
- neuropacemaker** That device which stimulates the spinal tract to inhibit the perception of pain.
- neuroparalysis** Paresis caused by neuropathy.
- neuropathy** Pathology of the central nervous system.
- hypertrophic mononeuropathy** That associated with tenderness and enlargement of the head and neck nerves. This may be inaccurately diagnosed as a neurofibroma, prior to confirmation by biopsy.
- neurophonia** Audible tics/speech spasms.
- neurophthisis** Nervous tissue atrophy.
- neuroplasty** Restorative surgery of the nerves.
- neuropsychiatry** A medical specialty in neuropathology and psychiatry.
- neuropsychopathy** Psychiatric and neurological disease.

neuroretinitis Neuroretinopathy — inflammation of both the retina and optic nerve.

neurorrhaphy Neurosuture — stitching a severed nerve.

neurosclerosis Fibrotic nervous tissue.

neurosis An ambiguous, controversial term which also refers to anxiety/somatoform disorders.

anxiety neurosis That in which vague apprehension may interfere with daily functioning.

association neurosis Obsessive mental rehearsal/repetition of the anxiety-provoking event.

cardiac neurosis Neurocirculatory asthenia.

compensation neurosis That which follows an accident from which the patient believes s/he might receive liability by maintaining symptomatology.

compulsion neurosis Featuring that overpowering impulse to act against one's judgment and will.

expectation neurosis Signal anxiety — the environment reminds the patient of a previous, anxiety-provoking event.

fatigue neurosis Neurasthenia, a chronic fatigue state.

obsessional neurosis That which dominates the patient's thoughts and actions.

sexual neurosis That which involves and affects the patient's mental and sexual behavior.

traumatic neurosis That initiated by an accident, tragedy, injury.

war neurosis Seen in servicemen following combat conditions with which they could not cope.

neuroskeletal All tissues, functions, innervations relating to the cranium and spinal column.

neurospasm Neuropathic symptom(s) of uncontrollable neuromuscular movements and/or vocal outbursts. Spasmodic muscular clonus caused by a nervous disorder.

neurosurgery Surgical intervention into the nervous system.

neurosyphilis Syphilis affecting the nervous system.

asymptomatic neurosyphilis That symptom-free period which is diagnosed by cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) findings.

meningovascular neurosyphilis The form

which affects the vasculature and meningeal structures in the central nervous system (CNS).

paretic neurosyphilis Dementia paralytica.

tabetic neurosyphilis Tabes dorsalis.

neurotherapy Neurotherapeutics — treatment of neurological disorders.

neurotic disorder Chronic symptomatology which is egodystonic and recognized by the patient as being alien to the psyche. Reality testing remains intact, as does the social behavior.

neurotization Surgical implantation of a nerve into a paralyzed muscle. The regeneration of a divided nerve.

neurotmesis Complete loss of nerve functioning, in the absence of significant anatomic insult — secondary to trauma.

neurotology Otoneurology. Neurologic otology.

neurotome A scalpel which dissects nerves.

neurotoxic effects acute — Parkinsonism (rigidity, pill-rolling tremor, bradykinesia); akathisia — subjective/objective motor restlessness (to the point of torment, for some); dystonia — intense, uncontrollable muscular contractions; tardive dyskinesia (TD) — a serious extrapyramidal side effect to an antipsychotic, which may be irreversible.

neurotoxin Neurolysin — that substance which is lethal to nerve cells.

neurotrauma Neurotrosis — insult/injury to nerve cells.

neurotripty The surgical crushing of a nerve(s).

neurotrophasthenia Malnutrition of the entire nervous system.

neurovascular Reference to both innervation/circulation. To determine neurovascular impairment, assess the 5 Ps: Pain — determine location, quality, and radiation of the pain; Pallor — note capillary refill, color, and temperature of the area; Paralysis — check the range of motion (ROM). Paresthesia — note hypersensation, numbness, tingling, using the opposite site as the norm; Pulses — assess those in the uninjured limb first, then compare.

neurovisceral Neurosplanchnic — involving both the cerebrospinal/sympathetic nervous systems.

neutral Neither positive nor negative, acidic nor alkaline.

neutralization The counteraction of an effect. The chemical destruction of property.

neutral point pH: 7.0.

neutral warmth Neutralizing the body's heat to normalize muscle tone — a neuromuscular rehabilitation technique.

neutrocytosis Neutrophilia.

neutropenia Neutrocytopenia — insufficient neutrophils in the circulation.

neutrophilia Increased neutrophil leukocytes, in circulation.

nevocarcinoma A malignant melanoma.

nevopolipoma Nevus lipomatodes — that with excessive blood vessels, adipose tissue — a rare finding.

nevoxanthoendothelioma A juvenile xanthogranuloma.

nevus A congenital, pigmented, circumscribed, vascular skin tumor. Suspicious, malignant lesions require a wide, surgical excision, *never a punch biopsy*.

Newcastle disease Pneumoencephalitis — a viral infection, acquired from fowl/birds.

Nicholas-Favre disease Lymphogranuloma venereum — a sexually transmitted disease (STD) by the exudate from inguinal lymph node lesions.

nicotine poisoning Acute toxicity may include convulsions, respiratory arrest (from paralysis of the breathing muscles), shock, and/or death. Small children who chew tobacco in any form, or play with tobacco transdermal patches are at definite risk.

nictitation Nictation — involuntary winking.

Niemann-Pick disease Lipid histiocytosis — that metabolic disorder characterized by anemia, hepatosplenomegaly, lymphadenopathy, physical/mental deterioration. Appearing early in infancy, this progressive disease is fatal by age 3 years.

night sweats Diaphoresis occurring during sleep. This significant sign should be given a full medical work-up.

night terrors Pavor nocturnus — pediatric nightmares which terrorize and alarm the parents of these screaming children. Eventually, these children seem to have suffered only minimal/negligible psychiatric effects from this phenomenon, with no recall of the dramatic intrusion. Of course, the parents will not be so fortunate.

night vision Scotopic vision — that ability to see

in low intensity lighting. A decrease in oxyhemoglobin (as among smokers or respiratory cripples) diminishes this acute vision.

nihilism That delusion that nothing really exists. Disbelief in the efficacy of medical science, as well as in reputable institutions.

Nikolsky's sign Seen in pemphigus, the epidermis will be rubbed off under light friction/traction of the skin. These patients present a major challenge for good nursing, skin care.

niphotyphlosis Niphablepsia — snow blindness.

nitremia Azotemia, hyperazotemia — elevated blood urea.

nitric acid poisoning Heralded by burning, pain, shock, thirst, vomiting, these emergencies require STAT neutralization of the acid. Gastric lavage and emetics are contraindicated because of the danger of esophageal/gastric perforation.

nitritoid crisis That reactive syndrome which could follow the parenteral administration of arsphenamine (in the treatment of syphilis).

nitrituria Urinary nitrites.

nitrogen (N) Azote — that component of all protein — essential for growth.

nitrogen mustard A gas used in chemical warfare. Alkylating agents which interrupt cell growth — thereby destroying lymphoid tissue in Hodgkin's disease. These agents are also used to treat giant follicular lymphoblastoma, chronic lymphoid myeloid leukemia, lymphosarcoma, nephritis, rheumatoid arthritis.

nitrogen narcosis That euphoric condition with diminished coordination, judgment, motor skills, as occurs in those suffering from dangerously elevated air pressure.

nitrogen washout The entire eradication of nitrogen from the tissues following administration of 100% oxygen (or helium with oxygen) for 12 hours.

nitrous oxide "Laughing gas" — a general anesthetic which can cause bone marrow depression, asphyxiation, death. Hyperbaric oxygenation is the rescue of choice.

nocardiosis A form of progressing pulmonary infection — which seeds abscesses and/or tumors in many areas.

noctiassociation That spontaneous release of nervous energy during surgical shock or following traumatic injury.

noctalbuminuria Nyctalalbuminuria — excessive albumin voided during the night. This is a cyclical finding.

noctambulation Somnambulism — sleepwalking.

noctiphobia Scotophobia, nyctophobia — an exaggerated fear of the darkness and/or night.

nocturia Nycturia — excessive voiding during the night.

nocturnal That occurring during the night.

nocturnal emission The involuntary discharge of semen while asleep.

nocturnal enuresis Urinary incontinence during the night when the child of 5+ years is asleep. These children are usually continent when awake, and suffer humiliation with each accident. This problem may also provoke loss of parental self-control. Imipramine has assisted these children in achieving 24-hour continence under the supervision of a physician specialist.

nocturnal myoclonus Near-suffocation events in which compromised air flow progresses to sleep apnea, with diminished arterial oxygenation. Disturbances in the patient's affect and cognition are common. Blood pressure, cardiac rate, and intracranial pressure rise — perhaps with arrhythmias. If the person awakens sufficiently, the respirations are restored. Upon returning to sleep, the cycle resumes — repeatedly throughout the night. Patients are unaware of this unless informed, and do not consider it problematical. (Their wives are fully aware, and should be interviewed.)

nocturnal penile tumescence (NPT) That study which determines whether a man's impotence is psychogenic — in which case erections occur during sleep.

nodal rhythm The cardiac rhythm which originates at the atrioventricular node.

nodding Nutation.

nodding spasm Salaam convulsion(s) caused by a sternomastoideus spasm(s).

nodosity The presence of nodi (nodes).

nodular lymphoid hyperplasia That predisposition which may cause hemorrhage and/or conversion to malignant lymphoma.

noise Confused, harsh, loud, senseless sounds.

EKG noise The 60-cycle hum, fogging, quantum mottle, scattered radiation which may

obscure the accurate recording of the cardiogram.

white noise Artificially-produced sound waves which do not emit noise, but which obscure voices from others' hearing, to enhance confidentiality.

noma Cancrum oris — progressive gangrene of undernourished, debilitated children. This gangrenous stomatitis spreads from the oral mucosa to the facial epidermis.

nomenclature Terminology — the classification of scientific/technical terms.

noncompliance Failure of the patient to heed the physician's/nurse's instructions. This may be due to escalated pharmacy charges, drug side effects, inadequate patient teaching, or innumerable obstacles.

non compos mentis "Not of sound mind." A reference to mental incompetence.

noninvasive That which does not puncture the skin nor enter the body. This may be a medication, procedure, etc. That tumor which is not metastatic.

nonspecific The absence of an identified causative agent/organism.

nonspecific urethritis A urinary infection which cannot be attributed to a specific bacteria/virus.

non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) Ibuprofen, which possesses analgesic/antipyretic properties. Well tolerated for many conditions, anaphylaxis can occur. The renal risk factors include cirrhosis, intensive diuresis, pre-existing renal impairment, reduced circulatory volume secondary to congestive heart failure. Gastrointestinal risk factors include peptic ulcer disease, conjunctive corticosteroid therapy.

nontoxic Those materials which are not poisonous — even if ingested.

nonunion The failure of a fracture to fuse/knit.

nonviable An organism/fetus which cannot survive.

nookleptia The obsessive delusion that others are stealing one's thoughts. Thought withdrawal.

Noonan's syndrome Pulmonary stenosis, low-set ears, severe mental retardation, accompanied by a webbed neck.

normal That which is the norm, ideal, standard.

That which is natural, neither treated nor diseased, of average intelligence/growth/develop-

- ment. Chemically, 1 litre of solution in which 1 gram of solute has been dissolved. Still, "normal" may be a relative, subjective designation.
- normalization** Modification to the norm.
- normo-orthocytosis** An elevation of leukocytes in the presence of normal differential.
- normosthenuria** A urinalysis within normal limits.
- normotensive** One whose blood pressure is within normal limits.
- normothermic** One whose temperature is within normal limits.
- Norrie's disease** That rare, inherited blindness accompanied by microphthalmia, peripheral vascular pathology, retinal anomaly(s), and vitreous opacity. Some victims may also suffer from deafness and/or mental retardation.
- nosocomial** That which occurs within the hospital.
- nosocomial infection** That acquired during the hospital stay.
- nosogenesis** Nosogeny — disease progress.
- nosonomy** Nosology, nosotaxy — The classification of disease.
- nosophilia** The pathological wish to be symptomatic.
- nosopoeitic** That causing/producing illness.
- nosotoxicosis** Symptomatology produced by toxins.
- nostalgia** Homesickness. Longing for that which no longer is.
- nostomania** Nostalgia carried to the point of insanity.
- nostrum** A quack, patent, "secret" remedy.
- notal** Dorsal, back.
- notalgia** Dorsalgia — a painful back condition.
- notanencephalia** That congenital absence of the cerebellum.
- notch** Incisura — an anatomic indentation at the edge of various tissue structures.
- note blindness** That inability of a musician to decode a musical manuscript — caused by a brain lesion.
- notencephalus** A malformed fetus with evagination of cerebral tissue through a defect in the occiput (*notencephalocele*).
- notifiable diseases** Diseases which U.S. law requires to be reported to the State Department of Health: Immediately by phone — botulism, cholera, diphtheria, plague, poliomyelitis, human rabies, rubella, rubeola, smallpox, yellow fever, any public outbreak; By correspondence — amebiasis, anthrax, botulism, brucellosis, campylobacteriosis, carcinoma, diphtheria, encephalitis, histoplasmosis, influenza, Legionnaire's disease, leprosy (Hansen's disease), leptospirosis, malaria, meningitis, mumps, pertussis, psittacosis, Reye's syndrome, salmonellosis, shigellosis, tetanus, toxic shock syndrome, trichinosis, tuberculosis, tularemia, typhoid fever, all venereal diseases. The laws of each state may vary.
- notomelus** That fetal anomaly which presents with an accessory extremity(s) projecting from its back.
- noumenon** Knowledge which has not been perceived by sensory input, but by intellectual perception.
- nourishment** Sustenance, nutrition.
- noxious** Harmful to the health of the organism.
- nubecula** Cloudy urine/cornea(e).
- nuchal** Pertaining to the neck.
- nuchal rigidity** Neck stiffness resulting from central nervous system (CNS) inflammation.
- nuclear** The vital center of an organic cell.
- nuclear family** That unit composed of parents and their offspring.
- nuclear magnetic resonance imaging (NMRI)** That diagnostic modality by which soft tissue may be surveyed without exposure to contrast media nor radiation. This presents a problem for patients unable to remain still for a prolonged period of time. NMRI is contraindicated in patients with aneurysmal clips or pacemakers, et al.
- nuclear medicine** The diagnostic, therapeutic, investigative use of radionuclides (those atoms which disintegrate by emission of electromagnetic radiation).
- nudism** A cult practice of living unclothed — legally permitted when practiced in a secluded, designated community. Psychiatrically, the morbid impulse to undress in public.
- nulligravida** A woman who has never conceived.
- numbness** Loss of sensation, insensibility.
- nunnation** An abnormal use/pronunciation of "N" sounds.
- nurse** A licensed caregiver who participates in a

multitude of patient care/management responsibilities in a variety of specialties — in or out of the hospital setting. An RN or LPN/LVN. A “professional nurse” refers to an RN.

nurse practitioner An advanced, Master's-prepared RN who has special training in the provision of primary health care. Qualified to diagnose/prescribe, these nursing specialists work under designated physicians. Each practitioner is accountable to the State Board of Nursing.

nursing The profession which embraces the treatment of human responses to health problems. Lactation.

nursing assessment That compiled during a history and physical examination.

nursing diagnosis A specialized definition which directs the nursing action of patient care. This differs from medical terminology.

nursing history That cumulative information of the patient's medical past regarding allergies, surgical procedures, illnesses, psychiatric events, diagnoses, et al.

nursing intervention The establishment of a valid care plan which incorporates assessment and planning stages. Those areas to be addressed include environmental control, activities of daily living, mental/physical homeostasis, hygiene, nutrition, patient teaching, nutrition, elimination, patient (pt) education.

nursing process That protocol which coordinates the patient's needs with comprehensive care. This is achieved through assessment, planning, intervention, and evaluation — employing unique nomenclature.

nutrient That which supplies nourishment.

nutrition All the digestive processes — ingestion, absorption, metabolism, assimilation, nutrients, diets, maintenance of adequacy for the individual patient's needs, and other nutritive concerns related to digestion.

nyctalgalia Pain experienced during the night.

nyctalopia Night blindness — impaired vision at night, seen in choroidoretinitis, retinitis pigmentosa. Tobacco abuse exacerbates these and other symptoms.

nyctophilia Scotophilia — an abnormal aversion to the dark/night.

nyctophobia Scotophobia — that pathological fear of darkness/night.

nyctophobia Hysterical aphonia which occurs only during the day.

nympholepsy Frenzied, erotic ecstasy. An unattainable obsession.

nymphomania Lascivia — furor femininus. Excessive libido in a female.

nystagmus Nystaxis — constant, cyclical, involuntary movement of the eye(s), in any direction. These abnormal findings may be consistent with congenital blindness, drug toxicity, inflammation of the inner ear, or an insult to the central nervous system (CNS).

aural nystagmus Spasmodic movements of the eyes due to labyrinthine disorders.

Cheyne's nystagmus Rhythmic movements of the eyes which increase/decrease in speed, alternately.

dissociated nystagmus Involvement of only one eye, out of synchrony with the other.

fixation nystagmus That which is noted only when the eyes are focused.

labyrinthine nystagmus Dyskinesia due to pathology of the labyrinthine vestibular apparatus.

latent nystagmus That which occurs only when an eye is occluded.

lateral nystagmus Dyskinesia which occurs on a horizontal plane.

optokinetic nystagmus That which occurs when studying objects which are constantly moving.

rotatory nystagmus Eye movement which rotates around the visual axis.

vertical nystagmus Ocular movement which is up and down.

vestibular nystagmus Etiology attributed to otic pathology.

O

ovarialgia Ovarialgia, oophoralgia — ovarian pain.

oasis That area of healthy tissue encircled by diseased cells.

obcecation Partial blindness.

obdormition Numbness within an extremity — caused by pressure on a nerve. Paresthesia follows.

obduction Autopsy, necropsy, postmortem examination to determine the etiology of death.

obesity Adiposity, hyperadiposity, lipomatosis, liposis, lipotrophy.

androgenic obesity Abdominal accumulation of fat.

central obesity The patient presenting with obese trunk and relatively thin extremities, may have diabetes mellitus.

endogenous obesity That caused by a metabolic disorder.

exogenous obesity That due to excessive intake.

gynecoid obesity Distribution of fat mediated by X chromosomes.

hypothalamic obesity That infrequently due to pathology involving the hypothalamus.

morbid obesity An excess of 100 pounds above ideal body weight.

obfuscation Mental confusion.

objective Apparent to others. Unemotional.

objective sign That finding(s) which can be auscultated, measured, palpated, seen, smelled, heard.

objective symptom That readily apparent upon diagnostic examination.

oblique Obliquus — diagonal.

obliteration Extinction/occlusion by degeneration, exenteration, pathology, surgical excision.

Oblovov syndrome The refusal to return to normalcy following recovery.

obmutescence Aponia.

obscure Indistinct, hidden, occult.

obsession That persistent and undesired impulse/idea which cannot be eradicated by reason nor logic. These themes (haunting adults and children) include fear of multiple concerns, contamination, harm to oneself/a loved one. This marked distress may interfere with occupational (school) functioning, relationships, and/or responsibilities.

obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) That

manifested by recurrent, intrusive thoughts, rituals, and impulses which are egodystonic. The theme is often related to excreta, safety, sex. Resisting these compulsions causes a mounting tension which is relieved only by yielding to the irrational act (such as cleaning or checking rituals). OCD may evolve into a disabling illness, with no sense of completion.

obsolescence That which is obsolete, outdated.

obstetrics The management of pregnancy, parturition, puerperium by the physician/obstetrician/midwife.

obstruction That which impedes, blocks, obstructs, occludes.

obstruent The cause of an obstruction.

obtunded That consciousness which has been dulled (by pathology/injury) to insensitivity.

obturator That which closes/obstructs an opening. The bridge which occludes the opening in a cleft palate. That instrument which is used to occlude a tracheotomy in tracheostomy care.

obturator sign A positive test suggests acute appendicitis.

obtuse Dull mentality. Non-acute. Blunt.

occasional Episodic.

occlusion Imperforation, closure, dental alignment.

abnormal occlusion Dental malocclusion.

adjusted occlusion That achieved through orthodonture.

coronary occlusion Coronary thrombosis by spasm or vascular obstruction.

traumatic occlusion That pathology which causes the injured patient to chew abnormally. Orthognathic surgery may be required to restore the patient's jaws/face.

occult Obscure, hidden, concealed.

occult blood Hidden — not apparent to the unaided eye.

occupational neurosis That functional disorder which may be inherent in some types of work/persons.

occupational therapy Therapeutic use of self care, play, and work to gain independent functioning, enhance development, and prevent disability. Adaptation of the patient's environment/work may be necessary to achieve independence and to enhance his/her quality of life.

ochlesis Any condition/disease attributed to

- overcrowding.
- octan** That which recurs every 8th day.
- octigravida** A mother who has been through 8 pregnancies.
- octogenarian** One who is between 80 and 89 years of age.
- oculinium** That botulin-derived drug used to treat strabismus and blepharospasm, because of its abilities to alter the innervation of ophthalmic muscles.
- oculocardiac reflex** Aschner's phenomenon — bradycardia which occurs when pressure is applied to the globes or carotid sinuses (as an emergency measure to treat tachycardiac conditions on the field).
- oculocephalogyric reflex** Spontaneous movements of the body, eyes, and/or head which occur in conjunction with the focusing of vision.
- oculocerebrorenal syndrome** That sex-linked, hereditary, congenital disorder which presents with aminoaciduria, cataracts, hydrophthalmia, impaired production of renal ammonia, mental retardation, rickets. These patients are vitamin D-resistant.
- oculocutaneous** Referring to the eyes and skin.
- oculofacial** Referring to the face/eyes.
- oculogyria** Extreme rotation of the eyes.
- oculogyric** Ophthalmogyric, oculomotor movements.
- oculogyric crisis** Dystonic spasms of the eyes. This involuntary deviation is usually upward, lasting briefly or for hours. The phenomenon may appear with neuroleptic malignant syndrome (NMS), encephalitis lethargica, postencephalitic parkinsonism.
- oculomycosis** Any fungal eye condition.
- oculonasal** That involving the eyes and nose.
- oculoreaction** Ophalmoreaction, ophthalmic reaction — that diagnostic response to the instillation of tuberculosis/typhoid toxins into the conjunctival space(s).
- oculus** The eye (including the optic nerve).
- oculus dexter** Right eye (OD).
- oculus sinister** Left eye (OS).
- oculus uterque** Each eye (both eyes) (OU).
- odaxesmus** The epileptic biting of the mouth during a grand mal seizure.
- odaxetic** The production of pruritus or stinging.
- odditis** The inflamed sphincter of Oddi.
- odontalgia** Odontodynia, odontia — toothache.
- odontatroph** Malformation of the teeth.
- odontectomy** A surgical extraction.
- odoterism** Chilling with the teeth.
- odontitis** An inflamed tooth/teeth.
- odontoclasia** Fracture of a tooth/teeth.
- odontoid** Bearing resemblance to a tooth.
- odontologist** An oral surgeon.
- odontoma** A tumor of dental tissue.
- coronary odontoma** The bony neoplasm at the crown of a tooth.
- follicular odontoma** A dentigerous cyst in which there is crepitation to pressure.
- radicular odontoma** A tumor at the root of the teeth.
- odontonecrosis** Extensive tooth decay.
- odontoprisis** Bruxism (grinding the teeth).
- odynacusis** That condition in which noise causes otodynia.
- odynophagia** The presence of pain upon swallowing.
- odynophobia** An exaggerated fear of pain.
- Oedipus complex** That abnormal intensity of a child's love for the parent of the opposite sex — when carried into adulthood.
- Ogilvie's syndrome** Intestinal pseudo-obstruction, which is acute. These patients may suffer major complicating medical conditions or surgical procedures.
- Oguchi's disease** Inherited night-blindness, seen in Japan.
- oikofugic** That compulsion to leave home.
- ointment** A medicated, suspended emulsion intended for topical application.
- olecranal** Referring to the elbow.
- olecranarthropathy** Any disorder/disease of the elbow.
- olegranuloma** Oleoma — that granular tumor found at those sites which are in frequent (occupational?) contact with oil.
- olfactory esthesioneuroma** That tumor of the nasal fossa which is malignant.
- oligochylia** Deficient gastric secretions.
- oligochymia** Insufficient production of chyme.
- oligodactylia** A congenital deficiency of digits.
- oligodendroglioma** Of unknown etiology, that malignant tumor of the cerebrum which may be calcified.
- oligodipsia** A pathologic absence of thirst.

- oligodontia** An inherited pattern for fewer teeth than normal.
- oligogalactia** Inadequate secretion of milk in the lactating mother.
- oligothemia** Oligemia — an insufficient quantity of blood.
- oligohydramnios** Oligoamnios — an abnormally diminished amount of amniotic fluid associated with postmaturity or fetal renal agenesis. Cord compression may result in fetal hypoxia. If the fetus(es) survive, it may deliver prematurely with congenital anomalies.
- oligoleukocytthemia** Leukopenia — a drop in the leukocyte count.
- oligomenorrhea** Infrequent and/or scanty menses.
- oligophrenia** Developmental mental retardation.
- oligopnea** Respirations which are abnormally deep, shallow, or slow — accompanied by bradycardia. This phenomenon may be seen in cases of brain abscess formation, brain trauma, cerebellar/cerebral tumor, cranial osteoma, constitutional disease, drug poisoning, increased intracranial pressure (ICP), meningeal/pontine hemorrhage, meningitis, profound shock.
- oligoposy** Inadequate fluid intake.
- oligosialia** Oligoptyalism — inadequate production of saliva.
- oligospermia** Oligozoospermatism, oligozoospermia — that insufficient production of viable, motile sperm. This condition may be permanent or temporary, or under treatment.
- oligotrichia** Congenitally thin hair.
- oligotrophy** Inadequate nutrition.
- oliguria** Hypourocrinia — diminished urine formation seen following central nervous system (CNS) pathology, deep coma, drug toxicity, diarrhea, hemorrhage, prostatic hypertrophy, profuse diaphoresis, renal failure.
- Ollier's disease** Chondrodysplasia, dyschondroplasia — inherited growth disorders.
- Ollier-Thiersch graft** A very thin split-thickness skin graft.
- olophonias** That speech impediment resulting from an anomaly(s) of the speech organs.
- omagra** Gout which affects the shoulder(s).
- omentectomy** Partial surgical excision of the omentum.
- omentitis** Inflammation of the omentum.
- omentofixation** Omentopexy — that suturing of the omentum to an organ/the abdominal wall.
- omentopexy** That reconstructive surgery which provides a dead space with a lymphatic network. Drains are unneeded. Following debridement of base cartilage/bone, all surgical gloves and instruments are changed. The omentum is placed, molded, and sutured. A split-thickness skin graft is applied to the omentum. This surgical effort is protected in intensive care.
- omentorrhaphy** Repair of the omentum by suturing.
- omentosplenopexy** Fixation of the spleen to the omentum. Splenopexy combined with omentopexy.
- omentotomy** An incision into omenta/omentum.
- omentovolvulus** Twisting, torsion of the omentum.
- omitis** Inflammation of the shoulder.
- Ommaya reservoir** That device which is implanted into a lateral ventricle through a burr hole into the frontal skull. Through this entry, cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) samples may be aspirated, pressure measured, and intrathecal medications administered.
- omnidirectional** That capable of extension in 180° (degrees).
- omnipotence of thought** That immaturity by which one demands instant gratification of his/her every wish. This is a basis for impulse buying.
- omodynia** Pain in the shoulder.
- omophagia** The practice of eating raw meat.
- omphalectomy** Surgical excision of the umbilicus.
- omphaloangiopagus** Conjoined twins united by the omphalic vessels of the peritoneum, umbilicus.
- omphalocoele** Congenital umbilical herniation.
- omphalocus** Umbilical edema or tumor.
- omphalopagus** Conjoined twins fused at the abdomen.
- omphalorrhexis** Herniation of the umbilicus.
- omphalosite** The underdeveloped twin of omphaloangiopagus gestation.
- omphalotomy** Dissection of the umbilical cord at delivery.
- omphalotripsy** Crushing the umbilical cord to sever it.

- onanism** Coitus interruptus.
- onychophagia** Childhood nail biting — which may become physically disfiguring.
- oncocytoma** A benign adenoma of the parathyroid and salivary glands.
- oncogenesis** Neoplastic formation and development.
- oncolysis** The dissolution of neoplastic cells.
- oncometry** The measurement of internal organs.
- oncosis** A tumor. The development of neoplasms.
- oncotomy** Incision into a tumor.
- oncovirus** That virus which causes a malignant tumor(s).
- Ondine's curse** Loss of automatic respiratory function caused by a cervical spinal cord lesion. Primary alveolar hypoventilation.
- oneirism** A hallucination experienced while awake.
- oneirodynia** Nightmares.
- onlay** A surface graft which may be applied to a bone or tooth.
- onomatopoeisis** Nonsense sounds and words created and voiced by some psychotic patients.
- Ono's sign/symptom** Immediate coughing upon attempts to swallow. This suggests the presence of a bronchoesophageal fistula.
- ontogeny** Ontogenesis — the history of man's development.
- onychalgia** Painful nails.
- onychectomy** Surgical excision of any nail.
- onychia** Matrixitis, onychitis, onyxitis — suppurative inflammation of the nailbed, with attendant loss of the nail.
- onychial lateralis** Paronychia, infection around the nail.
- onychocryptosis** Ingrown toenails.
- onychoma** Tumor of the nail.
- onychomadesis** Total loss of a nail(s).
- onycho-osteodysplasia** Nail-patella syndrome — a hereditary disease in which joints and bones are affected, and in which there may be no patellae/nails.
- onychopagy** The habit of nail biting as an adult.
- onychophyma** Hypertrophy of the nails with painful degeneration.
- onychoptosis** That condition in which the nail(s) falls off.
- onychorrhexis** Fragilitas unguium — the abnormal splitting of nails, which may be followed by their loss.
- onychotomy** Surgical incision of a nail.
- onyx** Hypopyon — suppuration between corneal layers. A nail.
- onyxis** An ingrown nail.
- oocyesis** An ovarian ectopic pregnancy.
- oogenesis** Ovigenesis — ovum formation/development.
- oophoralgia** Oarialgia, ovarialgia — ovarian pain.
- oophorectomy** Ovariectomy — an excision into the ovary.
- oophoritis** Ovaritis — ovarian inflammation.
- oophorocystectomy** That surgical excision of an ovarian cyst.
- oophorohysterectomy** Ovariohysterectomy, oothecohysterectomy, pan hysterectomy — surgical excision of the ovaries and uterus.
- oophoroma** A malignant tumor of the ovary.
- oophoron** Ootheca — an ovary.
- oophoropexy** Oophoropeliopexy — fixation of a displaced ovary to the wall of the pelvis.
- oophorosalingectomy** Ovariosalingectomy — an excision of the fallopian tube and its ovary.
- oophorrhagia** Symptomatic ovulatory hemorrhage.
- opacification** The process of rendering transparent matter visibly opaque.
- opaque** Visually impenetrable to light. Dense.
- open** Exposed, interrupted, punctured, revealed, unlocked, uncovered.
- open heart surgery** That surgical procedure which repairs the intracardiac structures — requiring a heart-lung machine to take over perfusion while these organs are nonfunctioning.
- open reduction** That orthopedic realignment of a fracture requiring surgical intervention. Pinning, skeletal traction, wiring, or other methods may be required. If oozing is noted on the cast post-operatively, it should be monitored by outlining its edges in ink. If bleeding exceeds this ink perimeter, the physician should be informed.
- operant conditioning** Reinforcement, behavior modification — rewarding positive behavior with tangible/ intangible incentives which encourage the child/patient to improve problem behavior patterns.
- operation** Any surgical procedure.
- operative** That which is active, effective, surgical.

- operative dentistry** Oral surgery, restorative dentistry.
- ophidiiasis** Ophidism — snake bite toxicity.
- ophritis** Ophryitis — inflammation of the eyebrow(s).
- ophryosis** Spasm of the eyebrow(s).
- ophthalmagra** Abrupt eye pain which is acute.
- ophthalmalgia** Ophthalmodynia — pain within the eye.
- ophthalmatrophy** Atrophy of the globe.
- ophthalmectomy** Surgical excision of the eye.
- ophthalmencephalon** That apparatus of vision.
- ophthalmia** Severe ophthalmic infection(s).
- catarrhal ophthalmia** Purulent conjunctivitis.
- Egyptian ophthalmia** Trachoma. Severe, purulent, granular conjunctivitis.
- electric ophthalmia** Following prolonged exposure to intense light, lacrimation and pain accompany light intolerance.
- gonorrhoeal ophthalmia** Severe, gonococcal, purulent conjunctivitis. (Purulent ophthalmic infections are usually gonococcal in origin).
- metastatic ophthalmia** Sympathetic infection of the choroid from metastasis or pyemia. Each eye should have its own eye tray. Immaculate technique must be used — scrubbing and regloving between each eye.
- neuroparalytic ophthalmia** That due to disease/ injury to the trigeminal nerve.
- phlyctenular ophthalmia** Scrofulous ophthalmia — vesicular formations on the cornea or conjunctiva.
- sympathetic ophthalmia** The rare, bilateral inflammation which occurs in the uninjured eye following pervasive infection of the injured eye. Blurred vision, corneal deposits, tenderness of the globe, lacrimation, pain, photophobia, pupillary exudate, seclusio pupillae, and/or blindness with secondary atrophy may be seen. For this reason, patients receiving bilateral ophthalmic treatments must have a well-labelled tray for each eye — which should be treated as though each were a separate patient.
- varicose ophthalmia** That observed in conjunctival varicose veins.
- ophthalmia neonatorum** Severe, gonococcal conjunctivitis of the newborn when 1% silver nitrate has not been instilled in the eyes prophylactically, at birth.
- ophthalmiatrics** The treatment of eye pathology.
- ophthalmic reaction** Calmette's reaction, ophthalmoreaction, oculoreaction.
- ophthalmitis** Inflammation of the eye(s).
- ophthalmoblennorrhoea** Purulent, ophthalmic inflammation of the eye(s), predominantly due to gonococcal contamination.
- ophthalmoceles** Exophthalmos — abnormal prominence of the globes (often due to a thyroid imbalance).
- ophthalmocopia** Asthenopia — eye strain, ocular fatigue.
- ophthalmodesmitis** Tendonitis of the eye(s).
- ophthalmodonesis** Eye tremors, oscillations.
- ophthalmodynia** Ophthalmalgia — painful eye(s).
- ophthalmolith** A lacrimal duct stone.
- ophthalmomycosis** Any fungal pathology involving the eye.
- ophthalmomyitis** Ophthalmomyositis — inflammation of ophthalmic muscle(s).
- ophthalmoneuritis** Optic nerve inflammation.
- ophthalmophlebotomy** The surgical treatment of conjunctival congestion by incision of the eye(s).
- ophthalmophthisis** Ophthalmomalacia.
- ophthalmoplasty** Ocular plastic surgery.
- ophthalmoplegia** Ocular paralysis.
- Parinaud's ophthalmoplegia** Paresis of conjugate gaze due to a midbrain lesion.
- ophthalmoplegia externa** Paralysis of the extraocular musculature.
- ophthalmoplegia interna** Paralysis of the ciliary muscle and the iris.
- ophthalmoplegia progressiva** Deterioration of all ocular muscles, as well as the motor nerve nuclei.
- ophthalmoplegia totalis** External and internal forms of muscular paresis within the eye.
- ophthalmoptosis** Ocular exophthalmos.
- ophthalmoreaction** Diagnostic oculoreaction, ophthalmic reaction, Calmette's reaction — that response to one drop (gtt i) of typhoid/tuberculin toxin instilled into the eye of patients (pts) with either disease.
- ophthalmorrhagia** Hemorrhage within the eye(s).
- ophthalmorrhoea** Ocular discharge.
- ophthalmoscope** That instrument which illuminates the retina.

ophthalmoscopy Study/examination of the interior eye.

medical ophthalmoscopy That used to diagnose systemic pathology.

metric ophthalmoscopy That by which refractive errors are determined.

ophthalmospasm Painful ocular contraction(s).

ophthalmostasis Ocular fixation during eye surgery.

ophthalmostat That instrument which secures immobility of the globe during ocular surgery.

ophthalmosynchysis Effusion into an ocular cavity.

ophthalmotomy Surgical incision developed into the orbit.

ophthalmotonometer Tenometer — that instrument which determines the tension within the eye. With this, glaucoma is monitored/ruled out.

ophthalmotoxin Any agent which is toxic to the eye.

ophthalmoxyster That instrument used in currettage of the conjunctiva(e).

opiate abstinence syndrome Withdrawal symptoms — autonomic malfunctioning, chills, depression, diarrhea, emotional reactions, nausea with vomiting, and/or restlessness — which appear when an addicted patient's drug habit is interrupted.

opiate poisoning The toxic reaction to an overdose of agents in this category — acute toxicity with bradycardia, euphoria, flushing, hypotension, hypothermia, lethargy, miosis, pruritus, respiratory depression leading to death.

opioid A synthetic analgesic which is not opium-derived. This agent decreases the perception of pain by its action on the brain.

opisthognathism An abnormal skull in which the mandible recedes. Orthognathic surgery may be required.

opisthoporeia Backward ambulation due to uncontrolled motor responses.

opisthotonos Tetanic spasms, in which the body is rigidly arched in hyperextension — as may be seen in cases of epilepsy, hysteria, meningitis, rabies, strychnine poisoning, tetanus, et al.

opocephalus That congenital anomaly in which the fetus has no mouth/nose.

opodidymus Conjoined twins possessing 2 fused heads, 1 body, and partially-fused sensory

organs.

Oppenheim's disease Thomsen's disease — myotonia congenita with tonic muscular spasms, induced by voluntary movements. This condition appears early in childhood, is incurable, but may show improvement if obesity is avoided.

Oppenheim's gait That walk with a wide-based, swinging stride of the head, body, and extremities.

opponens splint An appliance which keeps the thumb in opposition to the fingers.

opportunistic infection Those pathogens which take hold when the physiologic status of the patient is altered and rendered vulnerable to further illness.

oppositional defiant disorder That hostile, negativistic, defiant behavior which causes clinically significant impairment in functioning.

opsialgia Neuralgic facial pain.

opsiuria Voiding is slower postprandially than after fasting.

opsoclonus Erratic ocular movements which may be noted in comatose patients with brain stem lesions.

optesthesia Visual sensitivity and perception.

optic Referring to the eye and its sense of sight.

optic neuritis This inflammation of the optic nerve may be an early sign of multiple sclerosis. Warning signs are narrowing of the visual field, sudden blindness.

optic neuropathy Neurological/vascular and pathological abnormalities which are usually unilateral. The etiology encompasses many factors: demyelination, infiltrative, neoplastic, nutritional, ischemic conditions.

optimum Those ideal conditions which are essential to development, growth, and healing.

optometrist A doctor of optometry (OD) who is licensed to test visual acuity, and to issue correction lenses. S/he does not prescribe medications.

optomyometer That instrument which calculates the strength of ocular muscles.

optophone That apparatus used by the blind, which converts light energy into sound waves.

orad Toward the oral region, the mouth.

oral contraceptives (OCs) In addition to preventing conception, these medications may be

- ordered for gynecological management of the menses. The lay term "birth control pills" is incorrect — it is conception, not birth, which is being controlled.
- orality** The psychosexual stage of development, in which preoccupation lies with placing non-edible items in the mouth to suck/chew — as is appropriate in infancy. Smoking is often associated with this stage as oral gratification.
- oral rehydration therapy (ORT)** The electrolyte protocol used in third world countries to treat the life-threatening dehydration caused by epidemic diarrhea. This program is endorsed by the World Health Organization (WHO).
- orbicular** That which is circular.
- orbitonometry** Determination of the orbital displacement of the globe under pressure.
- orbitopagus** Conjoined fetal twins in which the smaller is fused to the orbit of the more viable fetus.
- orchichorea** Involuntary testicular contractions.
- orchidocarcinoma** Orchioncus — testicular neoplasm/tumor.
- orchidoplasty** Surgery to repair an undescended testicle(s).
- orchiectomy** Orchiectomy, orchectomy — surgical excision of the testis.
- orchiepididymitis** That inflammation of the testicle/epididymus by which sperm may be rendered infertile.
- orchilytic** Orchitolytic — that which is damaging to testicular cells.
- orchiocele** Orchidocele, orchioscheocele — a testicular tumor, scrotal herniation.
- orchiopexy** Orchidopexy, orchiorrhaphy — that repair by suturing an undescended testicle in the scrotal sac.
- orchioplasty** Plastic surgery of the testis/testes.
- orchitis** Orchiditis — That testicular inflammation of which the etiology may be due to systemic infection (other than pelvic), metastasized carcinoma (CA), mumps, trauma. These patients may present with chilling, delirium, edema, emesis, fever, gangrene, genital atrophy.
- gonorrhoeal orchitis** The causative organism is gonococcal.
- metastatic orchitis** Pathogens may be in the circulation, causing toxicity.
- tuberculous orchitis** This form may arise in the epididymus, travel along the vas deferens, and end in caseous degeneration.
- orderly** A male nurses' aide/assistant who is capable of performing male catheterization.
- ordure** Excrement.
- orexia** Appetite.
- orexigenic** Enhancing the appetite.
- organ** A group of tissues (many of which appear in pairs) which holds a specific function.
- accessory organ** That which assists another.
- end organ** That receptor which terminates each nerve fiber in its specialized sense.
- Golgi's organ** Golgi's corpuscle functions as a proprioceptor between the muscle and tendon.
- gustatory organ** Organum gustus — that which controls the taste sensation.
- reproductive organs** Primary sex organs.
- sense organs** Those receptors capable of responding to impulses received through the central nervous system (CNS).
- special sense organs** Those of hearing, sight, smell, taste.
- target organ** That enacted upon by a hormone/chemical.
- vestigial organ** That which is rudimentary, non-functioning in humans.
- vomernasal organ** The organ of Jacobson.
- Weber's organ** That residual prostatic pouch.
- organ of Corti** Organum spirale — the hearing apparatus within the cochlea.
- organ of Ruffini** Ruffini's corpuscles — sensory receptors at the fingertips which perceive warmth.
- organs of Zuckerkandl** Corpora paraaortica — an embryonic pair of organs which secretes epinephrine.
- organelle** That specialized cell(s) which accomplishes a specific function.
- organic** That which is living (as opposed to inorganic), containing carbon. An organism.
- organic brain syndrome** Chronic/acute mental disorder(s) which involves brain damage — as evidenced by impaired cerebration, consciousness, intellect, insight, judgment, memory, orientation, thought content.
- organic disease** That in which cellular/tissue alterations can be objectively measured.
- organicism** The theoretical premise that all illness originates from organic pathology.

- organic psychosis** That induced by structural brain transformation. Change in personality/character may be evident in the patient's behavior, disposition, disinhibition, emotional instability, and/or impulse control.
- organization** A systematized, orderly arrangement.
- organogenesis** Organogeny — evolution from embryologic stages.
- organomegaly** Hypertrophy of the viscera.
- organopexy** That surgical fixation, by suturing, of a dislocated organ.
- organoscopy** Endoscopic examination of abdominal organs.
- organ perfusion system** That mechanical apparatus which keeps cadaver/donor organs viable for transplantation.
- organs of Zuckerkandl** Corpora paraaortica — an embryonic pair which secrete epinephrine.
- orgasm** That ascending, heightened climax to coitus, which is accompanied by the ejaculation of semen.
- Oriental sore** Cutaneous leishmaniasis — a chronic, infectious, nodular, tropical, ulcerative skin lesion, prevalent in the Orient.
- orientation** The adjustment and equilibrium of a person to four spheres — person, place, time (hour/day/month/year), and situation.
- orienting reflex** Attending to subtle lighting, sounds, touches, and other qualities within the environment.
- orifice** Any body opening — internal or external.
- Ormond's disease** Ureteral obstruction of retroperitoneal fibrotic etiology.
- ornithosis** Psittacosis, parrot fever — that acute and generalized infectious disease presenting with anorexia, headache, myalgia, nausea with emesis, pharyngitis, rigor. This is transmitted by birds/fowl to humans (not human to human).
- orofaciogigital syndrome** The combined symptoms of facial, digital, oral deformities, accompanied by mental retardation.
- oromeningitis** Orhromeningitis.
- orotic aciduria** That hereditary disorder in which children demonstrate leukopenia, megaloblastic anemia, and growth retardation.
- Oroya fever** Carrion's disease, bartonellosis. This acutely infectious South American disease presents with bone and joint pain, intermittent fever, lymphadenopathy, severe anemia.
- orphan drug** That medication which is not profitable to manufacture because of the rarity of the orphan disease for which it is the drug of choice. Federal funding often makes the difference whether a drug continues to remain in production.
- orthodontia** That dental specialty which treats malocclusion of teeth. Orthodonture, orthodontics.
- orthognathic surgery** Orthodontia combined with corrective adjustment of skeletal deformities — whether congenital or traumatic. In addition to supporting dentition, the maxilla forms the upper face, and the mandible, the lower face.
- orthokinetics** Tactile stimulation employed in rehabilitation.
- orthomolecular psychiatry** That theoretical school of thought which teaches that mental illness will respond to mega-vitamin therapy.
- orthopedics** Orthopedia — That medical/surgical specialty which concentrates on structural/locomotor disorders. The spelling "orthopaedics" remains in use.
- orthopercussion** Determination of fluid density by tapping the examiner's finger (while positioned on the patient) with the opposite finger.
- orthophoria** Normal muscle equilibrium.
- orthophrenia** An appropriate social life.
- orthopnea** Platypnea — severe dyspnea which requires that the patient remain in orthopneic position with pillows under the head and each arm. (This may be designated as "3 pillow orthopnea", et al.) Forced expirations with use of accessory chest muscles may be evident. If tachypneic, the patient may cooperate with pursed-lips expirations to regulate and maximize his/her efforts to breathe efficiently. Note that the patient is not readjusting the oxygen litre flow, out of desperation.
- orthopraxis** That surgical/orthopedic revision of deformities.
- orthopsychiatry** That philosophy utilized in mental hygiene and child psychiatry, to enhance emotional/mental development.
- orthosis** Orthotics — The art of producing orthopedic appliances as per the physician's orders. These are crafted by an orthotist.
- orthostatic** The reference to an erect

posture/position.

orthostatic hypotension Postural syncope, postural hypotension — that faintness experienced when a compromised patient rises from a recumbent position to stand. Blood pressures should be taken on these patients while lying in bed, then dangling, then standing. They should be taught to change positions slowly, waiting to adjust to one change before initiating another. Orthostasis may also point to a significant blood loss. Orthostatic hypotension is one of the most problematic and frequent side effects of antidepressants — especially among those whose blood pressure regulation has already been compromised by antihypertensives, congestive heart failure, diuresis, etc. If severe, this instability may lead to falls, fractures, and other serious complications. When secondary to antidepressants, this side effect will be seen early in treatment and is unlikely to be accommodated. At sub-therapeutic levels, the hypotension may maximize, (but not rise), when the dosage is increased. Management of these patients includes evaluation of medication, hydration, diet, activity, et al.

orthostatism The fully erect position.

orthotonos Orthotonus — that rigid, tetanic spasm involving the entire body.

orthotopic That which is in its appropriate anatomic position.

orthropsia A normal characteristic in which vision is more acute in less than full sunlight.

orthuria The normal frequency of voiding.

os Mouth, opening.

osceitis Oschitis, oscheitis — the inflamed scrotum.

oschelephantiasis Scrotal elephantiasis.

oscheocele Oscheoma — scrotal herniation which has accumulated fluid.

oscheoplasty Plastic surgery on the scrotum.

oscillation Fluctuating, swinging movements.

oscitation Yawning — which creates a positive end expiratory phase (PEEP) in the lung, forcing expansion of the alveoli and thereby, more efficient respirations. Extreme yawning may be a side effect of psychotropic medication, a sign of air hunger.

osculation Kissing.

Osgood-Schlatter disease Sterile necrosis of the

growth center of the pediatric tibial tuberosity.

Osteochondritis of the tibial epiphysis.

Osler's disease Vaquez' disease, Osler's-Vaquez' disease, polycythemia vera, erythemia — splenomegaly accompanied by polycythemia.

Osler's maneuver Determination of sclerosis of the artery, by momentary occlusion of the radial artery. Sclerosis is confirmed when the radial pulse (P) can still be palpated.

Osler's nodes Areas of infected cardiac emboli in the digits — seen in bacterial endocarditis.

Osler's sign Palpable radial artery in the presence of a sphygmomanometer cuff pressure which exceeds the patient's systolic pressure. This positive sign may indicate pseudohypertension or overtreatment of hypertension.

Osler-Weber-Rendu disease Hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia, in which epistaxis is the primary symptom.

osmatic The possession of an acute olfactory sense.

osmesis Olfaction.

osmidrosis Bromidrosis — offensively malodorous perspiration.

osmodysporia That abnormal/deep-seated abhorrence of scents and odors.

osmolagnia Osmresiolagnia — an erotic response stimulated by body odors.

osmolality Osmolarity — osmotic concentration.

osmology The science of scents and odors — osmics.

osphretic Olfactory.

osphyalgia Hip pain.

osphyitis Lumbar inflammation.

osphyomyelitis Inflammation of the lumbar spinal cord.

osseous Bony.

ossicle A small bone, ossicula.

auditory ossicles Those miniature bones comprising the inner ear — incus, malleus, stapes.

ossiculotomy That surgical excision of a small bone.

ossiculotomy Surgical incision of a bone(s) within the ear.

ossification Osteogenesis — That formation of tissue into bone.

endochondral ossification Conversion of cartilaginous cells/tissue into bone cells/tissues.

intramembraneous ossification That formation

of bone tissue beneath/within a fibrinous/fibrous membrane.

pathological ossification Abnormal development of bone tissue. The formation of osseous tissue in abnormal sites.

periosteal ossification Subperiosteal conversion — stratification of bony, cartilagenous, cellular, fibrous layers.

ossifluence Osteomalacia — softening of bone tissue, osteolysis.

ossiform Osteoid — that similar to bone.

ossify Conversion into bone cells/tissue.

ostalgia Persistent bone discomfort/pain — osteodynia.

osteanogenesis Bone reformation/regeneration.

ostearthrotomy Osteoarthrotomy — That surgical excision of a bone at the articular end.

ostectomy Osteectomy — partial/total excision of bone.

osteectopia Bone displacement.

osteitis Bone inflammation/infection, ostitis.

condensing osteitis Sclerosing osteitis — bone marrow tissue which becomes osseous, and the surrounding bone more dense.

Garré's osteitis That post-operative complication of dental surgery in which the mandible and/or maxilla become infected.

gummatous osteitis The chronic bone inflammation associated with syphilitic gummata.

rarefying osteitis Osteoporosis — that honeycomb transformation of bone tissue which yields to deformity and/or fracture.

osteitis deformans Paget's disease — This painful, chronic, geriatric disease features deformity and hypertrophy of the bones, especially of the tibia. The onset is insidious and gradual with frequent fractures, waddling gait, and shortened stature. The hypertrophied skull makes the face appear triangular and smaller, as though the head were projected forward. No treatment should be given asymptomatic patients. That treatment which is given is for the palliation of pain.

osteitis fibrosa cystica generalisata

Hyperparathyroidism resulting in metabolic disturbances of phosphorous (decreased) and calcium (elevated). Nephrolithiasis, osteomalacia, decalcification are characteristic findings, in the presence of elevated serum calcium, and

depressed blood phosphorous.

osteitis fragilitans Lobstein's disease, osteogenesis imperfecta — that inherited connective tissue disorder in which multiple fractures occur without trauma, even in utero! There is no known cure.

ostembryon Lithopedion, osteopedion — a calcified/ossified fetus.

ostemia Circulatory congestion within the bone(s).

osteoneesthesia Unusual insensitivity of bone tissue.

osteoneurysm Within the bone, vessel dilation by coagulated blood.

osteoarthritis (OA) Degenerative arthritis — a chronic inflammatory joint disease. Nursing care requires evaluation of life styles and practices, with patient education toward palliation. Creative comfort measures make the difference.

osteoarthropathy All severely, painful disease processes which involve the bones/joints.

hypertrophic pulmonary osteoarthropathy Enlargement of phalanges with curving of the nails longitudinally. This deformity may also involve the jaw, fibula, tibia, wrist. These anomalies may be noted in patients with bronchiectasis, chronic bronchitis, congenital heart pathology, pulmonary tuberculosis.

osteoblastoma A large, benign tumor of the spine, appearing in adolescence.

osteocampsia Curvature of the bones.

osteocarcinoma Malignancy of bone tissue.

osteocartilaginous exostosis Single, multiple, benign, malignant bone tumor(s), occurring in the young patient, 10-20 years of age. This may be a familial trait.

osteocephaloma Encephaloma — a malignant tumor within bone tissue, which mimics brain cells.

osteochondritis Inflamed cartilage/bone tissue.

osteochondritis deformans juvenilis

Waldenström's disease — a chronic pediatric inflammation of the head of the femur(s), resulting in atrophy and deformity.

osteochondritis dissecans Osteochondrolysis — detachment of cartilage with underlying bone from the articular surface of the joint.

osteochondrodystrophy Morquio's syndrome — that hereditary skeletal malformation, resulting

in dwarfism.

familial osteochondrodystrophy

Mucopolysaccharidosis IV, Morquio's syndrome.

osteochondroma A neoplasm composed of bone/cartilage cells.

osteochondromatosis That condition in which the patient presents with multiple osteochondromata.

osteochondrosis Osseous degeneration of the epiphyseal centers of ossification. Aseptic/avascular necrosis follows, during which weight bearing is forbidden, to protect joints from deformity. Daily passive range of motion exercises are required to prevent contractures.

osteochondrosis deformans tibiae Aseptic necrosis of the tibia(e).

osteoclasia Osteoclasia, osteoclasty — absorption/destruction of bone cells. That surgical fracturing of a bone to enhance epiphyseal growth/healing or to revise a deformity. This surgical procedure is an option in the therapy of bilateral osteochondrosis of the femurs.

osteoclast The surgical apparatus which performs osteoclasia.

osteoclastoma Giant cell bone tumor.

osteoscope Exquisite bone pain (often syphilitic).

osteocystoma Cystic bone tumor.

osteodiastasis Separation of adjacent bones.

osteodystrophy Osteodystrophia — defective development of bone tissue.

renal osteodystrophy Generalized pathology with changes in osseous tissue, associated with renal failure.

osteectomy Osteotomy — an excision into bone tissue.

osteofibroma Fibro-osteoma — tumor of bone or fibrous tissue.

osteogenesis Ostegeny, ostosis, ossification — the formation of bone cells.

osteogenesis imperfecta (OI) congenita Noted at birth, the neonate may have suffered fractures (fx) in utero/during delivery. Additional atraumatic fx may occur under exquisite nursery care. Many will not survive infancy. Multiple fractures (many unrecognized) will result in deformities and spinal curvatures. Dwarfism is prominent in this population. The head remains normal size, but seems large. Blue sclerae are pathognomonic. Loss of hearing is frequent.

Joint laxity produces instability of the joints. The cycle of fracturing (fracture-cast-fracture) can be vicious. Fractures can recur in these victims, even within their casts! (These have amounted to 70 in one patient.) Strollers and wheelchairs may require custom contouring, to fit the child, maintaining joints at 90° flexion in optimal posturing/positioning. Spinal bracing has not proven effective in the prevention of spinal curvatures. Clam shell bracing is therapeutic for some young patients, beginning at 8 months for a few. A standing frame may be required in preparation for ambulation. Dental problems pose a major health risk. Opalescent dentin allows for frequent decay. Understandably, dentists are reluctant to treat these victims of multiple fracturing in the presence of conscientious care. Some cap emerging teeth. Intramedullary rodding is indicated for severe deformities/repeated fractures, and has been performed as early as 3 mos. This surgery is tolerated well. Too often, the parents of these children are subjected to child abuse interrogations, allegations from family and society, even to having parental rights challenged, until the diagnosis is established. Diapering, turning, carrying, lifting — all manipulations of these infants create monumental concern. The treatment is palliative and supportive — there is no known cure.

osteogenesis imperfecta tarda The child whose diagnosis of OI was established after birth.

These patients experience fewer fractures.

osteolipochondroma That cartilagenous tumor composed of bone and adipose tissue.

osteoma Osteoncus, exostosis — a benign tumor of bone tissue.

osteomalacia Softening of the bones — the adult form of rickets. The treatment of choice is vitamin D.

osteomatosis The formation of multiple osteomata (benign bone cell tumors).

osteomyelitis Infection of bone and/or marrow — which is of pathogenic etiology. Symptoms of diaphoresis, erythema, fever, leukocytosis, muscle rigidity, pain, and/or suppuration may be present. Immobilization, antibiotic therapy, incision and drainage (I and D), and/or sedation may be indicated. These serious infections may

be fulminating and resistant, requiring many courses of varied high-powered antibiotics, hospitalizations. Deformities with severe scarring may be left at involved sites.

pneumocystis osteomyelitis Extrapulmonary pneumocystis is extremely rare. This may be present in the patient who is free of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. Other sites which may be infected are the bone marrow, liver, lymph nodes, spleen.

osteomyelodysplasia That condition which includes fever, leukopenia, and increased marrow cavitation with thinning of the adjacent bone tissue.

osteonecrosis Chandler's disease — aseptic necrosis, avascular necrosis, ischemic necrosis — that generalized death of adult bone cells in situ. The onset of this disease is nontraumatic, by infarction, and is painful and progressive. The vascular interruption and necrosis may result from embolism, thrombosis, pressure on a vessel wall, venous occlusion.

osteoneuralgia Bone pain.

osteoperiostitis Infection of both bone and periosteum.

osteopetrosis Albers-Schönberg disease — a rare, inherited disorder in which anemia may accompany brittle bones and increased bone density.

osteophagia Calcium and/or phosphorus deficiency(s) as evidenced by the patient's desire to eat bones.

osteophlebitis An inflammation of osseous veins.

osteophone An instrument used by the deaf to achieve hearing through the facial bones' conduction of sound.

osteophony That ability of bone to conduct sound.

osteophore Forceps which crush bone.

osteophyma Growth/edema of bone tissue.

osteoplasty Plastic surgery repair/revision of bone.

osteopoikilosis That benign, inherited condition in which the bones receive excess calcification — as viewed on X-ray.

osteoporosis The disease process in which the bone mass is diminished. This becomes evident in the presence of spontaneous fracturing —

especially of the vertebrae. Any bone may become involved. This is more common in sedentary women, those of advanced age, and those who are menopausal (estrogen-deficient). The Federal Drug Administration, USA has approved the first non-hormonal treatment to fight osteoporosis. In clinical studies, alendronate has cut in half the number of spinal fractures among postmenopausal women. (The only optional treatment for this disorder is estrogen — which many refuse because of the side effects.)

posttraumatic osteoporosis Loss of bone tissue as a result of injury with/without nerve damage. This may also be associated with osteoporosis of disuse.

osteoporosis circumscripta cranii Involvement of the skull, accompanied by Paget's disease.

osteoporosis of disuse That which may be seen in those who are weightless in space, or inert on prolonged bedrest.

osteoradionecrosis Bone tissue death secondary to irradiation.

osteorrhagia Bleeding from the bone(s).

osteorrhaphy Osteosuturing — the wiring/suturing of bone fragments.

osteosarcoma Myelosarcoma — a malignant bone tumor.

osteosclerosis Increased bone weight.

osteosclerosis congenita Achondroplasia.

osteosclerosis fragilis generalisata
Osteopecilia.

osteoscope That device used to test X-ray machines. (The forearms of staff members are used as the standard.)

osteospongioma Osteoma spongiosum — a matrix tumor of the bone.

osteostixis A diagnostic bone puncture.

osteosynovitis Inflammation of synovial membrane with its adjacent bone.

osteosynthesis That surgical repair of a fracture by mechanical fastening of the bone ends.

osteotabes Pediatric atrophy of the marrow, then the bone.

osteotelangiectasia Sarcomatous bone tumor marked by dilated vessels.

osteothrombosis That formation of a clot(s) within osseous veins.

osteotome A bilaterally bevelled surgical chisel

- used to incise bone.
- osteotomoclasis** Surgical revision of a bone curvature by wedge excision, followed by reshaping.
- osteotomy** That surgical incision developed through bone tissue.
- cuneiform osteotomy** Wedge excision.
- linear osteotomy** Lengthwise dissection.
- Macewen's osteotomy** Supracondylar, femoral sectioning.
- subtrochanteric osteotomy** Correction of hip ankylosis by femoral dissection.
- transtrochanteric osteotomy** Correction of hip joint deformities by femoral sectioning.
- osteotribe** A bone saw/rasp.
- osteotrite** That surgical instrument used to debride necrotic bone tissue.
- osteotylus** That callus at the ends of fractured bones which are healing.
- osteotympanic** Craniotympanic.
- ostomate** One who has surgically received a temporary/permanent exit from the intestine/bowel which excretes outside the body. These patients require intense counselling and patient education in order to cope with this mutilative surgery. Irrigation technique of the double barrel colostomy should insure that only the proximal stoma is irrigated. Conscientious periostomal skin care is essential. Only the physician or enterostomal therapist should attempt to dilate the stoma(ta).
- ostreotoxismus** That poisoning attributed to the ingestion of toxic oysters.
- otacoustic** A hearing aid.
- otrantritis** Infection of the mastoid sinus.
- otectomy** Middle ear excision.
- othelcosis** Otic suppuration/ulceration.
- othelmatoma** Hematoma auris — traumatic effusion of the outer ear.
- othemorrhoea** Hemorrhage from the ear — which could signal a basal skull fracture. Otorrhagia.
- otic** Referring to the ear.
- oticondunia** Gyrotary vertigo caused by otic pathology.
- otitis** Inflammation of the ear.
- aero-otitis** That caused by pressure changes in the presence of obstructed eustachian tubes.
- aviation otitis** Barotitis.
- otitis externa** An inflamed external auditory canal(s).
- otitis labyrinthica** Labyrinthitis — inflammation of the semicircular canals.
- otitis mastoidea** Mastoiditis.
- otitis media** Tympanitis — (recurrent) infections of the middle ear, especially in young children.
- otitis media with effusion** That drainage of serous fluid into the middle ear to equalize pressure within the eustachian tube. This fluid may/may not be contaminated. The etiology may include allergy, hypertrophied adenoidal tissue, pharyngeal inflammation/tumor. If tympanostomy is ineffective, adenoidectomy/tonsillectomy/bilateral myringotomy (any or all) may be required.
- otitis mycotica** Otomyces — fungal infection of the ear.
- otitis parasitica** Parasitic ear infection.
- otitis sclerotica** Fibrotic inner ear structures in the presence of inflammation.
- otoantritis** Tympanic/mastoid inflammation.
- otoblennorrhoea** Otic discharge of mucous.
- otocephaly** That congenital anomaly of absent maxilla(e), with fusion of the ears onto the anterior neck.
- otocleisis** Auditory occlusion.
- otodynia** Earache, otalgia, otoneuralgia.
- otomyasthenia** Hearing defects attributable to weakness/paresis of the otic muscles.
- otomycosis** Mycomyringitis, myringomycosis, otitis mycotica — fungal infection of the external ear.
- otoncus** Otic neoplasm.
- otonephrotoxicity** That severe damage to the hearing and the kidneys caused by high-powered cephalosporin antibiotics. It has been suggested that the patient's kidney function and hearing be tested prior to, during, and following such a treatment course.
- otopharyngeal tube** Otosalpinx — that eustachian tube between the pharynx and the tympanic cavity.
- otoplasty** Plastic surgery to revise ear deformities/anomalies.
- otorrhea** Otic inflammation accompanied by purulent drainage.
- otosclerosis** Chronic, progressive deafness caused by ankylosis of the stapes. More common in female patients, this may be aggravated

- by pregnancy, and may be familial. The surgical procedure of stapedectomy/stapes mobilization may be of benefit to many.
- otoscope** An instrument with its own source of light which enables the examiner to assess the ear during otoscopy.
- otosis** That misunderstanding/mishearing of the spoken word.
- ototomy** An incision within the ear.
- outflow** That neurological transmission of impulses from the central nervous system (CNS) to the periphery (outward).
- outlet** That exit via a vent/opening.
- outpatient** A patient who receives hospital services, but is not kept overnight.
- output** That which is ejected, expectorated, expelled, voided, vomited, or otherwise rejected from the body/organ.
- cardiac output** The heart rate multiplied by the stroke volume, per minute.
- stroke output** That amount of blood which the heart pumps in a single beat.
- urinary output** The amount of voiding in a given period of time.
- outrigger** That hand splint which applies elastic traction/countertraction to each finger.
- oval** Elliptical (a tall circle).
- ovaralgia** Ovarialgia, oarialgia, oophoralgia — ovarian pain.
- ovarian cyst** Fluid-filled loculi (chambers) within the ovary which may form a benign tumor of extraordinary weight and size. Surgery may become indicated.
- ovariectomy** Oophorectomy — that total/partial excision of an ovary. Ovariosteresis.
- ovariocele** Ovarian hernia or tumor.
- ovariocentesis** Incision and drainage of an ovarian cyst — ovariostomy.
- ovariocyesis** An ovarian pregnancy, lethal to mother/fetus. Excision of the ovary will be required.
- ovariodysneuria** Ovarian neuralgia.
- ovariohysterectomy** Oophorohysterectomy, hysterectomy with bilateral oophorectomy, oothecohysterectomy — excision of the uterus with both ovaries.
- ovariopexy** That surgical fixation in which the ovaries are sutured to the abdominal wall.
- ovariorrhexis** Ovarian rupture.
- ovariosalpingectomy** That excision of the fallopian tube(s) and the ovary(s) — oophorosalingectomy.
- ovariotomy** An incision into, or excision of, an ovary/ovarian tumor.
- ovaritis** Oophoritis — acute/chronic ovarian inflammation.
- ovarium** Ovary.
- overbite** That malocclusion which occurs when the upper teeth rest anterior to the lower teeth.
- overcompensation** That tendency which leads to maladjustment — concealment of, or compensation for, inadequacy, inferiority, and/or guilt by excessive efforts exerted toward substitution of an opposite character trait(s).
- overdetermination** The psychoanalytic theory that each dream/symptom may have multiple meanings.
- overdose (OD)** That dose of a drug which is excessive, and may be lethal.
- overexertion** Abnormal exhaustion, extreme fatigue. Hyperactivity to the point of exhaustion.
- overgrowth** Hypertrophy, hyperplasia.
- overlay** That which is superimposed upon another.
- psychogenic overlay** The emotional feature of an organic illness.
- overresponse** An abnormal, inappropriate, intense reaction. An overreaction.
- overriding** The slippage of fractured bone fragments past each other.
- overtone** A harmonic chord produced by musical, acoustical sounds — which may be organic.
- overuse symptoms/injuries** Musical and computerized instruments present specific occupational hazards for each. That complaint which seems minor could require intervention to prevent dystonias, paresthesias, nerve compression, pain, weakness, and/or impaired circulation. The specialist should have expertise in the demands of his/her patient's instrument, to understand the articulation needed.
- overvaluation** That treasured, but inaccurate belief system which is maintained with near-delusional intensity.
- ovoid** Egg-shaped, oviform.
- Owren's disease** Parahemophilia.
- oxalemia** A circulatory excess of oxalic acid salts.

- oxalic acid poisoning** Oxalism — acute toxicity which occurs from ingestion/inhalation of ethanedioic acid. Corrosive burns of mucosae, collapse, excessive thirst, hematemesis, pain, tetany, and coma may precede death. The emergency induction of vomiting is contraindicated.
- oxalosis** An inherited metabolic defect of glyoxylic acid — which affects the kidneys.
- oxidation** That combination of oxygen with another gas, or with a compound.
- oximeter** The photoelectric instrument which calculates the oxygen saturation in the blood, by measuring the amount of light transmitted through the skin of the (third) finger. Pulse oximeter.
- oxyacusis** Hyperacusis — hyperacute hearing.
- oxybutyria** The urinary presence of oxybutyric acid.
- oxycephaly** The head which is high and may appear pointed in shape — turriccephaly.
- oxycinesia** Pain experienced upon movement.
- oxyecoia** Exquisite sensitivity to noise.
- oxesthesia** Hyperesthesia, algesia — that acute sensation which has reached an abnormal level.
- oxygen (O₂)** That medical gas which is essential to life. This element supplies an absolute support of combustion, and is involved in bowel obstruction, gas gangrene, peritonitis, septicemia. Under pressure, hyperbaric oxygen enhances the treatment of aerobic infection, cardiac surgery, carbon monoxide poisoning, vascular disorders, tumor irradiation. Oxygen administration should always be humidified, and the litre flow appropriate for the means of delivery — as prescribed.
- oxygen debt/deficit** That which is required to oxidize the excess lactic acid, accumulated following strenuous activity.
- oxygen therapy** The administration of humidified oxygen by nasal cannula, catheter, hood, mask, cone, tent, hyperbaric chamber — to treat oxygen deficiency.
- oxygen toxicity** That respiratory failure which develops progressively, when pure oxygen is administered for a prolonged period of time.
- oxygeusia** An abnormally acute gustatory sense.
- oxyhemoglobin** Oxygen-bound hemoglobin as found in arterial blood being transported to the tissues.
- oxyhydrocephalus** A hydrocephalic patient whose cranium resembles a dome.
- oxyntic** That productive of acid.
- oxyopia** Exquisitely acute vision.
- oxyosmia** Extraordinary olfactory acuity. Oxyrhine.
- oxyosphresia** Abnormally acute olfactory sense.
- oxyopathy** An acutely sharp capacity of sensory perception. Oxypathia.
- oxyphonia** That abnormally shrill quality of voice.
- oxyrhine** The nose which seems to be sharply pointed. An acute olfactory sense.
- oxytocia** A precipitant of delivery, parturition.
- oxytotic** A delivery accelerant. That agent which stimulates uterine contractions.
- oxytocin challenge test** The contraction stress test (CST) which determines whether vaginal delivery will cause fetal distress in a high-risk pregnancy about to be delivered.
- oxyuricide** That agent which kills enterobiasis.
- ozena** Offensive atrophy of the nasal turbinates.
- ozochrotia** Bromhidrosis.
- ozostomia** Pronounced halitosis.

P

pacemaker That device which affects the impetus for an activity such as beat/rhythm. The sinoatrial (SA) node is the normal pacemaker for the heart. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is contraindicated for these patients — this would cause the instrument to pace without sensing. Close monitoring is required in the use of an electrocautery — which also could reprogram the pacemaker. Radiation could cause failure of this instrument — which should be shielded by lead. Microwave equipment no longer causes interference. Postoperative chest discomfort, dyspnea, hypotension, loss of consciousness, or vertigo indicates noncapture/failure of the pacemaker. These patients need comprehensive follow-up teaching.

demand pacemaker That which permits the patient's heart to override it, lessening the risk of pacemaker-induced ventricular fibrillation.

ectopic pacemaker All endogenous (except sinoatrial node) cardiac pacemakers.

external pacemaker That artificial pacemaker located externally. The stimulating electrodes may be intravenous.

fixed rate pacemaker A programmed, artificial pacemaker which does not alter its rhythm.

mediastinal pacemaker That device by which the artificial pacing is conducted through mediastinal electrodes.

permanent pacemaker That cardiac instrument implanted within the body.

programmable pacemaker An electronic device is used to externally adjust this permanent pacemaker.

temporary pacemaker That external unit which is connected to transvenous pacing electrodes.

transthoracic pacemaker Emergency pacing via the chest wall.

transvenous pacemaker For temporary/permanent use, the pacing electrode is threaded intravenously into the cardiac chamber(s).

wandering pacemaker That shift in cardiac stimulation caused by migration of the pacer's stimulus. This will produce a cardiac arrhythmia(s).

pacemaker coding Pacing code: 3 or 5 letters on the unit reveal its programming. *1st Letter* (which chamber paced) A - atrium, V - ventricle, D - dual (both chambers); *2nd Letter* (which

chamber sensed): A - atrium, V - ventricle, O - non-applicable, D - dual (both chambers); *3rd Letter* (how pulse generator responds): O - non-applicable, I - inhibited, T - triggered, D - dual (inhibited and triggered). If the code on the unit reads "DDD", both the atrium/ventricle are paced and sensed, with an inhibited, triggered response — a universal, fully automatic pacemaker. If the code reads "VVI", the ventricle is paced, sensed, and inhibited — a demand pacemaker.

pachismus Hypertrophy.

pachyblepharon Hypertrophy of the eyelid border.

pachycephaly An abnormally thick cranium.

pachycheilia Hypertrophied lips.

pachycolia Thickened bile.

pachycolpismus Pachyvaginitis.

pachydactyly Pachydactylia — hypertrophied digits.

pachydermatosis Pachyderma, pachydermia — dermal hypertrophy.

pachydermatosis circumscripta Pachydermia laryngis — that hypertrophy of the laryngeal mucous membrane which appears in chronic laryngitis.

pachydermatosis lymphangiectatica Dermal hypertrophy caused by abnormal lymphatic drainage.

pachydermatosis vesicae That hypertrophied mucous membrane of the bladder.

pachydermoperiostosis A inherited, self-limiting adolescent form of osteoarthropathy. Epidermal hypertrophy will be noted on the extremities/face.

pachyemia Pachyhematous — increased blood viscosity.

pachyglossia That tongue which is abnormally thick.

pachygnathous A hypertrophied jaw.

pachyleptomeningitis Cerebrospinal inflammation of the dura/pia mater.

pachylosis Xerosis — chronic hypertrophied, dry skin.

pachymeningitis Perimeningitis, duritis — that inflammatory disease of the brain membranes with suppurative effusion into the ventricles.

spinal pachymeningitis Involvement of the dura mater of the spinal cord.

- pachymeningopathy** Noninflammatory pathology of the dura mater.
- pachymeninx** The dura mater.
- pachynsis** Pathological hypertrophy.
- pachyostosis** Benign osseous hypertrophy.
- pachyotia** Pathological hypertrophy of the ears.
- pachypelvipерitonitis** Peritoneal/pelvic inflammation of hypertrophied membranes.
- pachypleuritis** Inflammation of hypertrophied pleurae.
- pachypodous** Pathologically hypertrophied feet.
- pachyrhinc** A flat, hypertrophied nose.
- pacifier** A nipple assembly which the infant sucks to fulfill his/her sucking instinct. The infant's thumb also serves this function.
- pacifing** Setting a designated rate.
- pacifing code** That which designates the function/type of a pacemaker.
- pacifing wire** A pacemaker electrode.
- pack** A therapeutic wrap or material for packing a wound or body orifice. A wrapped set of sterile instruments.
- umbrella pack** That inserted into an abdominal incision to rescue the patient with arterial hemorrhaging, post-hysterectomy. Extensions of the pack are secured through the vagina inferiorly. Placement is secured both abdominally and vaginally.
- package insert** Product information which is included with prescription drugs. Not usually given to the patient, pharmacists will give these to professionals upon request. The text is that described in the Physicians' Desk Reference.
- packed cells** Erythrocytes transfused without plasma. This infusion of only cells reduces the risk of reaction, and prevents vascular overhydration.
- pad** That cushion (material or adipose tissue) which supports a body part/organ — which relieves/applies pressure, or which dresses a wound.
- dinner pad** That positioned at the epigastrium before the application of a body cast. When casting is completed, the pad is removed — thereby allowing space for epigastric distention following meals.
- fat pad** The sucking pad in each cheek of the term neonate. These remain as long as the child nurses.
- Paget's disease** Osteitis deformans — that severe, chronic pathology which may attack other cells asymptotically. This disease occurs more often in Australia, England, New Zealand, as well as Eastern/Western Europe. These geriatric patients may present with hypertrophy and osteomalacia, as well as inflammation. Involving any bone, this may be diagnosed at the time of fracture. Their pain is enhanced by osteoarthritis (OA). These fractures knit poorly, sometimes with deformities and/or impairment. Cardiac failure may be noted. If bone scanning is ordered, this need not be repeated. (The involved skull takes on an appearance of fuzzy overgrowth.) If the cochlea suffers fracture, the outcome will include deafness. Pagetic, "honeycomb" bone cells place the patient at risk of fracture and joint deformity. Prior to collapse, "ivory vertebra(e)" may become malignant.
- Paget's disease of the breast** Mammary duct carcinoma (CA), mammary Paget's disease — rare, intraepithelial metastases may be identified by the unilateral positioning of lesions.
- Paget's disease of the nipple** This involvement bears a high incidence of malignancy.
- Paget's disease of the penis** This rare, dermatologic carcinoma (CA) may be seen in the uncircumcised male with poor hygiene. Metastases may require penectomy, lymphadenectomy. Neither chemotherapy nor irradiation has been found to be significantly therapeutic.
- Paget's disease of the vulva(e)** That malignant ulcerative involvement which might require radical surgery.
- Paget's extramammary disease** Arising from the apocrine glands, this rare and characteristic malignancy requires an exquisitely precise histological survey. These plaques are seen in the axillary and/or anogenital areas. Radical surgical extirpation is mandatory.
- pain** Paralgesia, paralgia — a potential/actual tissue injury associated with an emotional and/or sensory experience. Included are the perception and its response. Pain can be therapeutic insofar that it is the motivation for medical attention; it can cause patient compliance with orders; it can halt forbidden activity, et al. Its quality may be aching, acute, agonizing, boring, burning,

- causalgic, chronic, constricting, cramping, dull, extraordinary, false, fulgurant, intense, intractable, lancinating, mental, migrating, neuralgic, phantom, piercing, psychic, psychogenic, psychomotor, referred, remittent, shifting, subjective, sympathetic, tenesmic, tenebrant, thermalgesic, throbbing, wandering in character.
- cancer pain** Chronic pain which is unrelenting, and will not become lighter in time. It is essential that these patients' suffering not be compounded by anticipatory pain from being underdosed by analgesia. They will not become dependent upon narcotics.
- pain disorder** The cause of functional impairment (which is not intentionally produced). Criteria for mental disorders has not been met.
- painful episode** Acute pain affecting one or more sites in the patient with sickle cell disease.
- paint** Extensive application of a dermatology prescription — which literally gets painted. When children can be trusted not to drink calamine lotion, dipping a paint brush into the bottle to paint their chicken pox lesions provides a remarkable distraction, as well as relief.
- Castellani's paint** A germicide.
- painter's colic** That seen in lead poisoning.
- palatal reflex** Stimulation of the soft palate as the prelude to swallowing.
- palatitis** Inflammation of the palate.
- palatopharyngoplasty** A therapeutic approach to chronic snoring. This plastic surgery decreases the nasopharyngeal passage.
- palatorrhaphy** Staphylorrhaphy, uranoplasty — a plastic surgery procedure used in the union of a cleft palate.
- palatoschisis** A cleft palate. To avoid a speech impediment, this must be repaired before the child begins to speak.
- paleogenesis** Atavism, palingenesis, atavism — inheritance of an unaltered characteristic(s), especially anomalies.
- palikinesia** Continuous, repeated motions.
- palilalia** Paliphrasia — pathological repetition with press of coherent speech.
- palindromia** A relapse.
- palingraphia** The pathology of repetitious writing.
- palinopsia** That subjective visual afterimage which persists following the cessation of the stimulus — suggestive of an occipital brain lesion.
- pallanesthesia** Apalesthesia — the inability to sense vibrations.
- pallescence** Pallor.
- pallesthesia** The perception of vibrations.
- palliative** Comfort measures which relieve pain/distress without curing the cause/disease.
- pallidectomy** Chemical, cryogenic, surgical ablation of inactivation of the globus pallidus, to treat muscular rigidity or involuntary motions.
- palmar reflex** That neonatal grasping reaction which disappears after 6 months.
- palmomental reflex** The palm-chin reflex in which contracted chin and eye muscles are produced on the side on which the thenar eminence is scratched.
- palpable** That which can be objectively felt.
- palpation** An examination/assessment achieved through the application of hands/fingers upon the patient.
- palpatopercussion** Assessment by palpation with tapping.
- palpebrate** Possessing eyelids. To wink.
- palpebritis** Blepharitis — inflammation of the eyelids.
- palpitation** Fluttering, rapid, throbbing, intense heartbeats.
- arterial palpitation** That sensed within the arteries.
- palsy** Paralysis — The loss of ability to control movement, to perceive sensation, to move.
- Bell's palsy** An idiosyncratic paralysis of the facial nerve (unilateral) — giving the patient a distorted facial appearance. Most of these cases resolve without intervention.
- birth palsy** That paresis resulting from trauma at delivery.
- bulbar palsy** Progressive muscular paresis.
- cerebral palsy** Cerebral spastic infantile paralysis, Little's disease — bilateral, nonprogressive paralysis caused by birth trauma or developmental brain defects.
- diver's palsy** That secondary to decompression illness/caisson disease.
- Erb's palsy** Congenital paralysis of the arm.
- lead palsy** Seen in lead poisoning — paresis of the extremities.
- night palsy** Paresthesia with numbness when

awakened from a sound sleep.

panacea An undocumented, unsubstantiated “cure-all”.

panangiitis An inflammation of all blood vessel coats.

panarteritis That inflammation of all arterial coats.

panasthenia Neurasthenia — generalized exhaustion. Weakness in the absence of organic pathology.

pancarditis An inflammation of all cardiac structures.

Pancoast's syndrome Pancoast's tumor. This malignant cervical neoplasm produces Horner's syndrome (enophthalmos, partial ptosis, pupillary contraction).

pancolectomy Surgical exenteration of the colon.

pancolitis Extensive inflammatory disease, for which colectomy becomes the procedure of choice.

pancreatectomy Pancreectomy — partial/total resection of the pancreas. These patients are at risk for diabetes mellitus. Those who have lost the entire pancreas will be surgical diabetics for life.

pancreatempyrraxis Pancreatic edema caused by obstruction of the pancreatic duct, congestion of the pancreas.

pancreathelcosis That suppurative inflammation, ulceration of the pancreas.

pancreatic carcinoma (CA) The etiology of this malignancy is unknown. Of those prominent risk factors, tobacco abuse has been firmly established in the patient with history (hx) of nicotine abuse. The excruciating pain of end-stage pancreatic CA presents an extraordinary nursing challenge.

pancreatitis Inflammation of the pancreas.

acute hemorrhagic pancreatitis These patients may exhibit blood/mucus-tinged emesis, cyanosis, delirium, epigastric extension of the paroxysmal, deep-seated pain as the bleeding involves pancreatic tissue, tympanites, nausea with retching, constipation, jaundice, singultus (hiccoughs), low-grade fever, umbilical rigidity/tenderness, and/or collapse.

acute pancreatitis That sudden medical crisis presenting with abdominal/epigastric pain, bradycardia, collapse, constipation, eructation,

gangrene, hemorrhage, jaundice, nausea/vomiting, necrosis, singultus, suppuration, umbilical tenderness/rigidity.

chronic pancreatitis Radiation of the pain to the back, accompanied by diarrhea, emaciation, weakness. Malfunctioning glands are a cause of pancreatic scar tissue.

suppurative pancreatitis That complicated by abscess formation.

pancreatoduodenectomy Surgical excision of portions of the pancreas and duodenum.

pancreatolithectomy Pancreatolithotomy, pancreolithotomy — that surgical extraction of a pancreatic calculus.

pancreatolysis Pancreolysis — damaged pancreatic cells/tissue by pancreatic enzymes.

pancreatoncus A pancreatic neoplasm.

pancreoprivic One without a pancreas. This serious condition includes diabetes.

pancytopenia Aplastic anemia — a decrease of all blood cells.

pandemic An epidemic affecting most of the population of the area under consideration. Concurrent outbreaks in different countries.

pandiculation Yawning and stretching simultaneously.

panencephalitis Subacute sclerosing panencephalitis — a cerebral degenerative disease secondary to the measles virus. A progressive loss of higher cerebral functioning, emotional instability, myoclonic contractions, and/or personality changes may be noted in the early stages, followed by dementia and generalized rigidity. No cure is known for this lethal disease.

panendoscope That cystoscope which permits a wider survey within the urinary bladder.

panesthesia The sum total of accumulated stimuli and sensations experienced simultaneously.

pangensis That discredited hypothesis that every cell is represented in reproduction.

panglossia Manic press of speech noted in the psychotic state. When these patients do not sleep, they may become hoarse from this abuse of their voices. They also place their hearts at risk.

panhidrosis Total body perspiration.

panhyperemia Erythema of the entire body.

panhysterectomy Total excision of the uterus with cervix.

- panhysterocolpectomy** Excision of the entire uterus, cervix, vagina.
- panhystero-oophorectomy** Total excision of the uterus including cervix, ovary(s), fallopian tube(s). Surgical menopause will occur.
- panic** Acute terror/anxiety which is uncontrollable and may progress to include somatic symptomatology.
- panic attack** Subjective occasions of sudden onset of fear, feelings of impending doom, intense apprehension, and/or stark terror. In addition to somatic symptoms of chest complaints, diaphoresis, dyspnea/hyperventilation, nausea, palpitations, overwhelming convictions of choking, smothering, vertigo, losing control, or the realization of "going crazy" increase the anxiety.
- panic disorder** An anxiety disorder which may be familial. This involves an acute phase, anticipatory phase, phobic avoidance, agoraphobia. Treatment includes psychotherapy in conjunction with psychotropic medication(s). If placed on a benzodiazepine for its rapid action, the physician must be willing to see the recovering patient through benzodiazepine withdrawal.
- panimmunity** That general protection against multiple bacterial diseases.
- panmyelophthisis** Aplastic anemia — atrophy of the bone marrow.
- panneuritis** Generalized neuritis.
- panneuritis epidemica** Beriberi, a disease in which vitamin B₁ is deficient.
- panniculitis** Inflammation of the panniculum (fat apron).
- panniculus adiposus** Panniculum — The fat apron of the morbidly obese.
- panodic** That which radiates 180°.
- panography** Pan-oral radiography — panoramic X-rays which include an uninterrupted view of the entire dental arch.
- panophthalmia** Panophthalmitis — infection involving the entire eye, placing the vision and prognosis at risk.
- panoptic** That which is fully visible.
- panoptosis** Prolapse of abdominal organs.
- panosteitis** That infection of all structures of a bone.
- panotitis** An infection of all areas of the ear.
- panphobia** Pantophobia, panophobia — a morbid, free-floating fear — which may remain unnamed, even to the patient. A fear of "everything".
- panplegia** Total paralysis.
- pansclerosis** That hardening of an entire organ.
- pansinusitis** Inflammation of all the sinuses.
- pantachromic** That entirely void of color.
- pantaencephaly** The total absence of a fetus' brain.
- pantalgia** Pain experienced throughout the body.
- panamorphia** Generalized deformity.
- panatrophly** Pantatrophia — generalized cachexia with atrophy.
- panthodic** The radiation of nervous impulses throughout the body.
- panoscopic** Bifocal views.
- panothermia** Idiosyncratic variations in body temperature.
- panotropic** Polycytotropic — attracted to multiple organs.
- Papanicolaou test** Pap smear, Pap test — the screening test of choice for cervical carcinoma (CA).
- papilledema** Choked disk, papillitis — inflammation/edema of the optic nerve/disk due to intracranial pressure (often caused by brain tumor). Blindness may ensue rapidly unless intervention reverses the damaging pressure within the brain.
- papilocarcinoma** Malignant neoplasm of enlarged papillae.
- papillomatosis** Accumulation of a widespread papillomas.
- pappataci fever** Sandfly fever.
- papular fever** That low-grade elevation accompanied by rheumatoid pain and maculopapular eruption.
- papuloerythematous** Raised eruptions on reddened skin.
- papulopustular** The presence of raised, suppurative eruptions.
- papulosquamous** Raised eruptions among desquamating cells.
- papulovesicular** Vesicles accompanied by papules.
- papyraceous** Resembling parchment. That post-mature fetus which presents with maceration.
- parablepsia** Parablepsis — abnormal vision.
- parabulia** Perverted will power.

- paracnesthesia** Deterioration of one's sense of well-being.
- paracentesis** Peritoneocentesis — introduction of a trocar into a body cavity to aspirate an abnormal accumulation of fluid, to relieve pressure from fluid, and to conduct an analysis of this fluid. To avoid complications, this procedure(s) should be performed under strict asepsis with correctly designed needles. Concomitant administration of plasma volume expanders may be ordered.
- abdominal paracentesis** Aspiration of ascites (after the patient has voided).
- pericardiocentesis** Paracentesis pericardii — aspiration of excessive pericardial fluid as ordered in cardiac tamponade.
- paracentesis capitis** Aspiration of fluid within the skull.
- paracentesis cordis** Aspiration of the heart.
- paracentesis pulmonis** Aspiration of fluid from the lung(s).
- paracentesis thoracis** Thoracotomy through the chest wall.
- paracentesis tympani** Drainage per a tympanic membrane.
- paracentesis vesicae** Aspiration through the bladder wall.
- paracephalus** A placental, parasitic, microcephalic with a rudimentary head.
- parachromatism** That incorrect perception of colors which is not color blindness.
- parachromatopsia** Color blindness.
- paracoccidioidomycosis** South American blastomycosis — a granulomatous dermatitis which is chronic.
- paracrisis** Body secretions which are abnormal.
- paracusia** Paracousis, paracusis — disordered hearing.
- paracusia acris** Exquisitely acute hearing.
- paracusia duplicata** Diplacusis — the hearing of sounds is echoed.
- paracusia loci** That inability to determine the origin of sounds.
- paracusia willisiana** The ability to hear more acutely in the midst of loud noise.
- paradoxical** In conflict, contradictory, but true.
- paradoxical respirations** Ascension of the diaphragm during inspiration, as noted in paralysis of the diaphragm. Pulmonary deflation upon inspiration and inflation on expiration, with depression of the diaphragm.
- paraequilibrium** Pathologic vestibular vertigo which may be accompanied by nausea and nystagmus.
- paragrammacism** Substitutions of other consonants for one's inability to pronounce "CH", "G", "K" sounds.
- parageusia** Parageusia — That aberration of the sense of taste.
- paraglossa** Congenital hypertrophy of the tongue.
- paragnathus** That congenital anomaly of an accessory mandible.
- paragonimiasis** That infestation by trematode worms — with which the patient may appear/feel well.
- paragrammatism** A speech abnormality characterized by the incorrect use of grammar and vocabulary.
- paragranuloma** A form of Hodgkin's disease which is benign.
- paragraphia** The writing of that which was not intended.
- parahemophilia** That congenital, idiopathic and rare deficiency of coagulation factor V, with delayed coagulation/prothrombin (PT) times.
- parahormone** A circulated stimulant which does not come from endocrine glands.
- parahypnosis** Disordered/abnormal sleep.
- paralalia literalis** Stammering/stuttering.
- paralambdacism** Substitution for the "L" sound because of an inability to sound this correctly.
- paraldehyde poisoning** Paraldehydism — symptoms of chloral hydrate toxicity which include anesthesia, cardiac depression, collapse, dizziness, respiratory depression. The chemical odor is so permeating, alcoholic patients on the ward gather whenever a dose is being dispensed. This scent is distinguishable on the breath of a patient with this toxicity. Tracheotomy with artificial ventilation by cuffed endotracheal tube may be required to safeguard the airway of the patient who has overdosed, and to prevent asphyxiation during gastric lavage.
- paralgesia** An abnormal, painful sensation.
- parallagma** That overriding displacement of fractured bone fragments.
- parallax** A sensation of visual

displacement/movement caused by binocular vision.

binocular parallax Stereoscopic vision which is essential to depth perception.

heteronymous parallax Viewed objects appear to advance toward the eye which closes.

homonymous parallax Viewed objects appear to advance toward the unoccluded eye.

paralogy Paralogia — disordered mentation.

benign paralogy Disordered thinking with impaired communication of thought. Bizarre mentation, delusions, hallucinations, and/or behavioral regression are absent. Psychosis may be ruled out.

paralysis Paresis — temporary/permanent loss of motor/sensory function.

acoustic paralysis Deafness.

acute ascending spinal paralysis That which may result from a number of diseases. Flaccid paresis ascends from the legs to involve the trunk, arms, and then the respiratory musculature.

arsenical paralysis That which follows arsenic toxicity.

asthenic bulbar paralysis Myasthenia gravis.

atrophic spinal paralysis That caused by acute poliomyelitis.

Bell's paralysis Bell's palsy — unilateral facial paralysis, which usually resolves.

bulbar paralysis Duchenne's paralysis. Changes occurring in the oblongata motor center within the brain stem are the contributing factors.

central paralysis That caused by a spinal cord/brain lesion.

compression paralysis Crutch paralysis, decubitus paralysis — the result of pressure on a nerve(s), as in improperly fitting crutches or inadequate positioning.

diphtheritic paralysis That loss of sensations of the diaphragm, eyes, intercostal musculature, limbs, palate — following an exacerbation of diphtheria.

diver's paralysis Bends, caisson disease — that which follows increased atmospheric exposure. Hyperbaric oxygenation is the therapy of choice.

Duchenne-Erb paralysis Following injury to the brachial plexus, an arm may be paralyzed. (The

hand will be spared.)

exhaustion paralysis That due to prolonged motor movements which have fatigued the nerve center(s).

familial periodic paralysis A rare attack in which flaccid paresis occurs upon awakening.

flaccid paralysis That due to a lower central nervous system (CNS) lesion(s).

generalized paralysis Paresis which progressively goes on to dementia and/or death.

glossolabial paralysis That of the lips and tongue — occurring in bulbar paresis.

Gubler's paralysis A brain stem lesion causes this alternate hemiplegia involving paresis of one side of the body and affecting the cranial nerves on the other side.

histrionic paralysis Paresis of facial muscles. This produces a fixed, emotional expression to the face.

hysteric paralysis That loss of movement for which no pathological findings can be elicited.

immunological paralysis Inability of the immune system to form antibodies, following considerable exposure to the antigen.

infantile paralysis Acute atrophic paralysis, acute infectious paralysis, anterior spinal paralysis, acute anterior poliomyelitis. That pediatric motor paralysis of an atrophied muscle group(s) which is secondary to an infectious disease transmitted by a filtrable virus.

infantile bulbar paralysis Pseudorabies.

infantile cerebral ataxic paralysis Pediatric cerebral palsy.

infantile spinal paralysis That caused by acute poliomyelitis.

ischemic paralysis Volkmann's contracture — that resulting from impaired circulation by a cast which was too tight. In the USA, patients usually win these malpractice cases of nursing neglect.

Klumpke's paralysis Atrophied paresis of the hands/arms, following a birth injury.

Landry's paralysis Kussmaul's paralysis — Flaccid paresis of the legs — which rapidly ascends.

lead paralysis That caused by lead poisoning.

phonetic paralysis Paresis of the vocal cords.

Pott's paralysis Pott's disease — Paresis of the legs caused by spinal tuberculosis.

- primary periodic paralysis** Seen intermittently with weakness following rest, not following activity. These young patients remain alert. This thyrotoxicosis-related disorder includes abnormal potassium levels.
- pseudohypertrophic muscular paralysis** Pseudohypertrophic muscular dystrophy.
- radial paralysis** Musculospiral paresis due to prolonged ischemia from compression.
- spastic paralysis** That involving groups of muscles in which excessive tone, muscular spasticity, exaggerated reflexes compete with lost reflexes. The etiology is due to lesions of upper motor neurons/cerebrum.
- spinal paralysis** That due to pathology/injury of the central nervous system.
- Todd's paralysis** A brief paresis which follows an epileptic seizure in its post-ictal stage.
- vasomotor paralysis** That affecting vascular lack of dilatation and tone.
- paralysis agitans** Parkinson's disease, Parkinsonism — that progressive geriatric condition characterized by bradykinesia, delayed motion, festinating gait, frozen face, hypsokinesia, muscular contractions, pill-rolling tremor, rigidity, tremulousness, weakness. Of unknown etiology, the term "paralysis" is inaccurate.
- paralysis periodica paramyotonia** Periodic paresis which may appear spontaneously, or may be induced by cold.
- paralytic dementia** Progressive paresis accompanied by mental deterioration and possible loss of skills/functioning.
- paralytic ileus** Enteroplegia, hypoperistalsis. Paralysis of the bowel, accompanied by acute obstruction and distention. Psychotropic drugs or general anesthesia can cause this life-threatening condition.
- paromania** That emotional gratification derived from chronic complaining and irritability.
- paramastitis** Inflammation at the periphery of the breast(s).
- paramedic** One with technical training, who assists licensed medical personnel.
- paramenia** Abnormal/difficult/irregular menses.
- parametritis** Pelvic cellulitis.
- paramnesia** The use of meaningless words. Distorted memory defects in which facts are combined with imaginary input. That recall of material which never occurred.
- paramusia** Musician's aphasia — the advanced ability to decode, interpret, and to perform has been lost. Of little concern to non-musicians, this monumental loss to musical patients will confront them at every turn, seriously undermining their will(s) to recover/live. It would be appropriate for music therapists to work with all patients, first determining their capabilities and preferences. The family may be able to supply therapeutic choices which hold significance to the patient and his/her musical expertise.
- paramyoclonus multiplex** Frequent and sudden, shocking contractions of trunk/leg muscles.
- paramyotonia** Abnormal muscular tonicity accompanied by spasms.
- symptomatic paramyotonia** Muscular rigidity experienced when the patient first attempts to ambulate.
- paramyotonia ataxia** Intention ataxia/paresis/spasm upon movement.
- paramyotonia congenita** Eulenburg's disease, Thomsen's disease. Tonic spasms caused by exposure to cold.
- paramyxoviruses** That subgroup which differs pathogenetically, even though all members are mixoviruses biologically, chemically, and physically — mumps, measles, Newcastle disease, respiratory syncytial virus.
- paranalgesia** That which relieves pain in the lower body.
- paraneoplastic syndrome** Those indirect effects of tumors which may be more severe than the tumors themselves, and which may be the virtual cause of death.
- paranoia** That pervasive, delusional and persecutory affect which may provoke an unstable patient to violent activity.
- litigious paranoia** The extent of suspicion which drives the patient to bring legal action against those who disappointed him/her — the doctor, hospital staff, et al.
- paranoid personality disorder** Pervasive suspicion, fearing harm inflicted by others. These patients are preoccupied with doubts of others' loyalty, and are disinclined to enter into revealing psychotherapy.
- paranomia** That form of aphasia in which objects cannot be named.

- paranormal** An event which lies without the range of normal experience/that which cannot be scientifically explained.
- paraphasia** The form of aphasia in which words and word combinations are misspoken — rendering speech unintelligible.
- paraphemia** That disordered misuse/mispronunciation of words.
- paraphia** Parapsia, parapsis — a disorder of the sense of touch.
- paraphilia** An erotic response to non-human, sexually deviating urges/fantasies, as well as bizarre, humiliating situations which inflict suffering, or to children and/or nonconsenting adults. Sexual dysfunction, personality disturbance, emotional immaturity may be present — as well as impairment in the capacity for warm, reciprocal interaction. Because paraphilic behavior has a highly repetitive nature, much of the population has been victimized by those with this psychosocial disorder.
- paraphonia puberum** The voice change of pubertal males.
- paraplegia** Paralysis of the lower body caused by a spinal cord lesion.
- alcoholic paraplegia** That due to alcohol abuse.
- cerebral paraplegia** That caused by a bilateral brain lesion.
- congenital spastic paraplegia** Infantile spastic paralysis due to an injury at birth.
- peripheral paraplegia** That caused by injury, disease to, or pressure on, peripheral nerves.
- Pott's paraplegia** That associated with spinal tuberculosis.
- primary spastic paraplegia** That caused by degenerated pyramidal tracts.
- senile paraplegia** That due to inadequate circulation to the spinal cord, caused by arterial sclerosis.
- spastic paraplegia** Tetanoid paraplegia seen in conditions affecting the pyramidal tract. Accentuated tendon reflexes and increased muscular tone are pathognomonic.
- superior paraplegia** Bilateral paresis of the arms.
- paraplegia dolorosa** Exquisitely painful paresis due to tumor pressure on the spinal cord/nerves.
- parapleuritis** Pleurodynia, pleuritis, pleural inflammation/pain.
- parapraxia** Parapraxis — minor inaccuracies due to impaired mental processes — forgetfulness, inaccuracy, misplacing items, errors in speaking and/or writing.
- parapsia** Parapsis, paraphia — a disordered tactile sense.
- parapsoriasis** A chronic erythematous, desquamating dermatitis.
- parapsoriasis en plaque** That form which may be the precursor of mucosis fungoides.
- parapsoriasis lichenoides chronica** That which forms widespread involvement over the trunk and extremities.
- parapsychology** That metapsychic phenomena of clairvoyance, extrasensory perception, psychokinesia, mental telepathy, et al.
- pararhotacism** Excessive and inappropriate use of the "R" sound in speech.
- pararrhythmia** That dysrhythmia caused by two pacemakers.
- pararthria** Aphasic difficulty in expressing sounds.
- parasecretion** Abnormal secretion(s).
- parasexuality** An act(s) which is sexually deviant.
- parasigmatism** Lipping.
- parasitemia** Circulatory parasites.
- parasiticide** That agent which is lethal to parasites.
- parasomnias** Sleep disorders.
- paraspadia** A congenital anomaly in which the urethra opens on the side of the penis. Reconstructive surgery is necessary, but unable to bring the urethra through the glans penis.
- parasthenia** That disorder characterized by abnormal organic functioning.
- parasuicide** Self-destructive, sublethal, suicidal gestures calculated to coerce, manipulate, influence those whom the psychiatric patient chooses to control, punish, or from whom s/he wishes to elicit guilt. This mechanism may be seen in borderline personality disorder.
- parasympathicotonia** An imbalance in autonomic nervous functioning over sympathetic innervation. Vagotonia.
- parasympatholytic** The blocking/destruction of sympathetic nerve fibers.

- parasympathomimetic** The production of effects comparable to those caused by stimulating the parasympathetic nervous system.
- parasyovitis** Inflammation of synovial tissues.
- parasytostole** The ectopic cardiac rhythm spontaneously independent of normal sinus rhythm.
- parataxic distortion** That defense against anxiety, in which distortions in judgment/perception are made.
- paratereseomania** The irrational drive to find new scenes and subjects.
- parathion poisoning** Accidental ingestion/inhalation of this pesticide as revealed by the blurring of vision, convulsions, diaphoresis, diarrhea, dyspnea, headache, lacrimation, twitching, myoclonus, salivation, and/or vomiting.
- parathormone** The parathyroid hormone which acts to regulate the metabolism of phosphorous and calcium. An endocrine imbalance of these elements may elicit bone pain, bone resorption, hypoparathyroidism, hyperparathyroidism, brown tumors, carpopedal spasm, fractures, lassitude, mood swings, muscle spasms, pancreatitis, peptic ulceration, râles, renal damage, tetany, and/or urinary frequency.
- parathyroid carcinoma (CA)** This rare malignancy elicits hypercalcemia, renal problems, bone pain, a mass in the neck, weak muscles, vomiting. Surgical extirpation, chemotherapy, radiation, internal radiation are among the therapeutic modalities of choice.
- parathyroidectomy** The surgical procedure of choice for hyperparathyroidism. In the virgin neck (which has not been surgically violated), preoperative localization studies need not be conducted. Postoperatively, loss of bone density will return to normal. In the pregnant patient, surgery should be performed in the second trimester — during which the risk of inadvertent abortion is lessened. This surgical excision of the parathyroid glands must be conducted under general anesthesia. If the parathyroid glands cannot be located, the patient will be returned to the operating room the next day — to undergo a mediastinal search for these ectopic glands. (Some surgeons recommend that a portion of parathyroid tissue be auto-transplanted into a muscle, in order to adjust residual hypo-/hypercalcemia under local anesthesia — if needed in the future.)
- paratonsillar abscess** A life-threatening pharyngeal suppuration, at risk of rupture. These patients need to be supervised in intensive care. A tracheotomy tray must remain in this patient's room.
- paratrophy** Atrophy caused by nutritional, metabolic defect.
- parectropia** Apraxia — that inability to carry out intended movements.
- parencephalia** A congenital brain defect.
- parencephalocoele** Cerebellar tissue evaginated through a defect in the cranial vault.
- parenchyma** The functioning portion of an organ.
- parenchymatitis** Parenchymatous inflammation of an organ.
- parenteral** All physiological routes except the gastrointestinal route. (Access to these routes is invasive.)
- parenting** Producing/raising/nurturing children.
- surrogate parenting** Contracting with a pregnant woman that, upon delivery, the neonate will be relinquished. (The United States does not permit the exchange of money for a child, except to reimburse the birth mother for documented needs.) A female who is artificially inseminated with sperm which is/is not her husband's, or which may be mixed. The surrogate female may be impregnated with the couple's in vitro zygote. The pregnancy is then carried to term. Litigation has intervened in a number of these situations. Counseling is advised for each participant and spouse.
- parepithymia** An abnormal craving, desire.
- pareisis** An imprecise term medically exchanged with "paralysis".
- adynamic ileus** Paralytic ileus due to mechanical/metabolic insult(s).
- general paresis** Dementia paralytica — syphilis of the central nervous system (CNS).
- juvenile paresis** Dementia paralytica in the child with congenital syphilis.
- partial paresis** "Incomplete" paralysis — that of organs, certain muscles, et al.
- paresthesia** Heightened sensitivity, numbness, tingling, tactile sensations — which may be hallucinatory, or a manifestation of neurological disease.

- Berger's paresthesia** That affecting the legs of young people.
- dysesthesia** Abnormal sensations of the skin (burning, numbness, tingling).
- parietal** A wall.
- Parinaud's ophthalmoplegia syndrome** That brain lesion which causes a palsied vertical gaze.
- pari passu** Simultaneous, side-by-side, occurring at the same time/rate.
- parity** Similarity, equality. Pregnancy carried to viability (20 weeks gestation).
- parkinsonism** Paralysis agitans, Parkinson's disease — that chronic, progressive, geriatric condition, marked by a pill-rolling tremor, festinating gait, frozen facies, and/or muscular weakness/rigidity. Retropulsion (the tendency to fall backwards) may replace festination (a propulsive gait, with the risk of falling forward). Mentation remains intact, but recovery is unlikely. Brain surgery has met with success.
- Parkinson's mask/facies** The face which is void of expression, except for raised eyebrows. Immobile facial muscles appear to be frozen, unsmiling, without animation. This syndrome may also be noted in post-encephalitic states.
- parodontitis** Inflammation of tissues surrounding a tooth (teeth).
- parodynia** Dystocia — abnormal labor/birth.
- parodynia perversa** Transverse fetal presentation.
- Paragoff's amputation** Excision of the foot at the ankle.
- paroniria** Sleep terrors, usually seen in pediatrics. Although frightening also to the parents, this phenomena is considered to be psychiatrically undamaging to the child.
- paroniria ambulans** Sleepwalking.
- paroniria salax** Restless sleep with lascivious dreams, nocturnal emissions.
- paronychia** Infection circumscribing a nail.
- paronychia tendinosa** An inflamed tendon sheath — caused by sepsis.
- paronychomycosis** Fungal infection of the nails — which may cause loss of nails.
- paronychosis** Abnormal position of nail tissue growth.
- paroophoritis** Inflamed ovarian tissue.
- parorchidium** Ectopia testis — testicular nonde-
- scent or abnormal positioning.
- parorchis** Epididymis.
- parorexia** An abnormal perversion(s) of taste.
- parosmia** Parosphresia, parosphresis — disordered olfactory sensation. Misperception of offensive odors as pleasant and of pleasant scents as offensive. A false perception of non-existent odors.
- parosteitis** Parostitis — infection of the periosteum.
- parosteosis** Parostosis — the development of bone tissue in abnormal sites.
- parotic** Located near the ear.
- parotidectomy** Surgical excision of the parotid gland.
- parotidoscirrhus** Carcinoma of the parotid region.
- parotitis** Parotiditis, mumps — epidemic parotid gland inflammation. Sterility secondary to mumps may occur in the adult male who incurs this disease.
- parous** Parturient — having recently given birth.
- paroxysm** Exacerbation of a periodic attack. Any convulsion or spasm.
- paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria** That blood dyscrasia characterized by bone marrow aplasia, anemia, blood in the urine, infection, thrombosis, anemia, pallor, macrocytosis, thrombocytopenia, peripheral pancytopenia, bruising, bleeding. These children/adolescents are at higher risk for bone marrow failure than are adults with this disorder. Because of this higher morbidity/mortality in pediatric cases, bone marrow transplantation should be considered.
- paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia (PSVT)** This prevalent cardioarrhythmia may present with an apical pulse up to 270/minute, abnormal EKG/ECG, hypotension, myocardial infarction (MI), palpitations, vertigo, dyspnea, pallor, syncope, acute heart failure, and/or shock. The Valsalva maneuver, carotid sinus massage, IV antiarrhythmic, or cardioversion is indicated.
- Parrot's disease** Genetic dwarfism. Osteochondritis occurring in syphilitic neonates.
- Parrot's pseudoparalysis** That false paralysis caused by luetic osteochondritis.
- Parrot's sign** Parrot's nodes — cranial nodules present on the skulls of syphilitic neonates.

- Parrot's ulcers** The lesions of stomatitis, thrush.
- Parry's disease** Hyperthyroidism.
- pars planitis** Inflamed retinal cells of young patients — which may lead to blindness.
- parthenogenesis** Non-human, unisexual reproduction.
- parthenophobia** An exaggerated fear of girls, virgins.
- parturifacient** A labor accelerant.
- parturiphobia** An acute fear of childbirth.
- parturition** Childbirth.
- parulis** An abscess of the gum(s).
- paruria** Voiding abnormality(s).
- passion** Erotic excitement, zeal, emotion, suffering.
- passive** Inactive, submissive.
- passive-aggressive personality disorder** A pervasive conflict of inflexibility and perfectionism. These traits include the inability to discard worthless items, lack of generosity, constricted affect, overconscientiousness about values, ethics, and morality, excessive devotion to work, unreasonable demands of others, preoccupation to minor details.
- passive congestion** That caused by venous obstruction or myocardial insufficiency.
- passive motion** Exercise accomplished for the patient without his/her active participation. Passive exercise.
- passive smoking** Breathing in the presence of others' smoking.
- passivity** The psychiatric status of dependency upon others, with reluctance to be responsible/assertive.
- past-pointing** That neurologic inability to point correctly to one's body parts.
- patellapexy** Stabilization of the knee with fixation of the patella to the femur.
- patellar reflex** That knee-jerk clonic spasm which is exaggerated in the presence of cerebral tumor, pyramidal tract lesion(s), central nervous system sclerosis, et al. This reflex is absent in atrophic paralysis, infantile paralysis, lesions of the central nervous system, meningitis, multiple neuritis, pseudohypertrophic paralysis.
- patellectomy** Surgical excision of the patella.
- patency** Accessible, patulous, wide open.
- patent foramen ovale** That congenital heart defect which occurs when the intraseptal opening of the heart fails to close at birth.
- paternal** Of the father.
- paternity test** Legal information which can only exclude the possibility of paternity, not prove it.
- pathema** Disease, pathology.
- pathergasia** Personality maladjustment with functional, organic, and/or structural changes.
- pathetic** That which elicits emotions of pity, sympathy, tenderness.
- pathetism** Hypnotism, mesmerism — overcoming another's will with the use of suggestibility.
- pathoanatomy** Anatomical pathology.
- pathocrine** Endocrine pathology.
- pathodixia** The urge to display one's injury/illness.
- pathogen** That microorganism which causes illness.
- pathogenesis** That origin/development of pathology.
- pathogenicity** That which is productive of a disease response.
- pathognomonic** Symptoms which are diagnostic of a specific disease. Signs diagnostic of specific disorders.
- pathography** A first-person account of a condition, as written by the patient.
- pathologic** Diseased, morbid, pathological.
- pathologist** An MD who specializes in the analysis of post-operative/postmortem specimens.
- pathomimesis** Pathomimicry, malingering — conscious/unconscious imitation of injury/disease.
- pathophilia** Adjustment(s) to those mandatory life-changes required by chronic illness.
- pathophobia** An exaggerated fear of pathology.
- pathotropism** The affinity of drugs for specific disease cells/tissues.
- patient** One undergoing medical care for an injury/illness. One who remains on a physician's patient load when asymptomatic and/or well.
- patient advocate** The professional who speaks on the patient's behalf.
- patient-controlled analgesia (PCA)** That protocol by which a cooperative patient can give him-/herself boluses of intravenous analgesia as prescribed, per infusion pump. Vital signs should be monitored following the initial bolus, extra boluses, altered basal rate, delay time, dosage, volume, as well as during changes in the level

- of nausea, pain, sedation. Discontinue (D/C) this infusion immediately if the patient should experience apneic periods or a respiratory rate below 10. Notify the physician of these findings and also of inadequate pain control. Unless specifically ordered to be given concurrently, all other analgesia is to be discontinued during patient-controlled analgesia. This modality prevents theft, overmedication, and records the number of doses which were administered, as well as the number of attempts during which the patient was locked out, as per the physician's orders.
- patient dumping** The transfer of indigent, aggressive, behavioral, deteriorated patients to other hospitals or to the streets without certification documenting that the benefits outweigh the risks. This is an illegal practice.
- patient skimming** This process systematically includes/recruits certain patients for specialized programs, services, treatment. Those patients who are targeted are potential individuals with less pathology, acute illness, good premorbid functioning, acceptable behaviour, upper educational/socioeconomic status, motivation toward treatment, private insurance, and/or affluence/influence.
- Patrick's test** Confirmatory of arthritis of the hip.
- patten** An orthopedic support beneath the foot as treatment of unequal leg lengths or of hip disease.
- patten-bearing brace** That prescribed to allow the leg to "float" when weight bearing is contraindicated — by transferring the weight to the pelvis via this full-legged brace.
- patterning** Intensive physiotherapy given brain-damaged children with the (controversial) theory that this will guide the undamaged areas of the brain to take over the functions of the damaged areas.
- patulous** Patent, open, distended.
- Paul-Bunnell test** Heterophile agglutination to determine the presence of infectious mononucleosis.
- Pavlik harness** That support which stabilizes the hips of infants with congenital dislocation of the hip(s). Sometimes a triple cloth diaper is sufficient to keep the hips in abduction. If these methods of immobilization do not achieve healing, spica casting may be necessary to obtain permanent correction.
- pavor** Dread, anxiety.
- pavor diurnus** Pediatric attacks of fear/terror during the day.
- pavor nocturnus** Pediatric night terrors. This phenomenon may also be noted in the geriatric patient (pt).
- peau d'orange** Dimpled skin seen in obesity, lymphatic edema, or over mammary carcinomas (CAs).
- peccant** Morbid, pathogenic, productive of disease.
- peccatiphobia** An exaggerated fear of sinning.
- pectenosis** Constriction of the anal canal.
- pectoralgia** Neuralgic chest wall pain.
- pectoriloquy** That transmission of the patient's (pt's) vocal sounds as auscultated through the chest wall. Pectorophony.
- aphonic pectoriloquy** The patient's (pt's) whispering is auscultated over the site of pleural effusion or cavitation. Whispering pectoriloquy.
- pectus** Thorax, chest.
- pectus carinatum** An abnormally prominent sternum.
- pectus excavatum** Pectus recurvatum — the abnormally depressed sternum.
- pedarthrocase** Pediatric malacia of the joint(s).
- pedatrophly** Pediatrophia — maramus — that emotional/physiological failure of young children to thrive.
- pederasty** Anal abuse by an adult male forced onto a male child.
- pedialgia** Foot pain.
- pediatrics** That specialty which cares for children from the neonate to the adolescent.
- pediatric sexual abuse** Any behavior of a caretaker which may be erotically stimulating to the adult, producing an emotional/painful/confusing response in the child. In the interview (which should be conducted only by a qualified therapist), it is critical that the child not be led with suggestive questioning — lest the account be distorted and thereby contaminated for future legal proceedings. The child may have to be sedated before a comprehensive examination can be conducted. Whether or not the abuse is acute or nonacute, such assessment of a child is considered to be a crisis situation. Sexual abuse is a serious psychiatric problem. Violated

children are at high risk for future abuse and emotional disorders. All will suffer the inflicted scars of their lost innocence.

pedicle flap That tedious plastic surgery technique which secures a graft from a distant donor site, and cultivates its circulation as it is transported step-by-step to the final grafting site. To protect the circulation when the positioning is extreme, the area may have to be casted.

pediculosis Phthiriasis — infestation by lice. In treating these patients (pts), all household members, as well as school and hospital staffs (who have to come in contact with these pts and/or their environments) must be treated — even if asymptomatic.

pediculosis capitis Infestation of the head.

pediculosis corporis Infestation of the body.

pediculosis month September (when most of the school cases are seen).

pediculosis palpebrarum Infestation of facial hair.

pediculosis pubis Infestation of the entire body.

pediculosis vestimenti Infestation by the clothing of an infected patient.

pedionalgia Neuralgic pain of the soles of the feet.

pediophobia That exaggerated fear of dolls or of young children.

pedomorphism The retention of immature/juvenile traits by an adult.

pedophilia Intense, recurrent, sexual fantasies/urges toward a prepubescent child(ren). These acts may vary from gentle exploration to forceful violation — and are rationalized as having “educational value for the child” by the perpetrator, age > 15 years.

pedunculated Pediculated — banded tissue in the form of a peduncle, stalk.

pedunculotomy Cerebral sectioning performed to treat involuntary movement disorders.

“**peek-a-boo diagnosis**” The assignation referring to a medical impression made without examination of the patient’s body.

peer One whose status with another is equal in age, education, occupation, situation (all are patients), et al.

peer review The evaluation of one’s work by another in his/her unit/area of work.

pelade Alopecia areata — that patchy loss of body hair.

Pel-Ebstein fever The cyclic fevers of Hodgkin’s disease which alternate from high fevers to afebrile subnormal levels.

Pelger-Ebstein fever An inherited abnormality of the granulocytes. This does not cause significant problems.

peliosis Purpura — a blood dyscrasia.

Hemorrhagic areas may be accompanied by ecchymoses, joint pain, fever, pharyngitis, urticaria, et al.

Pelizaeus-Merzbacher disease Sudanophilic leukodystrophy — a rare, sex-linked pediatric disorder which is a form of cerebral degeneration. This orphan disease leaves its patients with mental/physical disabilities, retinitis pigmentosa, spastic paraparesis, speech defects, upper extremity/facial chorea. Because this diagnosis is confirmed on brain biopsy, this information is not known until the child’s premature death. (Brain biopsies cannot be done on the living.)

pellagra That deficiency syndrome characterized by cutaneous, gastrointestinal, mucosal, neurologic, and/or psychiatric symptomatology. This condition may occur secondary to alcoholism/gastrointestinal pathology. If high-potency vitamins are not absorbed nor tolerated, they should be administered parenterally.

pellagra sine pellagra That form of pellagra, free of the diagnostic, erythematous dermatitis.

Pellegrini’s disease Pellegrini-Stieda disease — ossification of a patellar ligament following trauma.

pellucid Transparent, translucent, clear.

pelvicephalography with pelvicephalometry X-rays with measurements of the pelvic outlet and fetal head, to determine cephalopelvic disproportion. If this is questionable, a trial of labor may be allowed. In the case of a deformed fetus, the data will be essential.

pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) That ascending infection from the cervix/vagina to the uterus, fallopian tubes, or broad ligaments. Differential diagnosis must be made to rule out appendicitis and ectopic pregnancy. Medical cure is confirmed by vaginal/cervical culturing.

pelvifemoral muscular dystrophy Leyden-Möbius muscular dystrophy.

Pelvic inflammatory disease risk factors

Demographic

- Lower socioeconomic status
- Unmarried women
- Younger patients

Behavioral

- Frequent coitus
- Multiple sexual partners
- Increase in new partners
- Substance abuse
- Use of an intrauterine device

pelvifixation That surgical stabilization of relaxed, prolapsed pelvic organs.

pelviolithotomy Nephrolithotomy, pyelolithotomy — surgical excision of a calculus from the renal pelvis.

pelvimetry Those manual and/or X-ray measurements of the gravid pelvis to rule out (R/O) cephalopelvic disproportion.

pelvioplasty Pelviotomy, pubiotomy, symphysiotomy. Plastic surgery of the renal pelvis. Prior to delivery, expansion of the pelvic outlet.

pelviperitonitis That inflamed peritoneum which lines the pelvic cavity.

pelvospondylitis Inflammation of the pelvic spine.

pelvospondylitis ossificans Rheumatoid spondylitis.

pemphigus That autoimmune phenomenon in which idiopathic, pruritic bullae appear and disappear. The Nikolsky sign is diagnostic (tangential pressure to pigmented, affected areas will result in desquamation of the epidermis). Meticulous skin care is essential for these patients who may be treated with cytotoxic agents and/or corticosteroids. This acute/chronic disease may be fatal if left untreated.

erythematous pemphigus Desquamatus, erythematous blebs/macules of the trunk and head may be noted. This form is suggestive both of pemphigus vulgaris and of lupus erythematosus.

ocular pemphigus The conjunctivae show involvement with benign pemphigoid lesions.

pemphigus acutus That course with severe systemic symptoms, bullae as large as 10cm — which may be serum/blood-filled. These patients often go on to die.

pemphigus foliaceus A rare form with open, ruptured bullae which weep and emit seropurulent fluid with an offensive odor.

pemphigus neonatorum Impetigo bullosa of the infant.

pemphigus vegetans, Hallopeau type Pustules are present, but not bullae. The prognosis is good.

pemphigus vegetans, Neumann type The lesions fail to heal, decomposing with an offensive odor.

pemphigus vulgaris That uncomplicated form with poorly healing lesions. This is fatal without the use of corticosteroids.

pen-allergic The patient is allergic to penicillin.

penetrating wound That which enters a cavity/organ.

penile prosthesis An implanted device which assists the impotent male to achieve a quasi-physiologic erection.

penischisis The fissured penis as seen in hypospadias, epispadias, paraspadias.

penitis Inflammation of penile tissue.

penniform That which is in the shape of a feather.

pentadactyl Possessing 5 digits on every extremity.

peotillomania The nervous habit of handling the genitalia.

peotomy That surgical excision of the penis.

peptic Regarding pepsin digestion.

peptic ulceration Occurring in the duodenum, stomach, lower esophagus, this ulcer yields a characteristic “gnawing” pain prior to meals and during the night. This epigastric discomfort is aggravated by alcohol, relieved by antacids and food. The Sippy Diet has fallen into general disuse. Alcohol and nicotine abuse must be avoided. Anticholinergics may be prescribed in increasing amounts until side effects are seen. Intensive psychiatric treatment may be indicated. If the patient is compliant with the medical regimen, surgery is rarely necessary. Vagotomy with partial pylorogastrectomy is the recommended surgical procedure for a duodenal ulcer,

and an antrectomy with gastroduodenal anastomosis the operation of choice for gastric ulceration. Peptic ulcer disease (PUD).

peracephalus That parasitic twin of the placenta — in which the thorax is deformed and arms/head absent.

peracidity Acidity to the highest valence.

peracuity That which is extremely serious.

per anum Anally.

perarticulation Diarthrosis.

peratodynia Epigastric distress.

percept That mental image of an objective vision.

perception Consciousness in the reception of sensory impressions, and their elaborations.

The ideational association completing, defining, and modifying the primary stimulus/impression. Impaired association occurs in depressed/confused states.

extrasensory perception (ESP) That understanding gained without input of the sense(s).

stereognostic perception Recognition of objects through tactile sensation alone.

perception depth That evaluation of three-dimensional visual functioning. Although binocular vision is essential for dimensional acuity, some with monocular vision learn to accurately judge depth.

perceptivity The power to receive sensory stimuli.

percolation Filtration/extraction.

per contiguum That which is touching, adjacent.

per continuum That which is continuous.

percussion The elicitation of sound, vibration, or resistance by a tapping assessment. This may be auscultory, bimanual, deep, by Goldscheider's technique, immediate, indirect, and/or palpation.

percussor A percussion hammer.

percutaneous That assimilation via the dermis, whether by ointment, injection, et al.

percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy

Permanent/temporary placement of a feeding tube into the jejunum/stomach. Easily placed under intravenous/local anesthetic, this procedure may also be done under general anesthesia. Radiography confirms the placement of all tubes. In feeding the patient, flush the tube before and after feedings. Some orders call for a continuous drip. Tape a mark on the tubing to

confirm it is not migrating. The patient should always be fed in a semi-Fowler's position, to prevent gastroesophageal reflux and subsequent aspiration. Never give pulverized medicines through the tube — only liquid preparations.

percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA) Ligation of stenotic arteries. Acute restenosis may occur — for which female patients are at higher risk. (They are also more likely to succumb from acute arterial stenosis.)

Hypotension frequently heralds this event.

percutaneous ultrasonic lithotripsy That pulverization of renal calculi or cholelithiasis, via ultrasound.

perfectionism A form of neurosis, in which excessive goals of performance/behavior are sought. These persons often acknowledge guilt because they fail their unrealistic goals. If they weren't frustrated perfectionists, the realization of their inability to be totally perfect would drive them to become emotionally/mentally ill.

perflation Insufflation.

perforation That which has been drilled with holes, or pierced.

Bezold's perforation That which is on the interior surface of the mastoideus.

intestinal/gastric perforation An abdominal crisis in which the onset is accompanied by acute pain, anxious facies, diaphoresis, nausea with emesis, tachycardia, tachypnea. The fever drops, only to spike with peritonitis — unless emergency surgical intervention occurs.

perforator An instrument used to pierce bones.

tyimpanum perforator That instrument used to perforate the tympanic membrane, to prevent its rupture.

performance One's functional capability — his/her physical/intellectual functioning.

performance anxiety The deterioration of one's efforts in the presence of an audience. Inderal is the drug of choice for this indication — when the decision is made to medicate the patient.

perfrication Inunction — thorough massage of ointment into the skin.

perfusion The pouring of liquid. Supplying nutrients/oxygen to tissues by arterial transfusion/infusion.

perfusionist The physician's assistant in all features of extracorporeal circulation — who may

- also administer hypothermia.
- periadentitis** Inflammation of tissue adjacent to a gland(s).
- periadentitis mucosa necrotica recurrens** Recurrent ulcerative/necrotic pharyngeal/buccal lesions. These may be related to Behçet's syndrome.
- perianal** Near/around the rectum.
- periangiitis** Perivasculitis — tissue inflammation encircling a vessel.
- periaortic** Encircling the aorta.
- periaortitis** Inflamed tissues surrounding the aorta.
- periappendicitis** Inflammation of the vermiform appendix and adjacent tissues.
- periappendicitis decidualis** The peritoneal presence of decidual cells secondary to adhesions of an ectopic pregnancy.
- periarteritis** Inflamed external coat of an artery.
- periarteritis nodosa** Kussmaul's disease, polyarteritis nodosa.
- periarthric** Encompassing a joint, periarticular, circumarticular.
- periatrrial** Surrounding the auricle(s)/atrium(atria).
- periauricular** Encircling the ear.
- periaxillary** Encompassing the axilla(e).
- peribronchial** Surrounding the bronchus.
- peribronchiolitis** Inflammation of bronchiolar tissues.
- pericardial** Pericardiac, referring to the pericardium.
- pericardial friction rub** That sound auscultated when inflamed pericardiac surfaces contact each other.
- pericardial tamponade** Cardiac tamponade — life-threatening accumulation of fluid in the pericardium. This procedure may have to be relieved by pericardiocentesis.
- pericardiectomy** Partial or total excision of the sac enclosing the heart, the pericardium.
- pericardiocentesis** Pericardiocentesis — surgical aspiration of the pericardium.
- pericardiolyolysis** Severing adhesions between the parietal/visceral pericardia.
- pericardiomediastinitis** That simultaneous inflammation of the pericardium and also the mediastinum.
- pericardiopexy** Surgical fixation of the pericardium to enhance cardiac blood supply.
- pericardiorrhaphy** The surgical suturing of a pericardial wound.
- pericardiostomy** Pericardial drainage.
- pericardiosymphysis** Pericardial adhesions.
- pericardiotomy** Pericardiostomy, pericardotomy — an incision into the pericardium, to achieve drainage.
- pericarditis** An infection within the myocardium, which carries an extremely grave prognosis in the fibrinous/purulent stages. Absolute bedrest is mandatory.
- acute fibrinous pericarditis** That disease characterized by fibrous exudation and diastolic collapse of jugular veins.
- constrictive pericarditis** Adhesive inflammation of the pericardium, between the parietal/visceral layers.
- idiopathic pericarditis** Of unknown etiology, this acute, nonspecific disease appears following an upper respiratory infection (URI).
- ischemic pericarditis** That which is secondary to myocardial infarction.
- neoplastic pericarditis** Metastatic invasion of the lining around the heart.
- uremic pericarditis** That secondary to uremia.
- pericarditis obliterans** Obliteration of the pericardial space due to adhesions.
- pericecitis** Pericecal inflammation.
- pericholangitis** Periangiocolitis — inflammation of tissues encircling the bile duct.
- perichondritis** Inflammation of tissues surrounding cartilagenous connective tissue, the perichondrium.
- pericolitis** Pericolonitis, serocolitis — an inflammation of intestinal tissue.
- pericorneal** That encircling the cornea(e).
- pericranial** Reference to the cranial periosteum.
- pericranitis** Infection of the cranial periosteum (the pericranium).
- pericystic** That which surrounds a cyst.
- periduodenitis** Duodenal inflammation involving adjacent tissues — which may include peritoneal adhesions.
- periencephalitis** Inflammation of cerebral surfaces.
- periencephalomeningitis** Inflammation of the cerebral cortex/meninges.
- periendothelioma** That tumor arising from

- endothelial lymphatic/vessel layer.
- perienteric** Encircling the intestines.
- perienteritis** Inflamed peritoneum.
- perienteron** Embryonic peritoneum.
- periesophagitis** Inflammation of esophageal tissues.
- perifistular** That surrounding a fistula(e).
- perifolliculitis** The inflammation encircling an infected follicle(s).
- perigastritis** Inflammation of the gastric peritoneum.
- periglandulitis** Infected tissues encircling a gland(s).
- periglottic** That which surrounds the epiglottis and base of the tongue.
- perihepatitis** Inflammation of the hepatic peritoneum.
- perihernial** That surrounding a herniation.
- perijejunitis** Inflammation of jejunal tissues.
- perikeratic** Pericorneal.
- perilabyrinthitis** Inflamed tissues adjacent to the labyrinthine structures.
- perilaryngitis** Inflammation of those tissues encircling the larynx.
- perilenticular** That circumference of the crystalline lens.
- periligamentous** Encircling a ligament(s).
- perilymph** Perilymph — that fluid within the internal ear.
- perilymphangitis** Inflamed tissues surrounding a lymphatic vessel.
- perimastitis** Inflammation of the fibrotic tissues within the breast.
- perimeningitis** Pachymeningitis — inflammation of the dura mater.
- perimeter** Periphery, perimetry — the edge.
- perimetric** That encircling the uterus. That which concerns perimetry.
- perimetritis** The inflamed uterine peritoneum — sometimes involved with parametritis.
- perimyeliitis** Leptomeningitis — that inflammation of the arachnoid/pia mater of the central nervous system. An inflamed endosteum.
- perimyocarditis** Inflammation of the cardiac muscle, endothelium, pericardium.
- perimyositis** Inflamed muscular connective tissue.
- perimysitis** Infected perimysium internum of the muscle sheath.
- perinatal** That period encompassing the 28th prenatal week through the 28th day postpartum.
- perineal body** Perineum — those tissues between the pelvic/genitalia and the rectum.
- perineocele** Herniation through the perineum.
- perineocolporectomyomectomy** That surgical excision of a tumor of muscle tissue through incision of the perineum, rectum, and vagina.
- perineoplasty** Surgical repair of the perineum.
- perineorrhaphy** The suturing of an episiotomy or perineal trauma.
- perinephric abscess** That suppurative formation within the peritoneal membrane encompassing the kidney.
- perinephritis** Paranephritis of inflamed peritoneal membranes encompassing the kidney.
- perineural** That which encircles a nerve.
- periocular** Circumocular, periophthalmic, around the eye.
- periodicity** That state of intermittent regularity.
- periodontitis** Riggs' disease, pyorrhea alveolaris — degeneration/inflammation of dental tissue with suppuration and loss of alveolar bone. This may continue as long as the teeth survive.
- periodontium** That support structure which cushions the impact of mastication, and secures the teeth.
- periodontoclasia** Peridentitis, periodontosis — retrogressive and degenerative changes of the dental support system, the periodontium.
- periontogenic** Environmentally-caused pathology.
- perionychia** Perionyxis — infection around a nail.
- perioophoritis** Perioothecitis, periovaritis — inflamed ovarian surface membranes.
- perioophorosalphingitis** Perioothecosalphingitis, perisalpingoovaritis, perisalpingitis — inflammation of tissues surrounding the ovary(s) and fallopian tube(s).
- perioperative period** That time frame encompassing the preoperative, operative, and postoperative stages.
- perioral** Circumoral — encompassing the mouth. A significant cardiovascular sign is circumoral pallor — that cyanotic ring encircling the mouth.
- periorbital** Circumorbital — 180° around the eye(s). Circumorbital edema is a symptom

which needs to be documented.

periorbitis Inflammation of the orbital connective tissue.

periorchitis Inflamed testicular coat.

periorchitis hemorrhagica Chronic hematocele of the external tissues of the testis/testes.

periosteal Periosteous — referring to the periosteum.

periosteodema Swelling of the periosteum.

periosteoma A neoplasm of the periosteum.

periosteomyelitis Periostomedullitis — inflammation throughout the bone (including the periosteum and the bone marrow).

periosteophyte Periostoma — a bone tumor arising from the periosteum.

periosteorrhaphy Repair of severed periosteum.

periosteotome An instrument used to operate on periosteum.

periosteotomy Periostotomy — a periosteal incision.

periosteum That vascular connective tissue which covers the bones.

periostitis Periosteitis — an inflammation of the periosteum. Osteoperiosteitis.

diffuse periostitis Involvement of long bones.

hemorrhagic periostitis Extravasation beneath the inflamed periosteum.

periotic Around the internal ear.

peripachymeningitis Inflammation of the connective tissue between the bony structure of the central nervous system (CNS), and the dura mater.

peripancreatitis Inflamed pancreatic tissues.

peripenial Encircling the penis.

periphacitis Inflammation of the periphakus (crystalline lens capsule).

peripharyngeal Surrounding the pharynx.

peripheral At the edges.

peripherally inserted central catheter An alternative to central access, the PIC catheter is inserted into a vein in the arm, and advanced until it rests in the brachiocephalic, axillary, or superior vena cava. X-ray confirmation is required for advancement beyond the axillary vein. These catheters are more flexible than others, and may be inserted only by certified RNs (and MDs). Their longer dwell time permits their use over months and in home care. Because a flexible catheter is more complicated to place in

the central circulation, a stylet may be used — but not in children. This modality may be chosen for the purposes of antibiotic therapy beyond one week, chemotherapy, difficult veins to access, continuous narcotic infusions, hyperalimentation, hyperosmolar solutions, long-term rehydration. There is less risk of infiltration, vein complications, pneumothorax, air embolism, hemothorax. Complications include cardiac decompensation, catheter embolism, malposition, migration of the tip, cellulitis, infection, infiltration, respiratory distress, phlebitis, sepsis, thrombophlebitis, thrombosis. Many patients find PIC catheters to be more trouble-free and more comfortable.

peripheral occlusive vascular disease In pathology caused by arteriosclerosis obliterans, intermittent claudication is the presenting symptom. This disease category includes vascular abnormalities of the extremities. Peripheral neuropathy involves the pathology of nerve endings — which association with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is well established. Invasive procedures of surgical bypass grafting, endarterectomy, and percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA) are indicated for limb-threatening ischemic events. Exercise regimens increase patients' tolerance of ambulation. Tobacco is absolutely forbidden! Conservative measures have decreased the number of amputations.

peripherophose The perception of color/lightness originating pathologically in the peripheral optic organs.

periphery That which is distant from the center.

periphlebitis Inflammation of an external vascular coat.

periphoria Cyclophoria — weakened oblique muscles which cause deviation of the ocular axis.

periphrastic The use of superfluous words in speech and in writing — sometimes noted in schizophrenia.

periphrenitis Inflammation of diaphragmatic structures.

peripleural Encompassing the pleura(e).

peripleuritis That connective tissue inflammation between the chest wall and the pleura(e).

periporitis Seen as a complication of pediatric

- malaria — multiple abscesses encircling sweat glands.
- periproctic** Perianal, perirectal.
- periproctitis** Perirectitis — inflamed anal tissues.
- periprostatis** That inflammation of prostatic tissues.
- peripylephlebitis** Inflamed portal vein tissues.
- peripyloric** Encompassing the pylorus.
- periradicular** Encircling a root.
- perirenal** Circumrenal, perinephric — encompassing a kidney.
- perirhizoclasia** Destructive inflammation of dental roots.
- perish** To die/disintegrate — often by mass tragedy.
- perisigmoiditis** Inflammation of peritoneal tissue in the area of the sigmoid bowel.
- perisinusitis** Inflamed sinuses of any type.
- perispermatitis serosa** The spermatic cord hydrocele.
- perisplanchnic** Extending around viscera.
- perisplanchnitis** Perivisceritis — inflammation around visceral organs.
- perisplenic** Around/near the spleen.
- perispondylitis** Inflammation encircling the vertebra(e).
- perissodactylous** Imparidigitate — possessing an uneven number of fingers and/or toes.
- peristalsis** Progressive, reflexive, intestinal contractions/relaxations.
- reverse peristalsis** Antiperistalsis, enterocinesia, enterokinesia — a critical syndrome. Fecal emesis may be noted.
- peristomatous** Encircling the mouth, circumoral.
- peristrumitis** Perithyroiditis — inflammation of tissue surrounding a goiter.
- perisynovial** That tissue encapsulating a structure with joint fluid.
- perisystole** Presystole.
- peritomy** Peridectomy — peritomy, syndectomy. Surgical excision of a conjunctival ring encircling the cornea, to treat pannus.
- peritendinitis** Peritenonitis, tenosynovitis — inflamed tendon sheath.
- perithoracic** That encircling the chest wall.
- perithyroiditis** Inflamed tissues encapsulating the thyroid. Peristrumitis.
- peritoneal dialysis** Perfusion through the ascitic fluid to remove toxic substances in poisoning/renal failure. This risky procedure may become lethal if the balance between the electrolyte balance and body fluid are not kept precise.
- continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD)** Maintenance therapy by which the patient may dialyze him-/herself with a dwell time of 2 hours — thereby living a more normal, independent life, free of hospitalization.
- peritonealgia** Serous/visceral/abdominal pain.
- peritoneal lavage** That critical modality in the evaluation of blunt abdominal trauma. Hemoperitoneum can neither be ruled out nor confirmed by assessment of physical signs/symptoms. Peritoneal lavage is exceptionally sensitive in identifying peritoneal hemorrhage. Recovery of free intraperitoneal blood indicates the need for STAT laparotomy in that patient with unresolved shock. Peritoneoclysis.
- peritonealize** Peritonize — That covering of an organ with peritoneum during abdominal surgery.
- peritoneocentesis** Paracentesis, withdrawing ascitic fluid from the abdomen.
- peritoneopexy** Uterine fixation via a vaginal approach.
- peritonitis** Celitis — a critical infection transmitted from abdominal stabbing, broken surgical technique, the genital tract of the female, perforation, rupture, surgical incision(s), via the peritoneum.
- acute diffuse peritonitis** Generalized peritonitis — that systemic abdominal infection with a guarded prognosis. The patient may present with abdominal distention, constipation, inhibited respirations/movements, nausea with emesis, rigor, singultus. His/her anxiety may be palpable. Absolute bedrest, analgesia, antibiotic therapy, intravenous infusion/transfusion therapy, nasogastric evacuation, and/or surgical intervention may be required.
- adhesive peritonitis** Adhesions cause the peritoneal/visceral surfaces to adhere to each other.
- aseptic peritonitis** That due to noninfective causes — chemicals, irradiation, trauma.
- benign paroxysmal peritonitis** Familial paroxysmal polyserositis.
- chemical peritonitis** That caused by organic secretions or chemicals within the systemic

abdominal cavity.

chronic peritonitis That which may be due to carcinoma (CA) or tuberculosis (TB).

Paracentesis and/or exploratory laparotomy may be indicated. Cachexia is noted. The prognosis is guarded.

circumscribed peritonitis That which is localized.

diaphragmatic peritonitis The peritoneal surface of the diaphragm is involved.

puerperal peritonitis That which develops in the postpartum period.

secondary peritonitis An infectious state extending from trauma/abscess formation.

septic peritonitis That caused by pyogenic bacteria.

silent peritonitis Symptom-free disease.

talcum peritonitis That caused by powder contamination of the abdominal cavity — from surgical gloves.

peritonitis deformans Intestinal contraction/retraction resulting from chronic disease.

peritonitis meconium Seen in the neonate due to gastrointestinal perforation in utero. Intestinal obstruction, or in male infants a scrotal mass/hydrocele, may be noted.

peritonsillar That surrounding a tonsil(s).

peritonsillar abscess An acute, life-threatening emergency which requires intensive care with a tracheotomy tray in the room.

peritracheal That surrounding the trachea.

periureteritis Inflamed tissue encompassing the ureter.

periurethritis Inflammation surrounding the urethra.

perivaginitis Pericolpitis.

perivasculitis Periangitis.

perixenitis Perialienitis — inflammation encircling a foreign body.

perlèche That dietary disorder in which desquamation and fissures develop at the corners of the mouth — symptoms of riboflavin/nutritional deficiency.

perlingual Via the tongue.

permeation The distribution, penetration throughout liquid, gas, cellular matter.

permutation A total transformation.

perniciiform That condition which appears to

be risky/lethal, but is not.

pernicious A severe status which may be life-threatening.

pernicious anemia That progressive decline in erythrocytes accompanied by neural/gastrointestinal disturbance and muscular weakness.

pernicious trend That psychiatric departure from appropriate ideas/social interests.

perobranchius One with congenital deformities of the hands/arms.

perocephalus One with a congenital deformity of the head.

perochirus One whose hands are congenitally abnormal.

perocormus One with a congenital deformity(s) of the trunk.

perodactylia One with congenitally defective fingers/toes.

peromelia Peromelus — congenital deformity/absence of an extremity(s).

peroneal sign In the tetanic patient, dorsiflexion/eversion of the foot will be caused by tapping the fibular area over the peroneal nerve.

peronia Abnormality, malformation, anomaly.

peropus One with congenital deformities of the feet.

perosomus One whose body is congenitally deformed.

perosplanchnia Congenitally abnormal viscera.

perosseous Via bone tissue.

perplication A technique to arrest arterial hemorrhage in surgery — the severed end of the artery is inserted through an incision in the wall of that vessel.

perseveration Constant repetition of irrelevant, meaningless words/phrases as seen in many psychotic disorders.

persistent disease Those recurrent, preoperative symptoms which continue postoperatively.

persona That person whom one strives to be.

personality The organization of one's mentation, behavior, spirituality, traits. These may have been disordered in adolescence. Prominent aspects of personality do not qualify as pathology.

personality disorder Severe maladaptation/inflexibility which causes significant impairment in subjective distress/adaptive functioning.

antisocial personality disorder Irresponsible

behavior is the prominent feature. This causes an inability to sustain consistent work habits. These patients may fail to conform to societal/cultural norms, to honor financial obligations, to parent responsibly, to sustain a monogamous relationship for over a year. Pervasive signs of distress may include the inability to tolerate boredom, peer pressure, the realization that they are disliked and avoided, to sustain close, warm relationships, or to feel apologetic. These manipulative psychopaths are at risk for premature deaths by violence.

borderline personality disorder This pervasive instability of mood, self-image, and interpersonal relationships affects most life issues for these patients. Inappropriate, intense, uncontrolled anger is prominent. Splitting of staff is pathognomonic! These patients experience a chronic emptiness and boredom. Interpersonal relationships will be intense and chaotic — rapidly vacillating between devaluation and overidealization of others. Affective instability is evidenced by wide mood swings, impulsivity, self-mutilation, depersonalization, and/or suicidal threats/gestures.

histrionic personality disorder A pervasive pattern of attention-seeking excess emotionality which may include a constant search for approval, sexual seduction, emotional exaggeration, discomfort when not the center of attention, self-centered immediate gratification, and/or impressionistic speech. Impatient with organized routine, the productivity of these patients may be disregarded by others.

inadequate personality That chronic inability to cope with normal life stressors. Physical/emotional instability, ineffective personality, passive affect may be prominent.

multiple personality disorder An existence of 2 or more personality states within the individual. The transition may be elicited by amobarbital interview, hypnosis, conflict, psychosocial stress, and/or cues to the patient. Amnesic periods and discrepancy between personality states may be present. The different personalities may have differing IQs, responses to the same medication, and optometric prescriptions.

obsessive-compulsive personality disorder That significant interference with relationships,

activities, occupational functioning, normal routine — by internal drives/compulsive ritual. (If not yielded to, the stress mounts.) This causes marked distress to the patient and others.

paranoid delusional disorder The presence of a persistent distorted belief, not due to another disorder. Hallucinations are not prominent. Those themes which are commonly seen are erotomania, grandiosity, jealousy, persecutory, somatic symptomatology.

passive-aggressive personality disorder These patients demonstrate their resistance indirectly, which results in persistent and pervasive occupational/social impotence because of covert aggression. Mechanisms such as dawdling, forgetfulness, intentional inefficiency, procrastination, stubbornness stand in the way of these patients' occupational success. They may be argumentative, unreasonably critical, complaining, and resentful of suggestions, with little insight into their self-defeating behaviors. Their affect may feign respectful compliance.

schizoid personality disorder A pervasive indifference to others may be evident with a constricted affect. Male patients rarely marry. These patients may be unable to define any goals, self-absorbed, and/or highly distractible. If they are capable of employment, it may have to be in a sheltered environment which realizes their indifference to criticism/praise.

perspiration Excretion through the sweat glands.

insensible perspiration Evaporation of perspiration which is not visible on the skin.

sensible perspiration That which forms as moisture on the skin.

perturbation A state of uneasiness, agitation, distress.

pertussis Whooping cough — that acute communicable disease which has 3 stages — catarrhal, paroxysmal, and decline. Erythromycin is the drug of choice for this disease which could be fatal.

pervasive That which is diffused in and through another quality/feature/medium.

perversion Deviation from one's goals, mores, affect, conscience, the norm, et al.

sexual perversion Paraphilias, grossly abnormal erotic behavior, pedophilia.

pervious Permeable, penetrable.

pes Foot.

pes abductus Talipes valgus — clubfoot in which the foot is everted.

pes adductus Talipes varus — clubfoot in which the foot is inverted.

pes equinovalgus Talipes equinovalgus — the laterally-turned heel is elevated.

pes equinovarus The foot is plantar-flexed with an adducted heel.

pes equinus Talipes equinus — that deformity of gait in which the heel(s) do not touch the ground. This is an early/prominent symptom of cerebral palsy.

pes gigas Macropodia — a hypertrophied foot.

pes planus Flatfoot.

pessary A uterine supportive device which is inserted vaginally.

pessimism That hopeless affect which causes the person to impart a negative interpretation to all input into his/her daily life.

therapeutic pessimism That tendency not to have confidence in medication, diet, others, therapy, or other medical/surgical/psychiatric protocol. This produces erosion in patient (pt) compliance.

pesticemia The circulatory presence of plague microorganisms.

pestilence An epidemic communicable disease.

pestilential Pestiferous — that which causes an epidemic.

pestis Plague.

pestis fulminans A severe plague.

pestis siderans A plague of septicemia.

pestis variolosa An epidemic of smallpox.

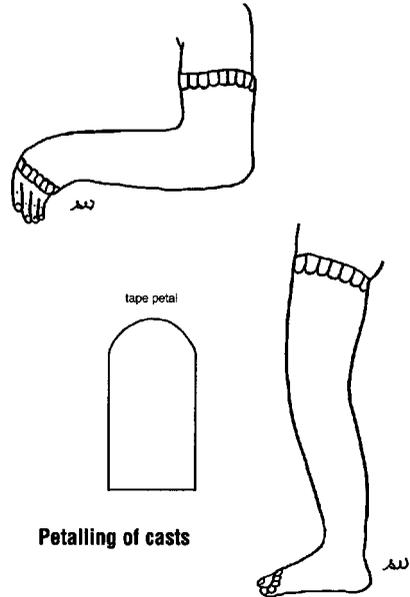
petalling Trimming the edges of plaster casts by applying 1 1/2" adhesive petals around all edges, to prevent excoriation. Placed adjacent to each other, the straight edges are tucked into the cast with a thin spatula or table knife. This reduces the soiling of body casts.

petechiae Tiny, clustered, hemorrhagic spots, indicative of a clotting anomaly(s).

petit mal epilepsy Absence seizures — that form of epilepsy in which mild seizure activity occurs, and briefly ceases. These spells may occur as often as 100 times daily, and are often outgrown.

petrified Rigid, turned to stone.

pétrissage Kneading massage.



Petalling of casts

petrositis Inflammation of the petrosal region of the temporal bone.

Peutz-Jeghers' syndrome A hereditary disorder consisting of anemia (due to hemorrhagic intestinal polyps), melanin pigmentosa of the digits, mucosae, and lips.

peyote The cacti from which narcotic mescaline is derived. Certain native American tribes are permitted to use this substance in their religious ceremonies. Otherwise, the legal availability of this hallucinogen is restricted to research.

Peyronie's disease That self-limited, fibroid condition in which the penis is painfully distorted.

Pfeiffer's disease Infectious mononucleosis.

phacitis Lintitis, phakitis, phacoiditis — inflammation of the crystalline lens.

phacoanaphylaxis Hypersensitivity to one's own lens protein.

phacocystectomy Surgical therapy for a cataract(s), in which the capsule(s) of the lens is/are partially excised.

phacocystitis An inflamed lens capsule(s).

phacoemulsification The ultrasonic treatment of cataracts through their disintegration and aspiration.

phacoerysis Extraction of the crystalline lens by erysiphake suction.

phacolysis Phakolysis — disintegration/dissolu-

- tion/dissection with lens extraction.
- phacometachoresis** Phacocele — displacement of the lens into the interior chamber of the eye.
- phacoplanesis** The abnormality of lens mobility.
- phacosclerosis** A fibrotic condition of the lens.
- phacoscope** Phacodioscope — that instrument by which the curvature of the lens is monitored during accommodation.
- phacoscotasmus** Clouding of the lens.
- Phaedia complex** Erotic love between a step-parent and a step-child.
- phagocytosis** That ingestion of bacteria, cellular debris, by phagocytes.
- phagolysis** Phagocytolysis — eradication of phagocytes.
- phagomania** Abnormal, obsessive hunger.
- phagopyrism** That hypersensitivity to foods which elicit symptoms of toxicity.
- phakoma** Phacoma — retinal nerve fibers seen in neurofibromatosis. The microscopic retinal tumor of tuberous sclerosis.
- phalacrosis** Alopecia, baldness.
- phalangectomy** Amputation of a phalanx/phalanges, digit(s).
- phalangitis** Inflammation of a phalanx/phalanges.
- phallectomy** Surgical excision of the penis.
- phallic** Phalloid — referring to the phallus/penis.
- phallitis** Penile inflammation.
- phallocampsis** Painful caudad curvature of the erect penis.
- phallocrypsis** Penile contraction/retraction resulting in a penis that is hardly visible.
- phalloncus** Penile neoplasm/tumor.
- phallopasty** Penile restoration by plastic surgery.
- phalorrhagia** Penile hemorrhage.
- phanerogenic** In reference to disease(s) of known etiology.
- phantogeusia** A recognizable taste which has not been derived from external stimulation.
- phantom limb pain** That experienced by some post-operative patients following amputation — in which they perceive sensory input from severed nerves as though the limb were still intact. This can be distressing to the patient who is trying to adjust to his/her new body image. Provide reassurance that this response is common and will not persist. Phantom limb sensation should be medicated as though it were pain at the surgical site.
- phantosmia** Perception of odor without external stimulation.
- pharmacomania** Excessive desire for medication.
- pharmacophobia** An abnormal resistance to and/or fear of taking medication.
- pharmacopsychosis** Psychopathy associated with the abuse of alcohol/drugs.
- pharmacy** The science of compounding/dispensing medications.
- pharyngeal reflex** Deglutition.
- pharyngectomy** Subtotal excision of the pharynx.
- pharyngemphraxis** Obstruction of the pharynx.
- pharyngitis** Inflammation of the pharynx — which can be exquisitely painful.
- gangrenous pharyngitis** Angina maligna — necrotic inflammation of the pharyngeal mucosae.
- pharyngoamygdalitis** Inflamed throat and tonsils.
- pharyngocele** Herniation through the wall of the throat.
- pharyngodynia** Pharyngalgia — severe pharyngitis.
- pharyngoglossal** In reference to the throat/tongue.
- pharyngolaryngitis** Laryngopharyngitis — inflammation of the larynx/pharynx.
- pharyngolysis** Paresis of the throat.
- pharyngomycosis** A fungal condition of the throat.
- pharyngoparalysis** Pharyngoplegia — paralysis of the throat muscles.
- pharyngoplasty** Surgical revision/repair of the throat.
- pharyngorhinitis** Nasopharyngeal inflammation.
- pharyngoscope** That instrument which aids visual assessment of the throat.
- pharyngospasm** Pharyngismus — spasmodic contractions of the throat muscles.
- pharyngostenosis** Pharyngoperistole — a constriction/narrowing of the throat.
- pharyngotome** That instrument employed in throat surgery.
- pharyngotomy** An incision of the throat.
- pharyngotonsillitis** An exquisitely painful infection of the tonsils and throat.

- pharyngoxerosis** A dry throat caused by pathology, nervousness, side effects from medication, irradiation, et al.
- phencyclidine intoxication** Hostile behavioral changes develop during use of this illegal hallucinogen. Nystagmus, cardiac changes, ataxia, seizures, coma and/or death may ensue.
- phenolemia** The circulatory presence of carbolic/phenic acid.
- phenol poisoning** This caustic solution can cause intense burning, anesthesia, then gangrene. Bradycardia, collapse, diaphoresis, hypothermia, nausea, renal damage, profound coma may be noted.
- phenoluria** The urinary excretion of phenol.
- phenomenon** An objective symptom perceived by the senses.
Bell's phenomenon Superior/lateral ocular movements made when the patient with peripheral facial paralysis tries to close the affected eye.
- phenothiazine** A class of organic tranquilizers. In the overdose scenario, ataxia, blurred vision, drowsiness, dry mouth, fever, nausea, postural hypotension, paralytic ileus, tachycardia, and/or tremor may occur.
- phenozygous** The face is wider than the skull.
- phenylketonuria (PKU)** Phenylpyruvic oligophrenia, phenylalaninemia — a genetic/metabolic/biochemical inability of the body to oxidize phenylalanine to tyrosine. Testing of all infants at birth is mandatory in the USA, in order to prevent brain damage with severe mental retardation. (This error in metabolism is rarely seen in African patients, but in those with light hair and eyes.) Affected infants and children may present with convulsions, infantile eczema, extreme hyperactivity, malodorous excreta, posturing of the hands, psychosis, spasticity, and/or tremors, in addition to the above cerebral anomalies. If the child fails to receive intervention prior to age 3 years, treatment will be ineffective. The therapeutic diet for this serious disorder is a low phenylalanine diet begun STAT and maintained for life. Medications may be ordered, but severe neurological deterioration will not reverse.
- phenylpyruvic acid oligophrenia** The hereditary mental condition caused by phenylketonuria (PKU). A low phenylalanine diet is mandatory.
- pheochromocytoma** Pheochromoblastoma, paraganglioma — A typically benign tumor of the sympatho-adrenal system which leads to paroxysmal hypertension. These patients may present with apprehension, diaphoresis, flushing, nausea with emesis, palpitations, paresthesias. Surgical excision of the tumor is the treatment of choice.
- pheresis** That separation of banked blood into components to fill needs for specialized cells with lower blood volume and reaction risks. In this way, each unit of donated blood can be used for multiple patients — who won't be given components they don't need.
- philoneism** Attraction to novelty/change.
- philoprogenitive** Prolific.
- philtrum** The median groove on the upper lip.
- phimosis** Constriction of the penile foreskin. Circumcision is the therapy of choice.
- phimosis vaginalis** Constriction of the vaginal orifice.
- phlebagia** Vascular pain.
- phlebangioma** A venous aneurysm.
- phlebarteriectasia** Vascular dilation.
- phlebarteriodialysis** Arteriovenous aneurysm.
- phlebotomy** Partial/total venous excision.
- phlebectopia** Malpositioned vein(s).
- phlebemphraxis** An artificial venous obstruction.
- phlebismus** Venous congestion with secondary dilation.
- phlebitis** Thrombophlebitis — venous inflammation with local pain/tenderness, joint pain, tachycardia, discoloration, edema.
migrating phlebitis Inflammation which resolves and appears elsewhere in the vein.
obliterative phlebitis That in which the lumen becomes occluded permanently.
proliferative phlebitis Adhesive phlebitis, plastic phlebitis — that resulting in venous obliteration.
puerperal phlebitis Secondary to parturition, that infectious venous process occurring in the postpartum period.
sclerosing phlebitis That inflammation in which the vein becomes fibrotic/obstructed.
sinus phlebitis Venous inflammation in the cerebrum.
suppurative phlebitis That which has become

infected.

phlebitis nodularis necrotisans Venous inflammation which evolves into ulcerative nodules.

phlebolithiasis The intravenous formation of a calcareous concretion(s).

phlebometritis Uterine phlebitis.

phlebophelebotomy Vascular surgery which incorporates an anastomosis of veins.

phleboplasty Plastic vascular repair.

phleborrhagia Venous hemorrhage.

phleborrhaphy Venous suturing.

phleborrhexis Venous rupture.

phlebosclerosis Fibrotic venous walls.

phlebothrombosis Inflammation and clotting within the vein.

phlebotome A lancet used to obtain a blood sample from finger pads or infants' heels.

phlebotomus fever Sandfly fever, a tropical disease with no cure.

phlebotomy Venesection — that sterile procedure by which blood is aspirated for diagnostic/therapeutic/donor purposes. The gravid woman who is in her 3rd trimester and donating blood for autologous transfusion(s) should be drawn while resting in the left lateral recumbent position.

bloodless phlebotomy Phlebostasia, phlebostasis — compression of peripheral veins to halt hemorrhage.

phlegm Tenacious mucus.

phlegmasia Inflammation.

phlegmasia alba dolens Acute pedal edema due to venous thrombosis. This painful postpartum condition may progress rapidly to abscess formation. Heat should be applied to this elevated limb. Anticoagulants may be prescribed as prophylaxis against the formation of emboli. Venospasm may be prevented by paracervical block and vasodilators. Absolute bedrest is mandatory. Anti-embolic stockings are usually ordered. Educate the patient regarding the risk of thrombi becoming embolic.

phlegmasia malabarica Elephantiasis — venous inflammation accompanied by marked hypertrophy, with dermal induration.

phlegmatic Apathetic, dull, sluggish.

phlogogenous Phlogogenic — productive of inflammation.

phobia An intense, exaggerated, pervasive, mor-

bid and/or irrational fear (which the patient may acknowledge as such) leading to avoidance anxiety. Phobias are assigned only when the fears are unreasonable, excessive, and interrupt the patient's functioning in daily life. Situational and phobic stressors, patient insight, and maturity enter into the accuracy of a diagnosis of the problems.

acoustiphobia The fear of loud sounds.

acrophobia The fear of heights (and depths).

aerophobia The fear of flying.

agoraphobia Acute anxiety in, the fear of, situations from which escape might be embarrassing/inaccessible.

aichmophobia The fear of pointed objects/of being touched by another's fingers.

algophobia The fear of pain.

amathophobia The fear of dust.

amychophobia The fear of animals' claws/of being clawed.

androphobia The fear of men.

anemophobia The fear of wind/drafts.

anthophobia The fear of flowers.

aphephobia The fear of being touched.

apiphobia The fear of bees.

aquaphobia The fear of water (H₂O).

arachnophobia The fear of spiders/webs.

astraphobia The fear of electrical storms.

astrophobia The fear of celestial space.

ataxophobia The fear of disorder/clutter.

bacillophobia The fear of infection.

basiphobia, basophobia The fear of ambulation.

bathophobia The fear of depths (and heights).

batrachophobia The fear of reptiles.

blennophobia The fear of slime.

bromidrosiphobia The fear of subjective odors.

brontophobia The fear of thunder.

cainotophobia The fear of that which is new/novel.

cancerophobia The fear of carcinoma (CA) by the medically-confirmed well person.

carcinomatophobia The fear of metastasis.

cardiophobia The fear of cardiopathy by the medically-confirmed well patient.

carnophobia The fear of meat.

catoptrophobia The fear of reflecting surfaces/mirrors.

cenotophobia The fear of that which is

novel/new.

cibophobia The fear of food.

claustrophobia The fear of confining, enclosed areas.

clithrophobia The fear of being locked in.

crystallophobia The fear of glass.

cyberphobia That signal anxiety caused by stress and tension at the computer.

cynophobia The fear of dogs/of contracting rabies.

cypridophobia The fear of coitus/venereal disease.

decidophobia The fear of making a decision.

defecalgiesiophobia The fear of defecation.

dermatophobia The fear of dermatitis.

dipsophobia The fear of alcohol (ETOH).

domatophobia The fear of being alone at home.

doraphobia The fear of touching animal fur.

electrophobia The fear of electricity.

enissophobia The fear of criticism (when in the wrong).

eremophobia The fear of being alone.

febriphobia That fear experienced in a febrile state.

galeophobia The fear of cats.

gamophobia The fear of marriage.

gatoophobia The fear of cats.

gephyrophobia The fear of crossing bridges.

gymnophobia The fear of nudity.

gynophobia The fear of women.

haphophobia The fear of human touch.

hierophobia The fear of religious persons/icons.

homophobia The fear of homosexual persons.

hydrophobia The fear of water.

hydrophobophobia The fear of contracting rabies.

hypertrichophobia A repulsion of body hair.

hypnophobia The fear of falling asleep.

kakorrhaphiaphobia The fear of failure.

katagelophobia The fear of ridicule.

keraunophobia The fear of thunder.

kopophobia The fear of fatigue.

lalophobia The fear of making errors in speech.

lophobia The fear of poisoning.

lyssophobia The fear of contracting rabies/of dogs.

merinthophobia The fear of being restrained.

molysmophobia The fear of contamination/dirt.

monophobia The fear of being by oneself.

musophobia The fear of mice.

mysophobia The fear of contamination/dirt.

mythophobia The fear of one's inadvertent falsehoods.

necrophobia The fear of death.

noctiphobia, nyctophobia The feat of darkness/night.

ochlophobia The fear of crowds.

odyneophobia The fear of pain.

ophidiophobia The fear of snakes.

panophobia, panphobia, pantophobia That free-floating fear of "everything". (The patient is unable to define the source of his/her fear(s).

parthenophobia The fear of virgins.

parturiphobia The fear of childbirth/parturition.

peccatiphobia The fear of committing a sin(s).

pediophobia The fear of children/dolls.

pharmacophobia The fear of medication.

phobophobia The fear of intense, exaggerated, pervasive, morbid, irrational fears.

pnigerophobia The fear of smothering.

polyphobia The presence of multiple intense, exaggerated, pervasive, morbid, and/or irrational fears.

proteinophobia An aversion to protein.

pyrophobia The fear of fire.

rectophobia The fear of carcinoma (CA) in patients with proctopathology.

scholionophobia "School phobia". (In the presence of truancy, this is not a phobia, but a separation anxiety disorder.)

sciophobia The fear of shadows.

scotophobia The fear of darkness.

sitophobia The fear of food.

spermatophobia The fear of spermatorrhea (loss of sperm).

spheksophobia The fear of wasps.

taphophobia The fear of being buried alive.

technophobia The fear of technology.

thalassophobia Fear of the ocean.

thanatopia The fear of death.

theophobia The irrational fear of God.

topophobia Performance anxiety.

toxicophobia The fear of being poisoned.

triskaidekaphobia An extreme fear of the number 13.

tropophobia The fear of change/of moving.

- venereophobia** The fear of coitus/of venereal disease.
- vermiphobia** The fear of infestation by worms.
- zoophobia** The fear of all animals.
- phobic desensitization** Implosion flooding. The therapist coaches the patient into a stage of relaxation, while s/he focuses on the feared situation. This is then enacted in controlled actuality, while anxiety/fear is minimized. The patient is finally exposed to his/her worst possible phobic scenario — continued until the fear can be managed alone.
- phocomelia** That congenital absence/deformity of the extremities.
- phonal** In reference to the voice.
- phonasthenia** Laryngitis caused by overuse of the voice.
- phonation** Vocalization.
- phonendoskiascope** An instrument which transmits heart sounds as well as visual cardiac movements.
- phoniatrics** That speciality of speech, and the treatment of its disorders.
- phonism** An auditory sound which might be perceived when another sense is stimulated.
- phonocatheter** A cardiocatheter equipped with a microphone at the tip.
- phonological disorder** Failure to achieve speech production appropriate for age, national origin, et al. Social, academic, occupational communication, and performance suffer from these errors in phonation. Such deprivation/deficits may be excessive in the presence of mental retardation.
- phonoscope** That instrument which records heart sounds.
- phose** The subjective sensation of color and light.
- phosphatemia** Circulatory phosphates.
- phosphatoptosis** That spontaneous urinary precipitation of phosphates.
- phosphaturia** Phosphoruria, phosphuria — excess urinary phosphates which may precipitate renal calculi.
- phosphene** That subjective sensation of light — which may be elicited by pressure upon the globe(s).
- phosphonecrosis** Death of the tooth sockets, which may be seen in phosphorous workers.
- phosphopenia** A deficiency of phosphorous.
- phosphorescence** Luminescent afterimages — which follow their source of irradiation.
- phosphorhidrosis** Phosphoridrosis — the excretion of luminous perspiration.
- phosphorism** Chronic phosphorus toxicity.
- phosphorus poisoning** Acute gastrointestinal toxicity, followed by marked hematologic changes, accompany acute yellow hepatotrophia. Cardiac failure, abdominal cramping, garlic breath, headache, hematemesis, hemorrhage, hepatic damage, profound weakness, renal pathology, and/or neuropathy may be seen. Following the placement of a cuffed endotracheal tube (required for induced emesis of this caustic poison), gastric evacuation is conducted. A cathartic and charcoal slurry is then instilled into the stomach prior to withdrawal of the stomach tube. These patients must be closely monitored over the next 24 hours.
- photic driving** Neurologic assessment of brain waves, elicited by flashing a light into the patient's eyes during electroencephalography (EEG).
- photic epilepsy** Photogenic epilepsy — seizures which occur in response to an intermittent light source (of which television is one).
- photism** Synesthesia — that subjective sensation of light/color, stimulated by another sense.
- photoability** Changeability (destruction, inactivation) which is caused by light rays.
- photocoagulation** The use of light rays/laser beam, to treat detached/hemorrhagic retina(e).
- photodermatitis** Sensitivity of the skin to light.
- photodynamic action** The effect of dyes on certain biological systems when exposed to light rays.
- photodynia** Photalgia — pain caused by light.
- photodysphoria** Phengophobia, photophobia — extreme light intolerance.
- photoerythema** Reddened skin from exposure to light.
- photogene** A prolonged retinal afterimage.
- photokinetic** Motion which is stimulated by light.
- photolysis** Disintegration/dissolution caused by light.
- photomania** A psychotic craving for light. Psychosis induced by prolonged exposure to intense light.

- photo-ophthalmia** Photophthalmia, keratoconjunctivitis — that caused by prolonged exposure to intense light.
- photophoresis** That therapy option of chemotherapy and irradiation for T cell lymphoma, scleroderma, rheumatoid arthritis. Patients are autovaccinated by their treated blood cells.
- photoptarmosis** Photic sneezing (caused by light).
- photoreceptor** Retinal cones/rods which are stimulated by light.
- photo refractive keratectomy (PRK)** Laser surgery to correct myopia (nearsightedness). Preoperatively, patients may not wear contact lenses for 2 months. Some patients may require lenses postoperatively.
- photoretinitis** Blindness caused by macular damage from exposure to extreme light (as an eclipse, viewed without protective measures).
- photosensitivity** Responsiveness to light rays.
- photosensitization** That abnormal cutaneous reactivity to sunlight/ultraviolet rays.
- photostable** Nonreactivity to light.
- phototherapy** Luciotherapy — therapeutic exposure to light, such as the bilirubin light, sunlight.
- photothermal radiation** Heat supplied by light.
- phototoxicity** Harmful cutaneous reaction to light (as a sunburn).
- photuria** That excretion of phosphorescent urine.
- phren** Diaphragm. The mind.
- phrenalgia** Psychalgia — pain of hysteria. Diaphragmatic pain.
- phrenectomy** Partial resection of the phrenic nerve. Total/partial excision of the diaphragm.
- phrenemphraxis** Phreniclasia, phrenicotripsy — the therapeutic crushing of the phrenic nerve.
- phrenetic** Frenzied, maniacal.
- phreniconeurectomy** Phrenicoexeresis — partial excision of the phrenic nerve.
- phrenitis** Encephalitis. Diaphragmatic inflammation.
- phrenocolic** Reference to the diaphragm, colon.
- phrenocolopexy** Surgical suturing of the transverse colon to the diaphragm.
- phrenodynia** Diaphragmatic pain.
- phrenopericarditis** Adhesions between the diaphragm and the pericardium.
- phrenoplegia** Diaphragmatic paralysis.
- phrenoptosis** The caudally-displaced diaphragm.
- phycomycosis** An infection which may be severe with central nervous system (CNS) involvement — as seen among poorly-controlled diabetics. Spread upon direct contact, second degree contact can also occur in those on broad-spectrum antibiotics, corticosteroids, those suffering from hepatic failure, severe malnutrition, uremia.
- physiatrist** A physician specializing in physical medicine.
- physical** Reference to the body/nature.
- physical examination** Assessment achieved through auscultation, inspection, palpation, percussion, scent.
- physical sign** An abnormal finding.
- physical therapy** Physiotherapy, including therapeutic modalities of application — heat, electricity, ultraviolet radiation, et al.
- physician** One who has completed medical school, fulfilled the state requirements for licensure, as well as the local regulations for the practice of medicine. Board certification is advantageous for one choosing to specialize.
- physician's assistant (PA)** A registered nurse with advanced training under the state board of medicine, who works under a physician's supervision and authority. S/he is qualified to perform designated procedures of accountability beyond the RN's expertise.
- physiological** Organic functioning.
- physiological salt solution (PSS)** Normal saline solution — 0.9% sodium chloride in 1 litre distilled water. This isotonic solution is used in topical/oral/parenteral forms because this most closely resembles body fluid in compatibility.
- physocephaly** Abnormal subcutaneous air over the cranium, beneath the scalp.
- physohematometra** Distention of the uterus by blood/air.
- phytobezoar** A gastric mass composed of vegetable matter.
- phytosis** Pathology caused by vegetative parasites.
- pia** Soft, tender.
- pianist's spasm** The occupational disability of cramping muscles due to overuse of the finger/hand/arm muscles. Musicians' overuse injuries require the attention of specialists who

- understand the demands of the musician's instrument and of competitive music.
- piarachnitis** Leptomeningitis — that inflammation of the pia mater and the arachnoid.
- pica** That perverted appetite for inedible substances which may appear in chlorosis, helminthiasis, hysteria, pregnancy, psychosis, as well as in emotional disturbances of pediatrics.
- Pick's disease** Presenile degeneration presenting with apathy, deterioration of intellectual functioning, disorientation, emotional instability, irreversible memory loss (which is progressive), social maladjustment, speech pathology, et al. — secondary to temporal/frontal apathy.
- Pickwickian syndrome** Decreased pulmonary functioning, morbid obesity, polycythemia, sleep apnea. These patients need to be under a physician's care.
- piedra** *Tinea nodosa* — that fungal scalp disease which is treated by shaving the head. If done in the hospital, a permit needs to be signed.
- Pierre Robin syndrome/sequence** Congenital anomalies of postaxial, acrofacial, dysostosis. Prominent are micrognathia with glossoptosis, cleft palate, and pseudomacroglossia. Because the respirations may be compromised, gavage feedings may be ordered. All children with this diagnosis should receive an otological evaluation. Surgical closure of the cleft palate needs to be completed before the child develops speech — to prevent speech defects. The gag reflex may be absent, cyanosis may be present, and/or a tracheotomy required. Dental, psychiatric, orthodontic, surgical, and speech therapy follow up will be required at length.
- "pigeon breast"** That sternal deformity caused by pediatric respiratory obstruction and/or rickets.
- pigeon-breeder's disease** An occupational disability caused by reactivity to birds' excreta. This hypersensitive pneumonia presents with chilling, cough, dyspnea, fever, weight loss, progressing to interstitial pulmonary fibrosis. The patient should be removed from the work place — despite his/her resistance and withholding of information. Steroids are effective only during the acute phase.
- pigmentation** Coloration.
- pigmented villonodular synovitis** A monoarticular arthropathy which affects the knee, causing edema, limitation of mobility, and pain.
- piitis** Infection of the pia mater.
- pilary** That covered with hair.
- pill** A pellet to be swallowed or chewed. (Enteric-coated tablets may be time-release preparations, and should not be crushed not chewed.)
- pillion** A temporary, prosthetic leg which is applied in the operating room at the conclusion of the amputation, to facilitate early ambulation and rehabilitation.
- pillrolling** That repetitious sliding of the 5th, 4th, 3rd, and 2nd fingers (in this order) over the thumb of that hand. This is a prominent sign of parkinsonism, and may include both hands and thumbs.
- pilocystic** A cyst which contains hair.
- piloerection** *Cutis anserina*, pilomotor — "gooseflesh", contraction/stimulation of the arrectores pilorum.
- pilojection** That pneumatic injection of hair into a hemorrhaging aneurysm — to induce coagulation in crisis.
- pilomatrixoma** Benign calcifying subcutaneous tumor covered by unaffected skin.
- pilonidal cyst** A developmental sacrococcygeal defect which becomes symptomatic in adulthood — when an infected, draining sinus forms. The large, deep excision is left unsutured and undressed, to heal by primary intention. The patient must remain in the prone position.
- Piltz' reflex** Pupillary reflex — that pupillary change which accompanies rapt attention.
- pimelitis** Inflammation of connective/adipose tissues.
- pimeloma** Lipoma — a fatty neoplasm.
- pimelopterygium** That conjunctival neoplasm of adipose tissue.
- pimelorthopnea** Piorathopnea — orthopnea (dyspnea requiring that the head be elevated) in the obese.
- pimelosis** Obesity. Fatty degeneration of tissue. Conversion into adipose tissue.
- pimeluria** Lipuria — the voiding of urinary fat cells.
- pin** A supportive rod/wire of metal or surgical material.
- endodontic pin** That which is threaded beyond

the apical root of the tooth, through the alveolar bone via the root canal.

Steinmann pin A metal rod implanted to achieve internal fixation of a fractured long bone.

pinealectomy Excision of the pineal gland.

pinealism That pineal disorder caused by abnormal secretions of this gland.

pinealoma That pineal tumor — which may be implicated in precocious puberty.

pinealopathy Disorders of the pineal body.

pineoblastoma Pinealoblastoma — a tumor of this gland.

ping-ponging Repeated reinfections between 2 persons. Frequently, sexually transmitted disease (STD) is at fault.

Pins' sign The disappearance of pleuritic symptomatology in the patient with pericarditis, upon assuming the genupectoral position. This is similar to young children with tetralogy of Fallot, who instinctively assume the squatting position upon sensing cardiovascular demands.

piptonychia The condition of shedding nails.

Pirquet's test A pediatric skin test to rule out (RO) tuberculosis.

Pisa syndrome An acute dystonic reaction to neuroleptics (antipsychotics), manifested by the patient's leaning to one side.

pitting edema Dependent edema which retains the imprint of the examiner's depressed fingers on the lower leg. (This is designated as "4+ edema", et al.)

pituitarism Pituitary disorders and/or disordered functioning.

pituitary Hypophysis cerebri.

pityriasis rosea Desquamating (peeling) viral dermatitis which is incredibly pruritic.

placebo An inert preparation which has no medicinal properties. This is prescribed, dispensed, and charted as medication. When presented to the patient, every indication is given that it is the drug the patient requested, employing every restriction required for the drug the placebo is substituting. (Pharmaceutical companies will provide inert capsules/tablets in the size/color of their product.) In double-blind research studies, neither clinicians nor patients know who is receiving the target drug/placebo until the blind is broken.

placental bruit A blowing sound auscultated from the fetal circulation within the gravid uterus — synchronous with the maternal pulse.

placental-cell transplant Following high-dosage chemotherapy/radiation, the child with leukemia is then infused with placental and umbilical blood — regardless of its source. These researchers in New York hope to apply these concepts to multiple conditions.

placental soufflé The fetal circulation when auscultated over the placenta.

placentitis Inflammation of the placenta.

placenta A tumor derived from retained placental tissue.

plagiocephaly A cranial malformation productive of an asymmetrical, twisted skull — caused by abnormal closure of the sutures.

plague A communicable disease, with a high fatality rate. The natural infection of rodents and ectoparasites, occurring in much of the world. This may also be transmitted by infected, domestic pets. Epidemic plagues have stricken countries in Africa, Asia, and South America. Pneumonic plague has been reported in conjunction with bubonic plague. Recommended antimicrobials include chloramphenicol, streptomycin, tetracycline.

plane Planum — a flat surface which serves as point of reference in the body (when in an upright, anatomical position). A stage of anesthesia.

planned parenthood The concept which enables women to control their conception.

planomania Wandering free of social constraints.

plantaglia Plantar pain.

plantar fasciitis Intermittent, inflammatory pain in the heel(s) which makes ambulation difficult and painful — especially upon arising from bed/chair. Care and taping brings relief. With chronicity, the entire course of the plantar aponeurosis may be affected. Conservative therapy is that of choice. Some patients become symptom-free without intervention.

planuria Abnormal voiding from other than the urethral orifice.

plaque A lesion on the mucous surface/skin.

atheromatous plaque A deposit of fat on the edematous arterial lining.

- dental plaque** Bacterial plaque — the precursor of periodontal disease/dental caries.
- Hollenhorst plaque** Retinal embolism.
- plasma** The liquid of lymph/blood. It is to this component that patients might react. Blood plasma may be frozen.
- antihemophilic plasma** That serum from which the antihemophilic globin has been preserved — to be used in the intervention of hemophilic hemorrhaging.
- normal human plasma** Sterile, pooled plasma.
- plasmacytoma** Plasmacytoma, plasmoma — a plasma cell tumor which occurs in bone marrow.
- plasmacytosis** Excessive blood plasma.
- plasma exchange therapy** Experimental treatment for neuropathy, in which litres of diseased plasma are replaced by normal plasma.
- plasmapheresis** The centrifugation of plasma in order to separate packed cells and plasma. These components may be infused as specific therapy for a number of severe diseases.
- plasma protein fraction** The standardized fractionation of globulin and serum albumin — which is considered to be a sterile product.
- plasmatorrhexis** Plasmorrhexis, erythrorrhexis, erythrocytorrhexis — the loss of plasma from cell rupture, due to internal edema.
- plasma volume extender** High molecular, intravenous (IV) solutions such as dextran or proteins — which treat shock due to blood loss.
- plasmoma** Plasmacytoma.
- plaster** That hardening material applied to immobilize a part of the body, extremity, trunk.
- adhesive plaster** Adhesive-lined plaster applied for immobilization, to secure traction, to apply pressure. (The surface should be clean and dry.)
- resin plaster** That pediatric form containing lead, wax, and resin for use as a soothing agent.
- plaster cast** Gauze bandaging impregnated with plaster which forms a supportive framework when moistened and applied. The wet cast can be pitted if held too tightly, causing pressure points. Neurovascular assessment of the area must be made diligently and frequently. Compromised innervation/circulation could result in permanent loss of function/limb. Pressure areas may be experienced as a burning sensation. Discomfort which is not relieved by nursing intervention should be promptly reported to a physician. Edges of the dry cast may be made smooth by petalling with adhesive tape.
- plastic bronchitis** That with fibrin exudate adhering to the bronchial structures.
- plastic surgery** Operative reconstruction, repair, restoration of an abnormality, injury, defect.
- plateau** A flat, elevated area. Persistent, consistent fever. Slow weight progress.
- platelet** A thrombocyte which achieves blood coagulation, thrombus formation, hemostasis.
- platelet concentrate** Platelet blood fraction which is suspended in its plasma. The expiration date must be heeded.
- plateletpheresis** Extraction of platelets, with infusion of that blood back to the donor and the platelets to the patient.
- platycephaly** Flattened cranium, platycrania.
- platycoriosis** Platycoria, mydriasis — pupillary dilation.
- platymeric** A broad femur.
- platyopic** An extremely flat, broad face.
- platypellic** Platypelvic — a broadened pelvis.
- platypnea** Orthopnea — the need for pillows to breathe. (“2 pillow orthopnea”, et al.)
- platyrrhine** An extremely wide nose.
- platyspondylisis** Flattened vertebrae.
- platystencephaly** A widened occiput.
- play therapy** Pediatric psychotherapy, by which children are psychiatrically assessed and treated while they play.
- pleasure principle** That psychoanalytic concept that man instinctively seeks to avoid discomfort/pain, and strives for gratification and fulfillment. Hedonism.
- pleocytosis** That elevated number of cells in the cerebrospinal fluid.
- pleonasm** An excess of body parts/organs/words.
- pleonexia** Materialism.
- pleonosteosis** Premature, excessive ossification.
- Leri's pleonosteosis** That hereditary group of symptoms including Mongoloid facies, premature/excessive ossification, shortened stature.
- plerosis** That recovery/restoration of atrophied tissue.
- pleσιopia** Increased convexity of the crystalline lens.
- plethora** Excessive body fluids. Distention from

- congested circulation.
- pleuracentesis** Thoracentesis — surgically tapping the pleural cavity of abnormal fluid.
- pleural effusion** Pleurorrhoea.
- pleural fibrosis** Hypertrophy of the pleurae, with obliteration of the pleural space — as seen in pulmonary tuberculosis.
- pleuralgia** Intercostal neuralgia — pleuritic pain in the side.
- pleurectomy** Partial pleural excision.
- pleurisy** Pleural inflammation which may be acute, adhesive, diaphragmatic, dry, encysted, fibrinous, hemorrhagic, interlobar, plastic, pulmonary, purulent, sacculated, serofibrinous, serous, suppurative, tubercular, typhoid, visceral, wet.
- pleuritis** The most common thoracic manifestation of rheumatoid arthritis, pleurisy.
- pleurocele** Serous, pleural effusion. Herniation of the pleurae/lungs.
- pleurocholecystitis** Inflammation of the pleura(e) and gallbladder.
- pleuroclisis** Lavage of the thoracic cavity.
- pleurodesis** Adhesions between the pleurae — developed surgically in the patient with pericardial effusion, who has failed to respond to other measures. Sterile talc is used as the sclerosing agent. This is a method of treating recurrent pneumothorax.
- pleurodynia** Sharp intercostal/chest wall pain — thoracalgia/thoracodynia.
- epidemic pleurodynia** Bornholm disease — that communicable disease characterized by fever and chest pain.
- pleurohepatitis** Pleural and hepatic inflammation.
- pleurolith** A calculus between the pleurae.
- pleurolysis** Therapeutic collapse of the lung, to achieve healing of pulmonary disease.
- pleuromelus** That congenital abnormality in which an accessory limb is attached to the thorax.
- pleuropericarditis** Comorbidity of pleuritis and pericarditis.
- pleuroperitoneal cavity** Celom, the body cavity.
- pleuropneumonia** Pleurisy secondary to pneumonia.
- pleuorrhoea** Pleural effusion.
- pleurothotonos** Lateral arching of the spine caused by tetanic spasm(s).
- plexus** An anastomosing network.
- autonomic plexus** The sympathetic/parasympathetic neural network.
- cavernous plexus** That within a body cavity. (There are many.)
- enteric plexus** The neural network within the alimentary wall.
- myenteric plexus** Auerbach's plexus.
- pampiniform plexus** A venous network within the pelvis.
- pampiniform plexus in the female** That which drains the ovary(s) within the mesovarium.
- pampiniform plexus in the male** That which drains the testis within the spermatic cord.
- prevertebral plexus** The autonomic neural network anterior to the spine.
- pliability** The ability to be twisted, bent, adapted, conformed.
- plication** The suturing of tucks/folds to decrease an organ's size.
- plombage** Therapeutic pulmonary collapse achieved by stripping pleura from the parietal chest wall. This space is then packed with an inert substance.
- plumbism** Lead poisoning.
- Plummer-Vinson syndrome** Iron-poor anemia accompanied by an esophageal web, gastric achlorhydria, splenomegaly, spooning of the nails, dysphagia.
- pluridyscrinia** Simultaneous comorbidity of many endocrine organs.
- plurilocular** Multilocular — consisting of cavities or compartments.
- pluripotentiality** That capacity of varied actions. Varicellular development.
- plutomania** Delusional wealth.
- PMI** The point of maximal ventricular impulse/intensity. That left ventricular pulsation which can sometimes be seen and palpated through the chest wall.
- pneocardiac reflex** Upon inhalation of noxious fumes, those rate/rhythm changes which occur in the vital signs.
- pneopneic reflex** Alterations in pulmonary edema, suffocation, coughing, respiratory rate/depth secondary to the inhalation of poisonous gases.
- pneumatic** In reference to respirations, gas,

compressed and/or rarefied air.

pneumatocardia The presence of gas/air in the cardiac chambers.

pneumatocele Pneumocele, pneumocele — herniation of pulmonary or scrotal tissues by air.

extracranial pneumatocele The skull fracture which communicates with a paranasal sinus, causing air to amass under the scalp.

intracranial pneumatocele Air/gas within the skull.

pneumatodyspnea That attributed to pulmonary emphysema.

pneumatorrhachis Intrathecal air within the cerebrospinal canal.

pneumatosis The abnormal presence of air/gas within the body.

pneumatosis abdominis Pneumoperitoneum.

pneumatosis cystoides intestinalis Air-filled intestinal cysts of unknown etiology. If these do not dissipate spontaneously, their rupture could cause a pneumoperitoneum.

pneumatothorax Pneumothorax — accumulated pleural air.

pneumobulbar In reference to the lung(s) and respiratory center of the brain.

pneumocentesis Paracentesis, pneumocentesis.

pneumocephalus Pneumocranium — air within the skull.

pneumococcal disease That severe respiratory infection by which the immunocompromised, asplenic, cirrhotic, sickled, nephrotic, and institutionalized face a high fatality rate.

pneumoconiosis Pneumoconiosis — an occupational hazard in that environment in which foreign debris is inhaled by workers.

pneumocystis carinii pneumonia (PCP) A rare and resistant pneumonitis which has made a resurgence as HIV disease has escalated. PCP is an end-stage complication. Pneumocystosis.

pneumoencephalography X-ray examination of the subarachnoid spaces and ventricles following aspiration of cerebrospinal fluid and intrathecal injection of air.

pneumoenteritis Comorbidity of intestinal inflammation with pneumonia.

pneumography A graphic recording of respirations. X-rays following the insufflation of air into

an organ, cavity.

pneumochemia Air/gas within the circulation.

pneumochemopericardium Blood/air within the pericardial sac.

pneumochemothorax The pleural accumulation of fluid/air.

pneumohydrometra A uterine collection of air and/or fluid.

pneumohydropericardium Collection of fluid/air in the pericardial sac.

pneumohydrothorax Pleural accumulation of air/fluid.

pneumolithiasis That formation of pulmonary calcification.

pneumomediastinum Pathologic presence of air in the mediastinum — which may be induced for diagnostic purposes.

pneumonectasia Pneumonectasis — pulmonary distention by air.

pneumectomy Pneumectomy, pulmonectomy, excision of a lung.

pneumonia Pulmonary inflammation which may occur suddenly with chest pain, chills, cough productive of bloody/purulent sputum, high fever. Pneumonitis.

abortive pneumonia That brief course of this disease.

acute lobar pneumonia Pneumonitis, fibrinous pneumonia, apical pneumonia, due to pneumococci.

alba pneumonia Fatal respiratory disease of the neonate with congenital syphilis.

aspiration pneumonia Deglutition pneumonia — that occurring secondary to inhalation of a foreign substance.

bilateral pneumonia Double pneumonia — that in which both lungs are involved.

bronchopneumonia Bronchial pneumonia, catarrhal pneumonia — that caused by mixed bacterial infection (due to aspiration, anesthesia, chronicity), et al.

caseous pneumonia That caused by tuberculosis, secondary to pulmonary necrosis.

congenital aspiration pneumonia Disease acquired in utero, or by aspiration during parturition.

desquamative interstitial pneumonia That pulmonary inflammation of unknown etiology, accompanied by fibrosis/cellular infiltration in

the pulmonary interstitium. Carbon dioxide/oxygen diffusion is abnormal, clubbing of the fingers may be seen, and dyspnea is progressive. The cough is nonproductive.

embolic pneumonia That following embolization of a blood vessel in the lung.

eosinophilic pneumonia That characterized by chronic/transient lung changes caused by infestation, fungal involvement, chemical agents.

Friedländer's pneumonia Lobar pneumonia in which the causative organism is *Klebsiella pneumoniae*.

gangrenous pneumonia That involving necrosis of lung tissue.

giant cell pneumonia Hecht pneumonia — that pediatric interstitial pneumonitis secondary to rubeola.

hypostatic pneumonia That which occurs in the immobile patient due to lack of movement and positioning, compounded by circulatory congestion.

influenza pneumonia That comorbidity which may be fatal. Pneumonitis attributed to *Hemophilus influenzae*.

interstitial pneumonia Inflammation occurring within the pulmonary parenchyma instead of the airway structures.

intrauterine pneumonia That acquired by the fetus prior to birth.

Legionella pneumonia Legionnaires' disease, an acute lobar pneumonitis caused by *Legionella pneumophila*.

lipid pneumonia That following aspiration of an oil-based substance.

lobar pneumonia Central pneumonia which evolves from congestion, to the production of an exudate, to erythrocytes in the alveoli, to consolidation.

migratory pneumonia Involvement which shifts within the lung.

pneumocystis carinii pneumonia (PCP) Pneumocystosis — that seen in immunodeficient adults, debilitated and/or marasmic children. Signs/symptoms include dyspnea, low grade fever, nonproductive cough, tachypnea. These patients have a high comorbidity, mortality.

primary atypical pneumonia Mild involvement with greater X-ray demonstration than that suggested by objective/subjective symptomatology.

secondary pneumonia That occurring in comorbidity with another systemic disease.

terminal pneumonia Fatal pneumonitis which is comorbid to another illness.

traumatic pneumonia Contusion pneumonia — that which follows thoracic injury.

tuberculosis pneumonia That malignant condition which becomes chronic/terminal if not successfully treated.

typhoid pneumonia Pneumonitis, pneumotypus which complicates typhoid fever.

varicella pneumonia Pneumonitis secondary to chickenpox.

viral pneumonia Acute systemic disease caused by viral agents.

woolsorter's pneumonia Pulmonary anthrax. **pneumonitis** Pneumonia.

hypersensitivity pneumonitis Allergic alveolitis.

pneumococcal disease Signs and symptoms (s/sx): abrupt onset of fever, rigor (1 episode only), pleuritic chest pain, productive cough, mucopurulent sputum, dyspnea, tachypnea, hypoxia, tachycardia, general malaise, weakness, anorexia, nausea with emesis, headache. Complications include bacteremia, empyema, pericarditis, endobronchial obstruction with atelectasis/pulmonary abscess, death.

pneumonography X-rays of the lungs, chest X-ray, pulmonary roentgenography.

pneumonolysis Pneumonolysis — dissection of adherent lung tissue from the chest wall to achieve therapeutic collapse.

pneumonomelanosis Pneumonomelanosis — that blackening of lung tissue caused by coal dust inhalation.

pneumonomycosis Pneumonomycosis — a fungal lung disease.

pneumonoperitonitis Visceral infection with free gas in the peritoneum.

pneumonopexy Pneumonopexy — that suturing of lung tissue to the thoracic wall.

pneumonorrhaphy Suturing of pulmonary parenchyma.

pneumonosis Any degenerative pulmonary process.

pneumonotomy Pneumonotomy — that incision developed into pulmonary tissue.

pneumopathy Any disease process affecting the lung(s).

- pneumopericardium** Pericardial air auscultated as tympanic precordial, metallic heart sounds. This reveals a pathological/traumatic communication between the pericardial sac and the esophagus, lungs, or stomach.
- pneumoperitoneum** Pneumatosis abdominis — that instillation of air into the peritoneal cavity as a method of treating tuberculous peritonitis. (Surgical extirpation of the cavitory lesion replaced this as the surgical procedure of choice.)
- pneumoperitonitis** Inflammation of the peritoneal cavity by an accumulation of air.
- pneumopleuritis** That inflammation of pleurae and pulmonary tissue.
- pneumopyopericardium** Accumulated air and suppuration within the pericardial sac.
- pneumopyothorax** That pleural accumulation of pus/air.
- pneumoretroperitoneum** That retroperitoneal accumulation of gas/air.
- pneumorrhachis** Air within the spinal canal.
- pneumorrhagia** Pulmonary hemorrhage.
- pneumoserothorax** Serum/air within the thoracic cavity.
- pneumothorax** Aeropleura, arothorax, pneumatothorax. Pathological/traumatic/therapeutic perforation which permits air to enter the thoracic cavity. Signs/symptoms include absent breath sounds, distention of the unilateral chest, dyspnea, succussion (a splashing sound when the patient is shaken), sudden pain in the involved side, and/or tympanitic resonance.
- artificial pneumothorax** That surgically induced to collapse and rest the lung with pneumonia or tuberculosis. Therapeutic pneumothorax is being replaced by surgical excision in recent tuberculosis therapy.
- open pneumothorax** That in which the chest wound allows communication with the atmosphere.
- spontaneous pneumothorax** Idiopathic admission of air into the pleural space with shift of the mediastinum. Atelectasis, cough, dyspnea, and pain occur. Rest may be the only therapy indicated.
- tension pneumothorax** Valvular pneumothorax — that entrance of air into the pleural cavity, which results in atelectasis with increased pressure.
- pneumotomy** Surgical incision of the lung.
- podagra** Gout of the foot/feet.
- podalgia** A painful foot/feet.
- podalic version** That turning of the fetus during labor, in order to achieve a caudal presentation.
- podedema** Pedal edema — dependent edema.
- podencephalus** The congenital and lethal anomaly in which much of the brain is outside the cranium.
- POEMS syndrome** Crow-Fukase syndrome, PEP syndrome (a peculiar, progressive polyneuritis with pigmentation, edema, and plasma dyscrasia), Shimo's syndrome, Takatsuki syndrome. This rare disorder includes: **P** (polyneuropathy); **O** (organomegaly); **E** (endocrinopathy); **M** (M proteins); **S** (skin changes).
- pogoniasis** Hirsutism — excessive beard growth in the female.
- poikilocytosis** Variations in the shape of erythrocytes.
- poikilodentosis** That mottling of the teeth by excessive fluoride.
- poikiloderma** A cutaneous disorder characterized by atrophy, pigmentation, pruritus, purpura, telangiectasis.
- poikiloderma atrophicans vasculare**
Symmetrical dermatitis of unknown etiology/origin, in which extensive pigmentation, telangiectasia, and dermal atrophy are noted.
- poikiloderma of Civatte** Pigmented telangiectasis of the bilateral face/neck. This may be seen in menopausal women.
- poikilothermy** Assuming the same temperature as one's environment.
- Poison Control Center** One of 400+ facilities across the United States and Canada, which will consult on poisoning and overdosage at any hour: +1 (800) 955-9119.
- poisoning** After ruling out conditions which mimic symptoms of toxicity, this designation may become the working diagnosis. Those mimicking conditions include acute indigestion, appendicitis, cerebral hemorrhage, diabetic coma, epilepsy, gastritis, insulin shock, meningitis, peptic ulceration, renal colic, thrombosis, uremia. Identify the toxic agent(s), contact the Poison Control Center for directions, establish an airway and induce emesis (or lavage the

stomach) when indicated, treat for shock, support the patient, and hospitalize as ordered.

arsenic poisoning Symptomatology may not appear for hours — odor of garlic, coma, convulsions, dehydration, gastrointestinal sensation of burning, metallic taste, paralysis, vomiting, shock, death. Transfusions may be required.

blood poisoning Septicemia. Pathogenic organisms in the blood may cause abscesses, fever with chilling, petechiae, purpuric pustules, overwhelming sepsis leading to death.

convulsive poisoning This category produces asphyxia, cyanosis, dyspnea, exhaustion, muscular rigidity, seizures, tachycardia, trismus. Death ensues following an exhaustive, asphyxiated state.

corrosive poisoning That caused by strong alkalis, acids, antiseptics — which ingestion causes caustic tissue destruction and/or mucosal perforation. Death may come from shock/choking.

fish poisoning Shellfish anaphylaxis may occur in those unaware of their sensitivity. *Any* amount must be avoided, as well as combined foods which do not mention the ingredients — mixed pizza, casseroles, et al., until confirmed.

food poisoning Ptomaine poisoning caused by food which has become toxic, due to bacterial action, decomposition.

lead poisoning These patients may present in acute encephalopathy or chronic toxicity. Symptoms include abdominal pain, anemia, anorexia, joint pain, lead gum line, muscle cramping, nausea with emesis, excessive salivation, mental retardation.

mercury poisoning This lethal toxicity presents with acute symptomatology — hemorrhagic vomiting and diarrhea, metallic taste, oliguria, severe gastrointestinal cramping, pharyngeal constriction, et al. Convulsions, coma, and expiration may follow.

poisoning by unknown agents Charcoal slurry or universal antidotes may be given as per protocol.

polarity Bipolarity — that status of extreme opposites (poles) which may be alternating, concurrent, or potential.

poleptic The disease characterized by multiple exacerbations/remissions.

polioencephalitis hemorrhagica Inflammation of the central nervous system, accompanied by hemorrhagic lesions.

polioencephalomyelitis Inflammation of the gray matter of the brain, spinal cord, and the meninges.

poliomyelencephalitis Comorbidity of polioencephalitis with poliomyelitis.

poliomyelitis That communicable inflammation of the spinal cord gray matter — an acute virus which may result in muscular atrophy and permanent paralysis/deformity. Any flaccid paresis for which no other cause can be identified. Those pediatric cases (age 14 and younger) diagnosed as Guillian-Barré syndrome. There has been tremendous progress in the global eradication of poliomyelitis. Although not eliminated, the risk of wild polio has been greatly reduced.

abortive poliomyelitis The milder condition which has no central nervous system (CNS) involvement.

acute anterior poliomyelitis Marked involvement which may attack the gastrointestinal, musculoskeletal, neurological, and/or respiratory system(s).

ascending poliomyelitis That in which the paresis progresses up the legs to involve the trunk and respiratory muscles.

bulbar poliomyelitis Involvement of the gray matter of the medulla oblongata, resulting in paralysis, respiratory failure, and/or death.

myelopathic progressive muscular atrophy Chronic anterior poliomyelitis.

nonparalytic poliomyelitis That with leukocytes/protein in the cerebrospinal fluid, and back pain with nuchal rigidity.

paralytic poliomyelitis That central nervous system (CNS) damage which results in incoordination, disturbance of consciousness, flaccidity, muscle spasms/weakness.

pollakiuria Abnormally frequent voiding.

pollicization The plastic surgery reconstruction of a thumb from adjacent tissue. This is the most vital digit.

pollinosis Allergic rhinitis, "hay fever".

pollution Corruption by impurities.

noise pollution That level of sound which is of such intensity that physical/mental damage/dis-

POLIO VACCINE

What you need to know before you or your child gets the vaccine



ABOUT THE DISEASE

Polio is a serious disease. It spreads when germs pass from an infected person to the mouths of others. Polio can:

- paralyze a person (make arms and legs unable to move)
- cause death

ABOUT THE VACCINES

Benefits of the vaccines

Vaccination is the best way to protect against polio. Because most children get the polio vaccines, there are now very few cases of this disease. Before most children were vaccinated, there were thousands of cases of polio.

There are 2 kinds of polio vaccine

OPV or Oral Polio Vaccine is the one most often given to children. It is given by mouth as drops. It is easy to give and works well to stop the spread of polio.

IPV or Inactivated Polio Vaccine is given as a shot in the leg or arm.

OPV schedule

Most children should have a total of 4 OPV vaccines. They should have OPV at:

- ✓ 2 months of age
- ✓ 4 months of age
- ✓ 6-18 months of age
- ✓ 4-6 years of age

Other vaccines may be given at the same time as OPV.

Who should get OPV?

Most doctors recommend that almost all young children get OPV. But there are some cautions. Tell your doctor or nurse if the person getting the vaccine or anyone else in close contact with the person getting the vaccine is less able to fight serious infections because of:

- a disease she/he was born with
- treatment with drugs such as long-term steroids
- any kind of cancer
- cancer treatment with x-rays or drugs
- AIDS or HIV infection

If so, your doctor or nurse will probably give IPV instead of OPV.

If you are older than age 18 years, you usually do not need polio vaccine.

Travel

If you are traveling to a country where there is polio, you should get either OPV or IPV.

Pregnancy

If protection is needed during pregnancy, OPV or IPV can be used.

Allergy to neomycin or streptomycin

Does the person getting the vaccine have an allergy to the drugs neomycin or streptomycin? If so, she/he should get OPV, but not IPV. Ask your doctor or nurse if you are not sure



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comfort results. All are at risk for hearing loss in this environment.

polyadenitis Inflammation of lymph nodes.

polyadenomatosis Multiple glandular tumors.

polyangitis Inflammation of multiple blood vessels.

polyarteritis nodosa Periarteritis nodosa — that

associated with severe hypertension. These impressive systemic manifestations may affect any organ system — which, in turn, will determine the presenting signs/symptoms. Hypersensitivity is implicated in the unknown etiology. Without treatment, the prognosis is fatal — due to ruptured aneurysm, gastroin-

Tell your doctor or nurse if the person getting the vaccine:

- ever had a serious allergic reaction or other problem after getting polio vaccine
- now has moderate or severe illness

If you are not sure, ask your doctor or nurse.

What are the risks from polio vaccine?

As with any medicine, there are very small risks that serious problems, even death, could occur after getting a vaccine.

The risks from the vaccine are much smaller than the risks from the disease if people stopped using vaccine.

Almost all people who get polio vaccine have no problems from it.

Risks from OPV

Risks to the person taking OPV:

There is a very small chance of getting polio disease from the vaccine.

- about 1 case occurs for every 1½ million first doses
- about 1 case occurs for every 30 million later doses

Risks to people who never took polio vaccine who have close contact with the person taking OPV:

After a person gets OPV, it can be found in his or her mouth and stool. If you never took polio vaccine, there is a very small chance of getting polio disease from close contact with a child who got OPV in the past 30 days. (Examples of close contact include changing diapers or kissing.)

- about 1 case occurs for every 2 million first doses
- about 1 case occurs for every 15 million later doses

Talk to your doctor or nurse about getting IPV.

Risks from IPV

This vaccine is not known to cause problems except mild soreness where the shot is given.

What to do if there is a serious reaction:

☞ Call a doctor or get the person to a doctor right away.

☞ Write down what happened and the date and time it happened.

☞ Ask your doctor, nurse, or health department to file a Vaccine Adverse Event Report form or call:

(800) 822-7967 (toll-free)

The National Vaccine Injury Compensation

Program gives compensation (payment) to persons thought to be injured by vaccines. For details call:

(800) 338-2382 (toll-free)

If you want to learn more, ask your doctor or nurse. She/he can give you the vaccine package insert or suggest other sources of information.



testinal hemorrhage, and/or (multi)organ failure.

polyarthritis Arthritis — the simultaneous involvement of multiple joints.

chronic villous polyarthritis Long-term multiple synovial involvement.

polyavitaminosis Multiple vitamin deficiencies.

polyblennia Production of excessive mucus.

polycheiria That anomaly of excessive hands.

polycholia Abnormal production of bile.

polychondritis Multiple sites of inflamed cartilage.

chronic atrophic relapsing polychondritis A degenerative disease of unknown etiology, for which no cure is known. Because the cartilage

- of the bronchi, ears, joints, nose, and trachea are involved, death may ensue — caused by compromised respiratory effort and recurrent infections.
- polychrest** The drug with multiple disease indications.
- polychromasia** Polychromatic — multicolored.
- polychromatophilia** Polychromophilia — excessive polychromatophil cells in the circulation.
- polyclinic** A general hospital.
- polyclonia** That condition characterized by multiple clonic spasms — neither tics nor chorea.
- polycoria** The presence of multiple pupils.
- polycyesis** A multiple pregnancy.
- polycystic ovarian syndrome** That in which the ovaries are enlarged with cysts. Obesity, hirsutism, infertility and/or hormonal imbalance may occur. A variety of treatment options may include fertility enhancement drugs, oral contraceptives to restore hormonal balance, other specific needs of the individual patient.
- polycythemia** Erythrocytosis, polyhemia.
- compensatory polycythemia** Secondary polycythemia — that caused by physiological conditions.
- polycythemia vera** Erythremia, splenomegalic polycythemia, myelopathic polycythemia, polycythemia rubra, primary polycythemia, polycythemia rubra vera, Rendu-Osler-Weber disease. Almost all cases reveal evidence of splenomegaly. Phlebotomy with/without chemotherapy is provided to combat the increase in hemoglobin concentration and cell mass. This myeloproliferative disorder affects all bone marrow tissue, resulting in a reduction of prognosis.
- polydactyly** Supernumerary digits.
- polydipsia** Excessive thirst which cannot be satisfied.
- polydysplasia** Multiple congenital developmental anomalies.
- polydystrophy** Multiple connective tissue abnormalities.
- polyendocrine deficiency syndrome** The two groups of Schmidt's syndrome, characterized by primary adrenal insufficiency are: Type I: Appearing at age 12, alopecia, chronic hepatitis, hypoparathyroidism, malabsorption, mucocutaneous candidiasis, and/or pernicious anemia, primary adrenal insufficiency. Type II: The age of onset approximates 30 years. The primary adrenal insufficiency may be complicated by autoimmune thyroid disease and/or insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus.
- polyesthesia** An abnormal tactile sensation in which a stimulus is perceived in multiple sites.
- polygalactia** Excessive lactation.
- polygamy** That practice of having more than one marriage simultaneously.
- polyganglionic** Multiple ganglia.
- polygastrica** An excessive secretion of gastric acid.
- polygnathus** Conjoined twins of unequal size, of whom the smaller is fused to the jaw of the more viable twin.
- polygyria** That excess of cerebral convolutions.
- polyhedral** Multisurfaced, multifaceted.
- polyhidrosis** Hyperhidrosis — perspiration in excess.
- polyhydramnios** Excessive amniotic fluid — which may indicate a life-threatening status for the fetus.
- polyhydruria** Elevated specific gravity because of excessively hydrated urine.
- polyhypermenorrhea** Excessive menses in frequency and in flow.
- polyhypomenorrhea** Excessively frequent menses with scanty flow.
- polyinfection** Multi-infections, comorbidity.
- polyleptic** That disease characterized by multiple remissions/exacerbations.
- polymastia** Polymazia, pleomastia, pleomastia, multimammæ — that anomaly of more than 2 breasts.
- polymelia** That congenital abnormality of supernumerary extremities.
- polymer fume fever** The victim of an occupational exposure to the inhalation of fumes from heated polymers may present with chest tightness, chilling, fever, pharyngitis, and/or weakness.
- polymerism** Polymeria — the presence of supernumerary body parts.
- polymicrogyria** That deformed brain in which polygyria has developed.
- polymorphous** Polymorphic, multiform, polymorphous — appearing in multiple shapes.
- polymyalgia rheumatica** Polymyalgia arteritica

— sometimes associated with cranial/temporal arteritis, pelvic/shoulder pain, marked elevation of the erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), absence of inflammatory arthritis/muscle disease. Corticosteroid therapy yields a prompt response.

polymyoclonus Multiple muscular contractions — myoclonus multiplex, paramyoclonus multiplex, occurring simultaneously.

polynesic That found in multiple foci/areas/sites.

polyneurial Multiply innervated.

polyneurialgia Neuralgia in multiple sites.

polyneuritis Multiple inflammation of the nerves.

acute idiopathic polyneuritis Landry's paralysis.

Jamaica ginger polyneuritis Transient "Ginger paralysis" of the extremities, following ingestion of this Jamaican drink.

metabolic polyneuritis That caused by metabolic conditions, gastrointestinal disorders, pathologic/toxic states, toxemias, anemias.

toxic polyneuritis That caused by poisons, alcohol (ETOH), carbon monoxide (CO), et al.

polyneuromyositis The comorbidity of polymyositis with polyneuritis.

polyneuropathy Polyneuritis, multiple neuritis. Peripheral nerve involvement which is non-inflammatory, affecting temperature/pain senses. Blood glucose is to be drawn. (Diabetes mellitus is the most frequent etiology in America.)

buckthorn polyneuropathy Following ingestion of buckthorn fruit, symmetrical neural involvement of the legs ascends to the brain stem. Respiratory paralysis may lead to death.

Recovery to complete functioning is slow.

erythredema polyneuropathy Of unknown etiology, this pediatric acrodynia is characterized by degenerative alterations in peripheral nerves, motor/sensory disturbances, dermatologic conditions.

porphyric polyneuropathy Following acute porphyria, flaccid paralysis may attack the extremities, accompanied by paresthesia/pain.

progressive hypertrophic polyneuropathy That rare, inherited pediatric involvement which causes neural hypertrophy — a familial condition.

polyodontia Supernumerary teeth. Polyodontia.

polyonychia Polyunguia — supernumerary nails.

polyopsia Polyopia — multiple visual images.

polyotia Possessing an extra ear(s).

polyovulatory The release of multiple ova in one ovulatory cycle — the only condition under which twins will be identical.

polyp Polypus — a pedunculated tumor found in a vascular area. Surgical excision is required if malignancy seems to be likely.

adenomatous polyp A benign neoplasm within glandular tissue.

bleeding polyp An angioma within the mucous membranes of the nose.

cardiac polyp When near a heart valve, this growth may intermittently block the valve.

cervical polyp A mucous/fibrous tumor within the uterine cervix.

choanal polyp A nasal tumor which involves the pharynx.

fibrinous polyp That uterine tumor which contains blood and fibrin.

gelatinous polyp A myxoma — that neoplasm composed of edematous tissue.

Hopmann's polyp A papillary neoplasm in the nasal mucosae.

hydatid polyp A cystic, pedunculated neoplasm.

juvenile polyp A retention polyp — that benign, mucosal hamartoma of the colon.

Infants may present with multiple neoplasms. **laryngeal polyp** An occupational condition of public speakers and singers, these tumors of the vocal cords extend into the bronchial tree. If not treated successfully, the patient could lose this special ability.

placental polyp That which contains retained placental tissue.

vascular polyp An angioma which is pedunculated.

polyparesis Generalized paralysis of paralytic dementia — which is progressive.

polypathia Multimorbidity, comorbidity.

polypectomy The surgical excision of a polyp(s).

polyphagia Pathological overeating.

polyphalangism Excessive digits on an extremity.

polypharmacy The prescription of multiple agents. Excessive self-medication with over-the-counter agents. Inherent is the risk of accumulated psychotropic drugs by the suicidal patient.

Also is the concern of accumulated agents with multiple interactions by the geriatric patient.

This may become evident in the patient's lack of progress, and paradoxical side effects. (All medications place children at risk.)

polyphobia Multiple exaggerated fears.

polyplastic That derived from many substances. That which has evolved through multiple modifications.

polyplegia Paresis involving multiple muscle groups.

polypnea Tachypnea (which a patient cannot sustain beyond a few days).

polypodia Possessing more than two feet.

polyposis The formation of multiple polyps.

familial polyposis A rare progression which may evolve from infection to intussusception to malignancy. This tends to run in families.

nasal polyposis A condition caused by aspirin sensitivity, cystic fibrosis, sinusitis.

Symptomatology includes allergic salute, rhinorrhea, sneezing spasms.

polyposis coli Intestinal polyps.

polyposis ventriculi Multiple polyps of the gastric mucosa — which may include atrophic gastritis.

polypotome That surgical instrument used to excise polyps.

polypotrite A surgical device which crushes polyps.

polyradiculoneuritis Inflamed spinal ganglia and peripheral nerves.

polyradiculoneuropathy Guillian Barré's syndrome.

polyscelia The congenital anomaly of 3 or more legs.

polysomia A congenital anomaly of more than one body.

polyspermism Polyspermia, polyspermy — fertilization of the ovum by multiple spermatozoa. If this impregnates more than one ovum, they will be fraternal twins.

polystichia That congenital anomaly of extra rows of eyelashes.

polystomatous The possession of orifices to excess.

polysyndactyly Multiple webbing of the digits.

polytocous A multiple birth.

polytrophia Polytrophy — excessive nourish-

ment.

polyuria Urorrhagia — urine formation and voiding to excess. (The urine will be dilute, colorless.) This may be seen in chronic nephritis, diabetes insipidus/mellitus, hyperthyroidism, nephrosclerosis, diuresis, excessive fluid intake, treatment of heart failure, and/or following edematous conditions.

Pompe's disease Type IIA glycogen storage disease. A rare, inherited disorder which leads to heart and muscle weakness without atrophy. Untreated, these children expire by age 2 years. Bone marrow transplants are attempting to give these young patients time and hope. Diuresis prevents renal failure during episodes of globinuria. Macroglossia, cardiomegaly and/or hepatomegaly may be seen.

pompholyx Chronic, deep vesicles of the palms/soles. Due to dyshidrosis, these lesions may be pruritic. A response to cortisone preparations is usually seen.

pontile hemiplegia Unilateral paralysis of the face and of the extremities on the contralateral side. This is attributed to a pontine lesion.

pool An accumulation of fluid. The grouping of blood products from multiple donors/locations.

abdominal pool That state during shock, in which blood accumulates within and around the viscera.

vaginal pool Those cells/tissues present in the posterior fornix — which are used to evaluate infertility, and to detect carcinoma.

poradenitis The formation of iliac abscesses.

porcine Derived from a pig — as may be a skin graft, or heart valves.

porencephalitis Cerebral inflammation with development of cavities which communicate with the subarachnoid space.

pornography Erotic media which heightens libido.

porocele The sclerotic thickening of the scrotum caused by herniation into the scrotal sac.

porokeratosis A rare dermatitis.

porosis The callus formation in healing bone fractures.

porosity The presence of minute openings, as in a sponge.

porotomy A surgical incision into the urinary meatus.

porphyria Disorders of porphyrin metabolism.

acute intermittent porphyria That rare, inherited condition of excessive porphyrin excretion — characterized by acute abdominal distress, excessive drug use, neurological disturbances, photophobia.

congenital erythropoietic porphyria A rare, inherited condition which may include hemolytic anemia, severe dermatitis, splenomegaly.

South African genetic porphyria Varigate porphyria — that form in which the skin has exquisite fragility. Abdominal pain or neuropathy may be noted.

porphyria hepatica That caused by altered liver metabolism following anemia, heavy metal poisoning, hepatitis — which may encompass peripheral neuropathy, or psychiatric symptomatology.

porphyruria Porphyrinuria — urinary excretion of excess porphyrin.

portacaval shunt Surgical union of the inferior vena cava and the portal vein.

portal An entrance.

portal hypertension Pathologically elevated pressure within the portal vein, resulting from obstructed circulation, via the liver. These fragile varices (varicose vessels) may rupture with the Valsalva maneuver. Treatment goals incorporate alleviation of portal hypertension, the prevention of organ damage, the prevention and treatment of complications. Elimination of ammonia will protect against hepatic encephalopathy.

positioning Assisted posturing of the patient by the nursing staff.

Bonnet's position Abduction, flexion with outward rotation of the leg and foot which affords the patient relief from hip inflammation. This posturing is pathognomonic of a fractured hip.

Bozeman's position The patient is restrained to supports which permit genucubital/knee-elbow positioning on the examination table.

Brickner position Abduction, external rotation and traction of the shoulder, which is achieved by securing the patient's wrists to the head of the bed.

centric position That mandibular position of choice — posterior to the maxilla.

decubitus position Each position in which the body surface is adjacent to the surface on which

it lies.

dorsal recumbent position Supination of the upper body with flexion and outward rotation of the legs. Stirrups are often used.

Elliott's position Supination of the patient with a kidney roll beneath his/her flanks.

Fowler's position The "wave position" indicated for patients with back conditions — in which both the head and knees are equally elevated half-way. Whenever the head is raised, it adds to the patient's comfort to raise the knees as well. This should not be achieved by the use of pillows beneath the knees.

high Fowler's position The head of the bed is fully elevated, and the knees partially bent.

genupectoral position The patient kneels with his/her chest resting on the bed/exam table, arms crossed above the head.

horizontal position The patient lies supine, on his/her back with feet extended.

jackknife position The supine patient's legs are held in flexion against the abdomen, with some elevation of the shoulders, to facilitate the insertion of a urethral sound.

lithotomy position Dorsosacral position — supination of the patient with flexed hips and knees abducted, for proctological, gynecological procedures.

Noble's position That position in which the kidney may be assessed — the erect patient leans forward, bracing his/her weight against a chair/wall.

obstetrical position English position — left lateral recumbent position with the right hip and knee flexed. The position in which patients (pts) receive enemas.

orthograde position An anatomic posture in which the erect patient is standing with arms at his/her sides, palms in supination.

orthopneic position The patient is propped up with 4 pillows, sitting erect in high Fowler's position. S/he may sleep on a pillow on the overbed table (over the bed) to relieve acute orthopnea.

prone position Procumbent position, in which the patient lies on his/her abdomen. This is the safest positioning for the geriatric/obtunded patient in full restraints. This position has been implicated in sudden infant deaths (SIDS).

- Rose's position** The patient is placed at the head of the exam table with his/her head hyper-extended over the end. This gives the surgeon access to the upper mouth and throat, and allows drainage.
- semi-Fowler's position** A relaxed Fowler's position.
- Simon's position** Edebohls' position — the supine patient has his/her legs/hips flexed and elevated, with thighs tightly abducted, to facilitate pelvic procedures.
- Sims' position** Left lateral recumbent position, obstetrical position, English position, laterosemiprone position. The patient is placed on his/her extreme left side with the right knee and hip tightly flexed, left arm behind the back.
- supine position** Dorsal position — the patient is lying on his/her back.
- Trendelenburg position** The patient is positioned in a dorsal 45° angle, head-dependent. Modern gurneys and hospital beds achieve this position with one pedal (often red) — to treat cardiovascular shock STAT.
- unilateral recumbent position** The patient may be positioned on the right side for acute right pleurisy, hepatomegaly, right lobar pneumonia. S/he may be positioned on the left side for left lobar pneumonia, left pleurisy, massive pericardial effusion.
- positive** Affirmative, definite, the presence of pathology, possessing a value greater than zero.
- positron emission tomography** PET is the most expensive and sophisticated of the functional imaging techniques. This modality requires significant exposure to radiation.
- Possum** The master control of mechanical instruments — which can be controlled by a quadriplegic's respirations through a straw/bite stick extension.
- postabsorptive state** The 6–12 hour transition stage following a meal.
- postapoplectic** Following apoplexy, a cerebrovascular accident (CVA).
- postcardiotomy** The post-operative period immediately following open-heart surgery.
- postcaval** Referring to the inferior/ascending vena cava.
- postcibal (PC)** Following the meal(s).
Postprandial.
- postclimacteric** Postmenopausal.
- postconnubial** Following marriage.
- postencephalitis** That abnormal stage which follows the acute phase of encephalitis.
- postfebrile** The stage following a fever.
- posthemiplegic chorea** Involuntary movements affecting partially paralyzed muscles.
- posthepatic** That following hepatitis.
- posthetomy** Circumcision.
- posthumous** That infant delivered by Cesarean section following the mother's death. An infant born following the father's demise. An accomplishment recognized after one's death.
- posthypnotic suggestion** The instruction(s) given a subject under hypnosis — which will influence his/her thoughts and/or responses when aroused from the trance.
- postictal** That within the postconvulsive, postepileptic phase. Following an attack, CVA.
- posticteric** That following jaundice, icterus.
- postmaturity** A neonate born postdue — whose presentation (large infant with macerated skin) confirms this status. The post-term infant of greater than 42 weeks gestation.
- postnatal** Postpartum, following parturition/childbirth.
- postnecrotic** That following tissue death.
- postocular neuritis** Inflammation of the optic nerve.
- postpaludal** The period following a malarial attack.
- postpartum** Following childbirth, parturition.
- postpartum depression** That neurotic reaction during the puerperium which could deteriorate into postpartum psychosis. Symptoms include anhedonia (nothing brings pleasure), anxiety, despondency, disappointment over the infant, fatigue, fear of harming the baby, hopelessness, inability to cope, inadequacy, insomnia, irrational guilt, irritability, tearfulness, and/or wide mood swings. The mother's responses to her infant should be observed and documented when appropriate, as well as psychiatric symptomatology.
- postpartum hemorrhage** That life-threatening complication following delivery which may require surgery and transfusions. Fundal massage is essential.
- postpartum psychosis** This psychotic break with-

in 6 months following delivery, may include the signs/symptoms of exaggerated death wishes, delusions regarding her infant, demands, dependency, distortion of reality, mood lability, suicidal ideation, psychomotor retardation, agitation, obsessive fantasies, marked anxiety, panic attacks, sleep deprivation, irrational guilt, et al. (Some of these women will be so psychotic, they will deny having been pregnant, or delivering.) These psychotic patients may be at risk of child endangerment, posing a dangerous risk to herself and/or others. If she is experiencing command hallucinations, infanticide could be a possible tragedy. This psychosis could recur following each of the target patient's pregnancies. A psychiatric referral is mandatory.

postpericardiotomy syndrome A postoperative reaction to surgical disruption of the myocardium. Tamponade is usually not seen. Pericardial effusion may require a pericardiectomy.

postpoliomyelitis muscular atrophy (PPMA) The appearance of neuromuscular weakness, years following acute, paralytic polio. This progressive atrophy may or may not affect the muscles which were involved earlier. The treatment is palliative and supportive.

postpoliomyelitis syndrome This onset of new symptoms — fasciculations (twitching), muscle atrophy/weakness, myalgia, sleep apnea, et al., may appear decades following maximal recovery from acute paralytic poliomyelitis. An intrathecal immune response against the poliovirus may be present in these patients. There is no known treatment.

postprandial After eating (PC).

postprandial hypotension A baroflex mechanism in the geriatric patient with a history of syncope postcibal.

postpubescence Adolescence.

postscarlatinal Following scarlet fever.

post-term pregnancy That exceeding 41 weeks. Of primary concern are perinatal mortality (still-birth/neonatal death within the hospital) and neonatal morbidity. Apgar scores beneath 7 (at 5 minutes of age), asphyxial encephalopathy, lethal congenital anomalies, maternal diabetes, respiratory distress threaten these neonates.

post-transfusion syndrome A condition of abnormal hepatic functioning, atypical lymphocytes,

fever, splenomegaly, and/or urticaria may represent a transfusion reaction.

posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) Following an extreme stress/violence, the patient's response is horror, intense fear, and/or helplessness. This acute stress keeps replaying itself in the memory and vivid recall of this victim. Symptoms of increased arousal, startling, and psychic numbing will prompt avoidance behavior as well as withdrawal. Intrusive dreams of this event, trauma-specific reenactment, intense psychiatric distress, and physiological reactivity reoccur. The victim may perceive an abbreviated future, constricted affectivity, estrangement, diminished interest, memory deficit, as a high level of anxiety remains. If other victims did not survive, survivor guilt may be experienced. Increased arousal in the areas of insomnia, concentration, hypervigilance, and exaggerated startle response confirm the above findings.

postural drainage That achieved by gravity — which clears the lungs of secretions. This is achieved by positioning prior to forceful coughing.

posture The positioning of one's body, an intentional pose, or a conscious mental stance.

posturing A position/attitude.

coiled posturing The fetal position. That present in cerebral, hepatic, intestinal pathology, as well as in renal colic.

dorsal rigid posturing Contracted positioning which may be noted in appendicitis, ascites, tympanites, peritonitis, meningitis, strychnine toxicity, tetany — indicating acute distress.

prone posturing That assumed with the discomfort of abdominal colic/pain, gastric ulcer, spinal tuberculosis, vertebral erosion.

postviral fatigue syndrome Epidemic neuromyasthenia, Iceland disease, myalgic encephalomyelitis, Royal Free disease. The classic symptom is muscular fatigue, unimproved by rest. Other possible symptoms (sx) may indicate anxiety, blurred vision, deafness, depression, diplopia, emotional lability, headache, hyperacusis, insomnia, low-grade fever, lymphadenopathy, nuchal rigidity, urological symptomatology.

potable Water which is safe to drink.

Potain's sign When the aorta is dilated, percus-

- sion will elicit dullness over the sternum.
- potassemia** Excessive circulatory potassium.
- Rapid intravenous infusion of potassium precipitates cardiac arrest!*
- potassium chloride (KCl)** The agent used to treat digitalis intoxication.
- potassium chromate poisoning** Inhaled, ingested, or by topical contact, this poison may produce abdominal cramping, diarrhea, kidney/liver pathology, or decreased respirations. The induction of vomiting is contraindicated.
- potassium hydroxide poisoning** Hospitalization is required for these patients who may present with abdominal cramping, burning oral pain, hemorrhagic, tenacious emesis, prostration, shock, and/or a soapy taste. Induction of vomiting is contraindicated. Tracheotomy will be required if the burns involve the airway.
- potency** Force, power, strength, concentration.
- potential** That latent possibility.
- demarcation potential** A possible injury.
- potentiation** The enhancement of an effect.
- Pott's disease** Tuberculous spondylitis, vertebral osteitis (which may be tuberculous). The pain is usually symmetrical. If spinal movement aggravates the pain, this is an indication of vertebral inflammation. These patients will avoid spinal flexion and torsion. Traction affords relief. Ambulation is with a shuffling gait, using furniture for stability. Paralysis may occur.
- Pott's fracture** That of the medial malleolus of the tibia and lower fibula. The therapy of choice is reduction of the fracture(s), then casting.
- poverty of thought** Those ideas voiced are pathologically void of affect and substance — as may be noted in major depression.
- power** Microscopy magnification (when the number is followed by an X). Optical magnification. The speed at which work is accomplished. The capacity for action, strength.
- practice** A health care professional's art, expertise, and increasing knowledge in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of pathology.
- practitioner** A nurse, physician, or other health care worker who has met (and continues to meet) the legal and professional requirements of the state of employment.
- Prader-Willi syndrome** That chromosomal aberration which includes behavioral problems, characteristic facies (almond eyes, long face, narrow bifrontal diameter, small mouth with corners turned down), feeding problems, genital hypoplasia, hyperphagia, hypopigmentation, mental retardation, infantile/neonatal hypotonia, obesity, short stature, small hands and feet. This is the most common form of genetic obesity.
- praecox** Early.
- praevia** Praevius, premature.
- pragmatagnosia** The failure to recognize once-familiar objects.
- pragmatism** The belief that only practicality should be the determining factor of that principle.
- praxinoscope** That instrument by which the larynx is examined.
- preanesthesia** Prenarcosis, premedication — an agent(s) given to facilitate the induction of an inhalation anesthetic.
- preauricular** That which is anterior to the ear(s).
- precancerous** A benign lesion which is at risk of becoming malignant.
- precava** The descending/superior vena cava.
- precipitation** The abrupt delivery of an infant — which may occur unattended and out of asepsis. The separation of a solid out of a suspension.
- preclinical** The care and status of a patient prior to establishment of the diagnosis.
- precocious** Premature developmental/mental/sexual maturity.
- precognition** Premonition — that correct anticipation of an impending event. Premonitory knowledge without a rational basis.
- precordial blow** Precordial thump — the initial blow to the sternum delivered prior to cardiac massage in ventricular tachycardia/cardiac arrest. This (only one) blow may convert the arrhythmia.
- precostal** Anterior to the ribs.
- precursor** That which precedes.
- prediabetes** Those factors indicating the patient is at risk for clinical diabetes mellitus — morbid obesity, delivery of an infant greater than 9 pounds, et al.
- prediction rules** Probability factors which rule out (RO)/establish diagnoses.
- predisposition** The potential to develop pathology due to specific environmental factors.

predormition The stage immediately preceding sleep.

preeclampsia That prelude to eclampsia (toxemia of pregnancy) — which is characterized by edema, proteinuria, hypertension. The earlier the onset, the greater the probability the preeclampsia is secondary to chronic hypertension and/or renal pathology. Associated with severe/lethal complications, both the mother and fetus are at risk. This can rapidly progress to life-threatening eclampsia evidenced by convulsions and the HELLP syndrome: *H* (hemolysis); *EL* (elevated liver enzymes); *LP* (low platelet count), which requires prompt induction of labor. Epidural analgesia is that of choice. Eclamptic symptomatology resolves by the second postpartum day.

prefrontal lobotomy Leukotomy — sectioning of the frontal lobe of the brain. Performed in patients with intractable violent states (for whom all other methods of intervention have failed), this procedure has fallen into increasing disuse, due to advanced psychopharmacology.

pregnancy That 280-day period of amenorrhea and changes in body systems prior to the delivery of an infant(s). Intelligent prenatal care prevents/lightens most complications. Pregnant women with obesity are more likely to have complications (such as diabetes mellitus and hypertension) even after holding down their weight gain to the recommended maximum of 15 lbs.

ampullar pregnancy That which occurs within the fallopian tube, constituting a surgical emergency. The embryo/fetus will not survive.

bigeminal pregnancy Twin gestation.

cervical pregnancy That occurring with implantation of the embryo into a tumor of mixed tissues.

ectopic pregnancy Abdominal pregnancy, tubal pregnancy, extrauterine pregnancy — in which the zygote develops outside the uterus.

hydatid pregnancy That state in which a tumor develops from degenerated tissue.

interstitial pregnancy Mural pregnancy — that which develops in the wall of the uterus.

membraneous pregnancy That fetus which exists within a ruptured amniotic sac, resting at the uterine wall.

mesenteric pregnancy A tuboligamentary pregnancy which occurs both in the broad ligament and in the fallopian tube.

multiple pregnancy Heterotropic pregnancy — that in which more than one fetus is present in the uterus.

phantom pregnancy False pregnancy, pseudocyesis, pseudopregnancy — experiencing the symptomatology of pregnancy in a non-gravid woman. Sometimes, this condition may reveal psychiatric features.

tuboabdominal pregnancy Development of the embryo both within the abdomen and the fallopian tube.

tubo-ovarian pregnancy Development of the nonviable embryo in both the ovary and its fallopian tube.

uteroabdominal pregnancy That development of twins — one in utero, and one in the abdomen (at great risk).

prehallux A supernumerary bone in the foot.

prehensile Those functions of a hand with an opposing thumb — pinching, encircling, grasping, et al.

preictal That aura and/or period prior to a seizure.

preicteric In hepatic pathology, that period prior to the development of jaundice.

preimplantation genetic diagnosis For the older mother who has delivered non-viable males with sex-linked diagnoses (who have expired) — this testing of a cell from the patient's second mitotic phase will guide genetic counseling earlier than was previously possible.

preinvasive Carcinoma which has not yet metastasized.

Preiser's disease Traumatic osteoporosis involving the scaphoid.

prelukemia Those nondiagnostic signs and symptoms of anemia, lymphopenia, neutropenia, monocytosis, purpura, slow-healing lesions. This diagnosis (dx) is made retrospectively.

premaniacal Signs/symptoms preceding the exacerbation of a clinical episode of mania — an irritable, expansive mood, grandiosity, a decreased need for food/sleep, sexual/financial excesses, et al.

premature That which comes before its time.

premature heart beat Extrasystole — a cardiac

- contraction which precedes the normal beat.
- premature ejaculation** That occurring prior to coitus. (This is not an accurate term.)
- premature labor** Uterine contractions prior to 37 weeks' gestation. Neonatal intensive care needs to be on stand by.
- prematurity** The fetus of interrupted gestation, born prior to 37 weeks, weighing less than 5 pounds (2,500 grams), with evidence of incomplete development. The leading cause of neonatal mortality is prematurity — which is seen in congenital anomalies, hematological dyscrasias, infections, intracranial hemorrhage, pulmonary ventilation problems. These infants should be in an intensive environment, shielded from heat loss.
- premenarchal** Preceding establishment of the menses.
- premenstrual tension syndrome** Anxiety, headache, retention of fluid, mammary hypertrophy/tenderness. Edema may be noted prior to the establishment of catamenia.
- premonitory** A warning sign/symptomatology.
- premorbid** In reference to the patient's history — that period preceding the development of the condition under consideration. The patient's status prior to the current illness.
- prenares** Nostrils.
- prenatal care** Antenatal care — the intrauterine diagnosis of pregnancy and diagnosis (dx) of fetal pathology by amniocentesis, fetoscopy, ultrasound, et al. Routine obstetrical follow-up and care of problems through delivery.
- preoperative care** Patient teaching before surgery about the proposed operation and of techniques s/he will need to perform postoperatively. Instructions to the patient and staff regarding preparation for the operating room and the operative procedure.
- prepatent period** That during which the organism has entered the body, but has not yet become manifest.
- prepotent** The likelihood of one parent transmitting inherited characteristics to his/her child.
- preprandial** Before a meal.
- prepubescence** The period immediately preceding puberty.
- preputiotomy** Treatment of phimosis by incision of the penal prepuce.
- presbyacusia** Presbyacousia, presbycusis, presbykousis — progressive loss of hearing as the patient (pt) ages.
- presbyiatrics** Geriatrics, presbyatry, presbyiatrics.
- presbycardia** Decreased/diseased cardiac functioning due to advancing age.
- presbyopia** Farsightedness in the geriatric population, which appears in middle age.
- prescription** "Script" — verbal, written, or phoned orders of a physician/authorized RN, designating the drug, amount, times, and duration, as well as form.
- "shotgun" prescription** The indiscriminate order for multiple drugs in the anticipation that at least one agent will turn out to be effective.
- presenium** That period immediately prior to the onset of senility.
- presentation** The pelvic lie of the fetus within the the uterus. The initial appearance of a patient to the physician.
- pressure (P)** Compression, force, stress, tension, weight, traction.
- after-pressure** The sensation of weight which remains after the stimulus has been removed.
- arterial pressure** That force within the arteries which varies widely, according to health and psychiatric parameters.
- back pressure** The reduced ventricular return to the heart with venous engorgement.
- blood pressure (BP)** Force exerted against the vessel, by the blood.
- central venous pressure** That within the right atrium. This invasive determination is made by cardiac catheterization.
- cerebrospinal pressure** Varying tension within the spinal column.
- diastolic pressure** The arterial force which occurs during dilation of the cardiac chambers.
- endocardiac pressure** Strength of circulation within the heart.
- hydrostatic pressure** That force exerted within a closed system by water/fluid.
- intra-abdominal pressure** Diaphragmatic pressure exerted upon the abdomen.
- intracranial pressure** The force exerted by the cerebrospinal fluid within the subarachnoid space.
- intraocular pressure** Normal tension — 12-21

- mm Hg per tenometer.
- intrathoracic pressure** That within the chest.
- intraventricular pressure** Ventricular tension during systole/diastole.
- negative pressure** A force below that of atmospheric pressure.
- positive pressure** That above atmospheric pressure.
- pulse pressure** The variance between the diastolic and systolic blood pressure (BP) readings, when the diastolic P is subtracted from the systolic P.
- systolic pressure** The arterial measurement during the ventricular systole.
- wedge pressure** Indirect measurement of the power within the left auricle.
- press(ure) of speech** A symptom of mania — pathological rush of speech with compromised thought and judgment, often with increased volume and emotion.
- pressure paralysis** Paresis caused by spinal cord/nerve injury.
- pressure points** Those sites which will help to control hemorrhage when compressed.
- pressure sore** Decubitus ulceration of the skin and deeper tissues, which develops from immobilization. There are many logical nursing measures which will prevent serious decubiti — but only if employed diligently and systematically.
- presystole** Perisystole — the interval prior to cardiac contraction.
- preterm** The premature fetus which delivers prior to the 37th gestational week, and may be at high risk for survival with/without anomalies.
- pretibial fever** Fort Bragg fever — leptospirosis characterized by dermatitis, fever, prostration, respiratory problems, splenomegaly.
- preurethritis** Inflammation encompassing the urethral orifice of the vaginal vestibule.
- prevalence** The incidence of a specific disease in a given population and time.
- preventative** A prophylactic measure.
- primary preventative medicine** Promotion of immunization without follow-up maintenance of health.
- secondary preventative medicine** Prompt diagnosis and care.
- tertiary preventative medicine** Limitation of disability by rehabilitation.
- prevertebral ganglia** Collateral ganglia.
- prevertiginous** Possessing the tendency to fall forward.
- prevesical** That which is anterior to the bladder.
- previable** The premature fetus which will not survive outside the uterus without medical intervention.
- priapism** Mentulagra — a recurrent, painful, sustained and abnormal erection which is void of libido. Sometimes reflexive, this condition may be seen in patients with homozygous sickle cell disease, or acute leukemia. These humiliated patients must not be treated with levity. Hospitalization/surgery may be indicated.
- priapitis** Inflammation of the penis.
- primary** Principal, first.
- primary care** Fundamental nursing provided early in outpatient illness. Therapy, prevention, and referral may be implemented.
- primary hemorrhage** Bleeding which occurs upon injury.
- primary lesion** That of syphilitic etiology. An original lesion which may give rise to another/many/metastasis.
- primary nursing** Management and coordination of a patient's hospitalization (or outpatient services) by the same (primary) nurse — who is often one of the caregivers.
- primary physician** The patient's general practitioner. If specialists come onto the case, the primary physician will continue to care for his/her patient, as part of the treatment team.
- primary pulmonary hypertension (PPH)** A rare condition in which the blood pressure constricts the pulmonary artery, causing dyspnea and cardiac fatigue leading to cardiac arrest. Chemotherapy is experimental, and appetite depressants have been implicated.
- primigravida** A woman in her first pregnancy.
- primipara** The woman who is delivering/has delivered her first infant of greater than 20 weeks gestation — regardless of viability.
- primitive** Embryonic, original.
- Primum non nocere** "First, do no harm." — from the Hippocratic Oath, to which all physicians subscribe.
- princeps** Chief, original, principal.
- principle** The philosophy behind an established protocol.

The responsibility of the physician is to prevent, to diagnose, to prognosticate, to treat when and if necessary, and always to keep foremost in mind “*primum non nocere*”.

B. F. Andrews, M.D.,

From The Social Responsibility of the Physician, 1965

antianemic principle The hepatic factor which is required for erythropoiesis in bone marrow. This antianemic factor is utilized in the therapy of pernicious anemia.

antidiuretic principle ADH (antidiuretic hormone) originates in the pituitary gland.

GI principles Gastrointestinal processes — those substances secreted by the stomach/intestines — which enter the circulation as hormones.

oxytoxic principle A hypophyseal hormone which stimulates uterine contractions.

reality principle Psychoanalytic striving for pleasure which is balanced by life events.

Prinzmetal's angina This variant, anginal chest pain is experienced at rest.

prison psychosis Emotional, psychotic responses generated by actual/impending incarceration.

privileged communication All confidential mention of the patient and minister, attorney, nurse, and/or physician. That which is inadvertently revealed by a patient recovering from anesthesia. Information about suicidal and/or homicidal intent is *exempt* from confidentiality, and *must* be revealed to the physician! (This patient is not

to be left alone.) It is to be remembered that the patient's chart is a source of privileged communication, as well as the spoken word.

proband The affected family member who is the representative subject for study/research. The *propositus*.

probate The act of confirming that a will is authentic and in order.

probe An instrument used to explore the direction of a sinus/wound. A thorough investigation.

problem-oriented medical record (POMR)

Charting by clear identification of the patient's problems in the order of their significance. A comprehensive treatment plan is included. The patient's progress is documented regularly.

procatarctic Inciting, predisposing to pathology.

procedure A protocol — the established, approved method.

process *Processus* — that series of stages leading to the achievement of positive/negative results. Tissue progression. A plan of action.

procreation Reproduction by conception/parturition.

proctagra Spasms of the rectum.

proctatresia Congenital imperforate anus (which

- must be surgically revised promptly).
- proctenclisis** An anal stricture.
- procteuranter** That surgical instrument used to dilate a constricted anus.
- proctitis** Rectitis — rectal/anal inflammation.
- diphtheritic proctitis** Proctalgia, headache accompanied by tinnitus, bloating with distention, neurasthenia.
- dysenteric proctitis** That resulting from diarrhea.
- traumatic proctitis** Chronic constipation and pain lead to rectal irritability with pain.
- proctocele** Rectocele — invagination of the rectal mucosa(e) into the vagina.
- proctocolitis** Rectocolitis — inflammation of the colon, involving the rectum.
- proctocolonoscopy** Endoscopy of the lower intestine.
- proctoplasty** Rectoplasty — anal plastic surgery.
- proctoplegia** Proctoparalysis — paresis of the anal sphincter.
- proctoptosis** Rectal prolapse.
- proctorrhagia** Rectal hemorrhage.
- proctorrhaphy** Rectorrhaphy — anal suturing.
- proctoscope** That endoscope which permits a survey of the rectum.
- proctosigmoidectomy** Surgical excision of the sigmoid rectum.
- proctosigmoiditis** Inflammation of the sigmoid rectum.
- proctosigmoidoscopy** An endoscopic examination of the sigmoid bowel and rectum.
- proctostomy** That surgical development of a permanent rectal opening to relieve stricture.
- proctotresia** Proctotoreusis — the surgical correction of imperforation of the anus.
- procumbent** Prone.
- procurive** Involuntarily propelled forward with a running gait.
- prodromal** The earliest stage(s) of a disease.
- proencephalus** That fetus whose brain herniates through a fissure in the frontal skull.
- professionalism** Conscientious observance of the ethics, techniques, and knowledge of a scientific discipline. Dignity which reassures those in need, that their situation will be managed conscientiously and responsibly.
- professional liability** That risk of damages being claimed against staff involved with poor out-
- comes of patients/family members experiencing a fractured therapeutic alliance with a professional(s) on the case.
- profluvium** An excessive discharge.
- profluvium lactis** Excessive lactation.
- profundometer** During fluoroscopy, that device used to locate a foreign body.
- profound hypothermia** Suspended animation (which may be lifesaving).
- profundus** Deep-seated emotions, blood vessels, foreign bodies, etc.
- progenitor** An ancestor.
- progeny** Children, offspring.
- progeria** Hutchinson-Gilford disease — that pediatric condition of premature senility. These critical patients remain petite with extremely senile skin, scanty hair, infantile genitalia. The prognosis is poor.
- progestational agent** Progestin — that synthetic hormone prominent in oral contraceptives (OCs).
- prognathism** That projection of the jaw(s) beyond that of the forehead.
- prognosis** A prediction of the outcome of a condition or disease, positive or negative.
- progression** That forward movement, advancement.
- progressive** The advancement of a disease/condition through its stages.
- progressive muscular atrophy** Wasting atrophy — that gradually advancing muscular deterioration caused by degeneration of the spinal cord.
- progressive ossifying myositis** The formation of bony deposits in muscle inflammatory states.
- progressive resistive exercise (PRE)** That program which increases in resistance, in order to assist the patient to achieve maximum strength.
- prolapse** Prolapsus — the dropping of an organ or body part.
- anal prolapse** The telescoping of the colon through the rectum. Rectal prolapse.
- umbilical cord prolapse** An obstetrical emergency which places the fetus at risk. All manipulation of the infant, cord, presenting part is strictly contraindicated.
- uterine prolapse** Evagination of the uterus through the vagina.
- prolapse of the iris** Protrusion of the iris through a laceration in the cornea.

- proliferation** Overwhelming reproduction of bacilli, etc.
- proliferative inflammation** The hyperplastic reaction to injury/infection.
- prolific** Fertile, highly reproductive.
- prominence** Protrusion, projection.
- pronation** Turning palm-downward the outstretched hand. Positioning the patient to lie on his/her abdomen.
- pronator syndrome** That neurological entrapment of the median nerve of the elbow. Pain, impaired coordination, paralysis, paresthesia may respond to corticosteroid injections.
- prootic** Anterior to the ear(s).
- propagative** Participating in reproduction.
- prophylax** To actively prevent disease.
- prophylaxis** That regimen/agent which prevents disease.
- proprioception** The awareness of one's own equilibrium, movement, position, posture, resistance, weight, within the environment.
- proptometer** That instrument which measures exophthalmos.
- proptosis** Downward displacement.
- propulsion** Momentum.
- pro re nata (PRN)** As necessary/needed.
- prosody** Normal speech articulation, melody, rhythm, inflection.
- prosopagnosia** That inability to recognize faces — others' or one's own.
- prosopalgia** Neuralgia of the trigeminal nerve/branches. Tic douloureux, prosopodynia, prosoponeuralgia.
- prosopectasia** Pathologic enlargement of the face.
- prosopooanoschisis** The oblique facial cleft which extends from the eye to the mouth.
- prosopodiplegia** Bilateral facial paralysis.
- prosopoplegia** Facioplegia — facial paresis/paralysis.
- prosoposchisis** A congenital facial cleft.
- prosopospasm** Spasms of the face.
- prosopothoracopagus** Conjoined twins which are fused between the chest and frontal face.
- prosopopia** Facial presentation at birth.
- prosopus varus** That unilateral atrophy of the head which causes congenital, facial obliquity.
- prostaglandins (PGs)** Autocoids (not hormones) which affect physiological actions — many of which are vital to life.
- prostaglia** Prostatic discomfort.
- prostatectomy** Total/partial excision of the prostate by a perineal/suprapubic/transurethral approach. Sexual impotence may be a postoperative side effects.
- prostathecosis** Prostatic ulceration.
- prostate-specific antigen (PSA)** The screening tool of choice for prostatic carcinoma (CA). Ejaculation within 48° (hours) may risk a false positive — which will be followed by prostatic biopsy.
- prostatic syncope** Loss of consciousness during examination of the prostate gland.
- prostatism** Any prostatic condition — benign hypertrophy, carcinoma, nodular hyperplasia, prostatitis — which obstructs voiding and causes urinary retention.
- prostatitis** Inflammation of the prostate gland.
- acute prostatitis** Marked by constipation, frequency of voiding with/without urinary retention, fever, marked malaise, nausea with emesis, perineal pain, rigor.
- chronic bacterial prostatitis (CBP)** That inflammation caused by longstanding bacterial infection. These men may present with relatively mild symptomatology.
- chronic prostatitis** Perineal discomfort with penile discharge.
- prostatocystitis** Inflammation of the prostatic urethra and urinary bladder.
- prostatodynia** Prostatagia — signs/symptoms of prostatitis in the absence of inflammation. When the urine cultures are negative in these patients, antibiotics are not indicated.
- prostatomegaly** Prostatic hypertrophy.
- prostatotomy** Prostatomy — an incision into the prostate gland.
- prostatovesiculectomy** That surgical excision of the prostate, seminal vesicles.
- prosternation** Camptocormia — flexion deformity of the spine in the erect patient.
- prosthesis** An artificial limb, organ, or other part of the body.
- dental prosthesis** Dentures.
- maxillofacial prosthesis** Restoration of the jaw(s) and/or face, due to congenital anomaly, injury, or disease. Elaborate work may conceal major defects of much of the face. Some are

- supported by glasses (whether glasses are prescribed or not).
- penile prosthesis** That which enables the impotent male to achieve an erection.
- prothetoclerokeratoplasty** Surgical replacement of a transparent prosthesis for diseased corneal/scleral tissue.
- prostitution** That illicit practice of soliciting coitus for hire. This represents a prominent cause of sexually transmittable disease (STD).
- prostration** Absolute exhaustion, depletion.
- heat prostration** That caused by an excessively hot environment.
- nervous prostration** Neurasthenia — neural and somatic depletion.
- protanopia** Color blindness in the perception of red.
- protective isolation** Reverse isolation. The use of isolation technique and equipment to protect the precarious (usually immunocompromised) patient at risk for opportunistic infection.
- protein** Large molecules derived from amino acids — essential for growth and tissue repair. A source of energy and body heat.
- complete proteins** Those providing all of the essential amino acids.
- immune proteins** Immunoglobulins.
- protein-calorie malnutrition** That seen in malnourished infants/children whose diets are deficient in calories/protein. Infestation and/or infection may be contributing factors or an outcome.
- protein-losing enteropathy** Ulceration of the intestinal mucosae may be extensive enough to lead to this abnormal gastrointestinal loss of protein.
- proteinosis** A rare, inherited metabolic disorder producing nodules on the epiglottis, vocal cords, and/or face, due to retained lipid proteins in the tissues. Lipid proteinosis.
- protein sensitivity** This can cause a severe to life-threatening reaction because of anaphylaxis.
- protein sparing modified diet** Designed for those who are more than 30% over ideal body weight, this program incorporates change of life style, an educational emphasis, protein supplements, requiring physician visits. Neither cholesterol nor fat are permitted. Exercise is mandatory.
- proteinuria** Albuminuria, proteuria.
- orthostatic proteinuria** Postural albuminuria — albumin which becomes evident in the urine, but only when the patient is erect.
- proteolysis** The enzymatic hydrolysis of proteins.
- proteometabolism** Proteopepsis — absorption, assimilation, digestion of protein.
- prothrombin** That clotting factor which produces thrombin within the circulation.
- prothrombin time** PT time — a test to determine the effect of anticoagulant medications.
- protocol** A specific, ordered progression of steps.
- protospasm** A progressive cramping.
- prototype** The original species, from which future organisms evolve.
- protractor** The surgical instrument which extracts foreign bodies from wounds.
- protrude** Extension/protrusion beyond a limit/border.
- protrusion** That which is projected or thrust forward.
- protuberance** An eminence, projection, prominence, protuberantia.
- provisional** That which is conditional, temporary, while awaiting final decisions.
- proximal** Central, proximalis, nearest, point of reference.
- proximal focal femoral deficiency** A congenitally underdeveloped thigh. Amputation may be required to facilitate ambulation.
- proximate** The closest in regard to time, space, sequence.
- proximate cause** That without which an incident in question would not have happened.
- prurigo** A chronic, highly pruritic dermatitis which may be lifelong.
- Hebra's prurigo** That with mild involvement.
- pregnancy prurigo** A mild form seen in pregnant women, which improves upon delivery.
- prurigo agria** That severe pediatric involvement which may chronically abscess.
- prurigo estivalis** That photodermatitis which recurs in hot weather.
- prurigo nodularis** Of unknown etiology, these pruritic nodules are seen among geriatric women.
- pruritogenic** That which causes itching.
- pruritus** Itching — a primary or secondary

symptom.

essential pruritus Itching without a lesion.

persistent pruritus That which may occur with or without dermatitis, as an early sign of blood dyscrasia, diabetes, hepatopathology, Hodgkin's disease, uropathy, et al.

symptomatic pruritus Itching which is symptomatic of another condition.

pruritus estivalis Heat rash.

pruritus hiemalis That aggravated by cold weather.

pruritus senilis That which is caused by the degenerative changes in geriatrics.

pruritus vulvae A sign of vaginitis or diabetes in the female patient.

psammous Gritty, sandy.

pselaphesia Carphology, pselaphesis — a tactile sensation. Delirious picking at the bedclothes.

psellism Psellismus — a speech impediment affecting the pronunciation, such as stammering, stuttering, et al.

psellism mercurialis In mercury toxicity, the tremulous speech may be rushed, uneven, unintelligible.

pseudacousma Pseudacousis — distorted hearing in which sounds are imagined, or heard in distortion.

pseudencephalus That congenital deformity which includes a non-united (open) cranium with undifferentiated vascular tissue.

pseudocephalus The conjoined, less viable twin which has a congenital, rudimentary cranium, incompatible with life.

pseudoagraphia Pseudagraphia — that in which the patient is able to copy, but cannot write independently.

pseudoalbinism Pigmentary absence as in vitiligo, leukopathia.

pseudoanemia Symptoms (sx) of anemia without hematologic findings.

pseudoaneurysm That tortuous dilatation of a vessel which resembles an aneurysm.

pseudoangina Functional chest complaints without cardiopathy.

pseudoankylosis A false joint.

pseudoapoplexy Parapoplexy — a mild disorder which imitates apoplexy without cerebral hemorrhage.

pseudoarthrosis A false joint which may occur at

the site of a non-united fracture.

pseudoasthma "All that wheezes is not asthma."

pseudoataxia A disordered (intoxicated) gait which does not originate in the cerebellum. This may appear as a drug (or alcohol) side effect.

pseudoblepsia Pseudoblepsis, parablepsia — false, fantasized, imaginary vision in the blind.

pseudobulbar paralysis That resembling bulbar paralysis caused by cortical lesions.

pseudocartilagenous That which resembles cartilage but is not.

pseudocast Urinary sediment which is a false cast.

pseudochancere That lesion which imitates a syphilitic lesion.

pseudocholesteatoma In chronic otitis media, that epithelial mass found in the tympanic cavity.

pseudochorea Bizarre, choreic movements which are not true chorea, but may be hysterical in origin.

pseudochromesthesia Visual coloration induced by sound.

pseudocirrhosis Hepatic obstruction which presents with symptoms of cirrhosis. Constrictive pericarditis may cause this false condition.

pseudocoma That locked-in syndrome in which patients may awaken from coma caused by hemorrhage/infarction of the pons, unable to communicate. While movement and speech remain absent, the patient is visually able to indicate response to others' interaction.

pseudocoxalgia Legg-Calvé-Perthes' disease — pediatric osteochondrosis (sterile necrosis) of the head of the femur(s).

pseudocroup Laryngismus stridulus — false croup.

pseudocyesis Pseudopregnancy, phantom pregnancy, false pregnancy — seen in women anxious to become pregnant/to avoid pregnancy. Most signs/symptoms of pregnancy are present with the exception of a gravid uterus. Men may also present with this condition.

pseudodementia Deterioration of mentality due to depression. Secondary to the primary mood disorder, this cognitive impairment will remit as the depression is treated. The emotional symptoms may be masked by a patient's severe objective/subjective evidence of cognitive

- impairment. Characteristics of this mental disturbance include an acute onset, history of mood disorder, inappropriate cognition.
- pseudoesthesia** Phantom image, pseudoesthesia, paraphia. A false or fantasized tactile sensation. That feeling which has not been derived from the environment.
- pseudofracture** The zone of decalcification which may be seen in osteomalacia.
- pseudogeusesthesia** The sensation of taste as stimulated by another sense.
- pseudogeusia** That subjective taste sensation which has not been stimulated by external stimuli.
- pseudoglioma** Iridochoroiditis which causes inflammatory changes within the vitreous body — mimicking retinal glioma.
- pseudogout** Chondrocalcinosis — recurrent arthritis which clinically resembles gout. In contrast to gout which commonly affects small joints, chondrocalcinosis usually involves the knee.
- pseudogynecomastia** Hyperadiposity in the male breast. This lacks glandular involvement.
- pseudohematuria** Red coloring in the urine which is not blood.
- pseudohemoptysis** That expectoration of blood which does not arise from the respiratory system.
- pseudohermaphroditism** Hermaphroditism, false hermaphroditism — the congenital anomaly in which the infant possesses the genitalia of one sex and the gonads of the opposite sex (or of both). Ambiguous genitalia at birth presents an emotional concern requiring testing, early major decisions, and counselling.
- pseudohernia** That scrotal inflammation which mimics herniation.
- pseudohypertrophy** Increase in an organ/structure caused by tissue hyperplasia rather than parenchymal edema. Functioning may be compromised.
- pseudohypoparathyroidism** That inherited condition due to inadequate parathyroid response, rather than deficient hormone. These patients may present with cataracts, strabismus, cushingoid appearance, mental deficiency, “moon-face”, obesity, short stature, convulsions, stridor.
- pseudo-pseudohypoparathyroidism** That form in which only the clinical (no biochemical) changes are present.
- pseudoicterus** Pseudojaundice — false jaundice.
- pseudologia** Spoken/written fabrication/falsehood.
- pseudologia fantastica** Psychopathic, pathological falsification of a known truth.
- pseudomania** That psychotic state in which the patient falsely accuses him-/herself of a crime(s) which s/he did not commit, and/or remembers that which never occurred.
- pseudomembranous inflammation** That due to a toxin which necrotizes tissue.
- pseudomembranous colitis** Inflammation of the bowel, caused by overwhelming antibiotic therapy. Since this may be life-threatening, a change of antibiotic is required.
- pseudomeningitis** Symptoms of meningeal irritation without the characteristic lesions.
- pseudomenstruation** Uterine hemorrhage unaccompanied by endometrial changes.
- pseudomyopia** That habit of holding objects close to the eyes — in the absence of nearsightedness.
- pseudomyxoma** The peritoneal tumor which holds a viscous fluid and resembles a myxoma (a connective tissue tumor).
- pseudomyxoma peritonei** That peritoneal tumor which develops from implantation metastases or carcinomatous cells which have ruptured/escaped during surgery.
- pseudoneoplasm** A phantom tumor.
- pseudoneuritis** Blurring/reddening of the optic disk as appears in optic neuritis.
- pseudoneuroma** An amputation/traumatic tumor of nerve fibers which is a false neuroma.
- pseudoparaplegia** Subjective inability to use the legs — in the presence of intact reflexes.
- pseudoparesis** Hysterical paralysis.
- pseudopelade** Alopecia (balding) of unknown etiology.
- pseudopolyposis** Multiple, false colonic polyps caused by chronic inflammation.
- pseudopsia** Pseudoblepsis — false perceptions and/or visual hallucinations.
- pseudopterygium** A conjunctival scar which is attached to underlying tissue.
- pseudoptosis** Apparent lid lag.

- pseudorickets** Renal rickets.
- pseudosclerosis** Symptoms of multiple sclerosis without the lesions.
- Westphal-Strümpell pseudosclerosis**
Hepatolenticular degeneration.
- pseudosmia** That perverted sensation of smell — an olfactory hallucination.
- pseudotetanus** Muscular contractions which mimic tetanus.
- pseudotruncus arteriosus** The most severe form of pediatric tetralogy of Fallot.
- pseudotuberculosis** Those conditions which resemble tuberculosis but are not caused by acid fast bacilli.
- pseudotumor cerebri** Benign intracranial hypertension. If tumors, ventricular obstruction, intracranial infection, and vascular hypertensive encephalopathy can be ruled out, an uneventual recovery can be anticipated.
- pseudotympany** Abdominal distention with flattening of the diaphragmatic arch and increased respirations. This nervous syndrome disappears with the induction of anesthesia.
- pseudoxanthoma elasticum** Chronic, degenerative cutaneous disease marked by angioid streaking of the retina(e), arterial degeneration, hypertension, loose dermal stretching with yellow patches.
- psi phenomenon** That which is without logical explanation — such as clairvoyance, extrasensory perception, mental telepathy, precognition, psychokinesis.
- psittacosis** Orithinosis, parrot fever — an infectious disease causing constipation, epistaxis, headache, nausea, pulmonary complications, rigor. The transmission is from birds to man.
- psomophagia** The swallowing of half-masticated food.
- psoriasis** Desquamating, erythematous, pruritic dermatitis — which may be lifelong. Chemotherapy may be prescribed for exacerbations resistant to more conservative measures. Ultra-violet light, a regimen of choice, is contraindicated for patients with a history of carcinoma of the skin.
- psoriasis annularis** The lesions are round.
- psoriasis arthropica** Psoriatic arthropathy — psoriasis complicated by arthritis.
- psoriasis leukoplakia** White areas of oral mucosa, secondary to psoriasis. Psoriasis buccalis.
- psoriasis universalis** Severe, generalized involvement.
- psorophthalmia** Bilateral eyelid infection, complicated by ulceration.
- psychalgia** Phrenalgia — visual/auditory hallucinations associated with melancholia. The psychic pain is of hysterical etiology.
- psychanopsia** Psychic blindness — that misperception of one's visual stimuli.
- psychauditory** Reference to the perception/interpretation of sounds.
- psyche** One's mind, self, and soul.
- psychedelic** Hallucinogenic mind intoxicants (illegal in the USA).
- psychiatry** That specialization of medicine which covers the etiology, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of mental illness/disorders.
- psychic energy** That mental/emotional impetus which enables one to act and create. (A profoundly depressed patient may lack the psychic energy to suicide, until treatment causes the depression to lift. It is in this phase that s/he may become brighter with concealed plans for the future — to end his/her life.) Vigilance must continue!
- psychic numbing** Emotional anesthesia. Diminished responsiveness.
- psychoanalysis** An intensive survey of the patient and his/her subconscious/conscious conflicts — as well as the interpretation, et al.
- psychobabble** "Pop psychology" (snappy phrases), intended as therapy by an unqualified but well-meaning helper (or opportunist). This becomes risky when the psychiatric person is deluded into avoiding legitimate oversight by a physician.
- psychocatharsis** That psychotherapy in which insight is obtained into the patient's disturbance per hypnosis, sodium amytal interview, et al., to enable the patient to work through suppressed, traumatic events.
- psychodrama** Group psychotherapy, in which insight is obtained through the acting out of conflicting situations, with patient peers.
- psychodynamics** The role of subconscious motivation behind human behavior.
- psychokinesis** Maniacal behavior caused by poor

impulse control and/or defective inhibition.

psycholagny Libido stimulated by psychic imagery.

psycholepsy Paralepsy with attacks of hopelessness/psychiatric inertia, often accompanied by wide mood swings.

psychology A survey of normal/abnormal behavior and mentation.

abnormal psychology The dynamics of deviant thinking/behavior.

applied psychology The application of psychological principles to other nursing disciplines, et al.

clinical psychology Diagnosis and treatment of psychiatric illness/disorders.

dynamic psychology Those motives behind actions/thoughts.

experimental psychology A study which is governed by a protocol of psychiatric research/testing.

forensic psychology That branch concerned with criminal/illegal behavior/conduct.

genetic psychology Research into psychological characteristics and evolution.

individual psychology The concept that one has 3 goals — social integration, sexual satisfaction, and physical security.

physiologic psychology The relationship of organic systems to behavior.

social psychology That study of groups' influence on one's actions and mentation.

psychotomimetic That which imitates psychosis.

psychometry Measurement of psychological variables — aptitude, behavior, emotions, intelligence.

psychomotor The relationship of mental processes to physical functioning.

psychomotor agitation That escalation of mood and impetus beyond the patient's appropriate level. Agitated patients pose a greater risk for acting out/suiciding.

psychomotor epilepsy Temporal lobe epilepsy.

psychomotor retardation That generalized effect of profound depression upon physical/behavioral functioning — which may appear as mental retardation with schizoid features.

psychoneurosis Emotional maladaptation caused by unresolved, unconscious conflicts. This leads to disordered attitudes, behavior, feelings, and

mentation. The patient's reality testing usually remains intact.

anxiety reaction psychoneurosis Inappropriate apprehension.

conversion reaction psychoneurosis

Unacceptable, unconscious impulses converted into somatic symptoms. These patients may present as hysterics.

depressive reaction psychoneurosis Out of proportion to environmental stressors, the depth of depression suggests an endogenous, chemical, major depression.

dissociated reaction psychoneurosis That characterized by amnesia, dream states, fugue states, sleep walking. Psychosis must be ruled out.

obsessive-compulsive disorder/psychoneurosis Ritualistic, repetitive impulses to perform acts/rituals. The patient may resent the compulsion, but finds the anxiety mounts until s/he yields to the impulse.

phobic reaction psychoneurosis An irrational fear.

psychopath A patient who exhibits a psychopathic disorder, acting out against society.

psychopathology Psychopathy — the study of behavior disorders and psychiatric diseases.

psychopharmacology That science related to the effect of medications on emotional/psychiatric disorders.

psychoplegic An agent which subdues mental excitability.

psychorrhoea An incoherent flood of bizarre/vague material.

psychosensory Those sensations which do not arise from organs.

psychosexual Those emotional features of the sexual drive.

psychosis That inability to comprehend the nature/quality of one's acts. Disorganized behavior may encompass loss of contact with reality, personality disintegration, psychogenic features rather than organic/structural/physical etiology, and/or hallucinations. Hospitalization may be required to protect the patient/others from harm.

alcoholic psychosis Korsakoff's syndrome, polyneuritis.

atropine psychosis Those anticholinergic side-

effects of confusion/delirium.

drug psychosis That elicited by mind-altering chemicals, illegal street drugs, et al.

fatigue psychosis An acute state of confusion occurring to one in profound exhaustion and/or in extreme sleep deprivation.

functional psychosis That which is not caused by organic illness.

involutional psychosis Involutional melancholia — major depression seen mostly in menopausal women.

manic-depressive psychosis Bipolar disorder — that extreme instability of mood which may include financial/sexual excesses. Some manic phases may be psychotic, with the patient out of touch with reality. Lithium is the drug of choice.

organic psychosis That caused by pathology of the central nervous system (CNS).

postpartum psychosis Postpartum depression (that following childbirth) may evolve to a psychotic stage. With maternity patients discharged earlier than ever, the challenge becomes that of correctly assessing a mother's (inappropriate) affect prior to dismissal. Out of guilt, the patient may conceal her mixed emotions of joy and overwhelming dysphoria. Such an unrecognized situation could place both mother and infant at serious risk.

senile psychosis That seen in advanced age. These patients can be assaultive with incredible strength and hostility.

situational psychosis That caused by extraordinary conflict in unbearable circumstances.

toxic psychosis Poisonous agents which affect the central nervous system (CNS).

traumatic psychosis Closed head injuries may result in aggressive language, personality, and behavior. These patients require close management and monitoring of their increasing intracranial pressure (IICP).

psychosurgery Intractable violent/antisocial behavior may fail to respond to all forms of intervention. Surgical manipulation of the brain may arrest the extreme hostility and superhuman strength, but may also cause permanent personality changes.

psychotherapy Interactive psychiatry.

psychotropics Those medications which affect mentation and, thereby, functioning. Side effects

may require drug titration.

psychroesthesia That sensory perception of cold while the body is objectively assessed to be warm.

ptarmic Sternutatory — that which causes sneezing.

ptarmus Sneezing spasms.

pternalgia Pain felt in the heel(s). Plantar fasciitis may be the etiology.

pterygium Hypertrophied bulbar conjunctiva(e).

ptilosis Loss of the eyelashes.

ptomaine That nitrogenous poison caused by decomposing bacteria.

ptosis The drooping of a body part/organ.

ptyalagogue Sialogogue, ptyalogue — that which stimulates saliva to flow.

ptyalectasis Surgical dilatation of a salivary duct(s).

ptyalism Hypersialosis, ptalorrhea. Epilepsy, exophthalmic goiter, drugs, gastrointestinal disorders, hysteria, iodides, menstruation, mercury, nervousness, pilocarpine, pregnancy, rabies, stomatitis may cause excessive secretion of saliva.

ptyalithiasis The presence of a calculus in the salivary duct/gland. In the operating room, it may be gone.

ptyalocoele A cystic tumor/dilation of the salivary gland.

ptyalolithotomy That surgical extraction of a salivary calculus.

ptysis The act of expectoration.

pubarche The onset of puberty.

pubertas praecox The pathologically precocious onset of puberty.

pubescence That maturation accompanied by development of secondary sexual characteristics — *culminating in sexual maturity/fertility*.

Typical ages: girls 9–16; boys 13–15 years.

pubiotomy Hebotomy, hebosteotomy — surgical enlargement of a malformed pelvis by incising the pregnant patient's pubis to facilitate delivery of her infant.

pubovaginal device Apparatus fitted for vaginal use to prevent urinary incontinence.

pubendal Pubic, pudic.

pudendal block That local anesthesia which is light but sufficient for childbirth.

pudendum External female genitalia.

puendum feminum The vulvae.

puendum muliebre External female genitalia.

puerile Juvenile.

puerperalism Pathology surrounding parturition.

puerperal sepsis Puerperal septicemia — any genital tract infection accompanied by fever above 100.2° F for 2 consecutive days following 24 hours post-delivery/abortion.

Abdominal/genital pain may be present. The mortality rate of this complication has lessened.

puerperium The period of 42 days following parturition — in which involution of the reproductive organs becomes complete.

pugilistica dementia Hand tremors, slurred speech due to brain trauma caused by multiple blows from boxing. Protective head gear must always be worn, and medical attention obtained for any injury.

pulmonary In reference to the respiratory system.

pulmonary abscess Suppuration of the lung which requires incisional drainage. Cough, diaphoresis, dyspnea, pallor, pectoriloquy, purulent sputum, rigor, and/or râles may be the presenting symptoms of this illusive, major complication. These cases are extremely difficult to diagnose until the classic sign is noted — malodorous sputum. Embolization of the abscess is a secondary danger.

pulmonary (artery) capillary wedge pressure

PCWP is a vital indicator of cardiovascular disorders and status, as measured during cardiac catheterization.

pulmonary carcinoma Malignant involvement of any blood, lymph, tissue cells within the respiratory system.

pulmonary edema Accumulation of fluid in the lungs, caused by cardiac failure. The clinical symptomatology includes cold extremities, cyanosis, profound dyspnea, frothy sputum with blood cells, labored tachypnea. Vigorous treatment of this serious condition includes oxygen therapy, morphine sulfate. Rotating tourniquets may be ordered to reverse this grave condition. By this technique, excess fluid is trapped in the limbs, away from the lungs.

pulmonary embolism A life-threatening, traveling clot in the pulmonary artery or tributary. Intravenous heparinization is the treatment of

choice — administered by computerized IV pump. (Emboli may be formed by blood clots, air, fat, amniotic fluid, foreign bodies.) Homan's sign is the assessment tool. Confirmation is made by a ventilation/perfusion scan.

pulmonary emphysema That pathological, damaging distention of the walls of lung tissue — frequently caused by tobacco abuse. Too often, these patients become respiratory cripples, dependent upon oxygen.

pulmonary fibrosis Formation of scar tissue, following pulmonary inflammation, pneumonia, or tuberculosis.

pulmonary infarction That necrotic tissue within the lung, following an embolism. Unless these patients receive aggressive emergency intervention, they may expire rapidly.

pulmonary stenosis That congenital anomaly in which the infant's pulmonary artery is constricted at the right cardiac ventricle.

pulmonary transplantation Still in its pioneer stages, the transplantation of a donor lung may replace the diseased tissue of a patient in end-stage pulmonary disease. Many of these recipients go on to die.

pulmonectomy Pneumonectomy — partial/total excision of the lung.

pulsation/palpitation Throbbing vessels which may become hyperdynamic and abnormal. Epigastric pulsations may be a side effect of anemia, anxiety, aortic aneurysm, a hepatic tumor exerting pressure on the aorta, hyperdynamic cardiac contractions, psychotropic drugs, right ventricular hypertrophy. In the left axillary region, abnormal pulsations may be attributed to aneurysm, cardiac hypertrophy, chronic pleural/pulmonary disease, pulsating empyema. Carotid arteries may pulsate due to anemia, aneurysm, aortic regurgitation, exophthalmic goiter, forceful heartbeat, valvular disease. In the jugular vessels, pulsations may be caused by tricuspid regurgitation or Valsalva maneuver.

pulse That rhythmic beating within a blood vessel.

pulse oximetry A noninvasive, continuous method of monitoring arterial blood oxygen saturation (SpO₂) to prevent the risk of undetected hypoxemia. This can also be monitored intermittently, in assessment, to determine the time to

discontinue (DC) oxygen (O₂) therapy, et al. False readings might be obtained with incorrect positioning, patient movement, patient transportation, carboxyhemoglobin (COHb) states, and certain diagnoses. As with all instrumentation, care must be taken that an accurate reading has been obtained. Arterial blood gases (ABGs) will verify this.

pulse pressure That difference between the diastolic/systolic pressures — the indication of arterial wall strength. Normally, the systolic pressure is approximately 40 points above the diastolic reading. Pulse pressures under 30 or over 50 points are within abnormal ranges.

pulsimeter Sphygmomanometer — the apparatus which calculates the force and frequency of the pulse — the blood pressure (BP).

pulsing electromagnetic field (PEMF) That electronic treatment which applies electric current as stimulation to fractures which have failed to heal. This modality enhances the knitting and healing of bones.

pulsus Pulse.

pulsus alternans Alternating strength of the beats.

pulsus differens Unequal pulses on the left and right sides of the body.

pulsus paradoxus Paradoxical pulse — that arterial pressure which weakens/disappears on inspiration, but strengthens on expiration. This is a serious cardiovascular sign.

pulsus parvus et tardus That pulse which is weak, rising and falling slowly.

pulsus tardus A pathological bradycardia.

pulverization The act of crushing a solid to powder.

pulvis Powder.

punch That surgical instrument which cuts small circles for skin grafting, punch biopsies, et al. This method should not be used on melanomata.

punched out Terminology used for the radiologic honeycomb appearance of osteopathy.

punctate That which is dotted with pinpoint surface depressions/punctures.

punctio The process of pricking/puncturing.

punctograph That radiographic device which localizes foreign bodies imbedded in tissue.

puncture To pierce with a sharp point.

cisternal puncture Piercing the cerebro-medullary cisterna through the suboccipital tissue to obtain cerebrospinal fluid (CSF).

exploratory puncture That which is aspirated by needle to obtain an examination specimen.

lumbar puncture Quincke's puncture, spinal puncture, spinal tap — access to the subarachnoid space is achieved at the lumbar level of the spinal cord. The spinal pressure is determined, and cerebrospinal fluid obtained for analysis.

(The spinal fluid pressure must be read at the precise moment it registers.) Intrathecal medication may be instilled by the MD, at this time.

sternal puncture The sternal manubrium is pierced by a large-bore needle to aspirate bone marrow. The iliac crest may also be used.

ventricular puncture That technique used to aspirate cerebrospinal fluid in cases of increasing intracranial pressure (IICP). This is the procedure by which air is injected to achieve contrast ventriculography.

puncture wound A small but significant injury (especially if inflicted as a human bite), because of the incubation potential for microorganisms within this closed wound.

pupil The contractile center of each eye. The normal pupils are equal and reactive to light/accommodation (PERLA).

Adie's pupil A tonic pupil which may not react to light, or does so sluggishly with impaired accommodation and slow constriction. This pupil may be larger than the unaffected one. Central nervous system pathology is absent.

Argyll Robertson pupil That which fails to react to light, but responds to accommodation. Pathology of the midbrain may be present.

artificial pupil Following iridectomy, patients can see through their once-occluded pupil(s).

bounding pupil A rapidly contracting and dilating pupil.

Bumke's pupil That dilated pupil which responds to psychic stimulation.

fixed pupil That which is nonreactive.

Hutchinson's pupil Unilateral pupillary dilation. Seen in meningitis, the dilated pupil indicates the side of the brain lesion.

Marcus Gunn pupil That which constricts more to an indirect light than to a direct source.

tonic pupil That which reacts sluggishly in

- accommodation/convergence reflexes.
Pupilloplegia.
- pupillary reflex** Piltz' reflex — the consensual accommodation to light.
- purgative** A harsh cathartic
- purine-free diet** That which excludes alcohol, concentrated carbohydrates, fish, fried foods, organ meats, poultry, meat.
- purinemia** The presence of purine in the circulation.
- Purkinje phenomenon** Pupillomotor reflex.
- Purkinje-Sanson images** Adaptation to the 3 images which the eye normally receives.
- purophepatitis** Purulent hepatic inflammation.
- purpura** Pelioidosis — hemorrhagic disease accompanied by fever, joint edema, pain, tenderness, lesions, pharyngitis, and/or urticaria.
- allergic purpura** Nonthrombocytopenic purpura caused by bacteria, food, medication.
- idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP)** Of unknown etiology, a hemorrhagic disorder in which the body's immune system attacks its own platelets. Although the coagulation time may be normal, bleeding remains a problem.
- Schönlein-Henoch purpura** A disease caused by vasculitis. Cutaneous/visceral lesions are present — the latter difficult to diagnose, and serious. Unless the allergen can be elicited, there is no therapy of choice.
- senile purpura** That occurring in geriatric and debilitated patients. Petechiae and ecchymoses appear on the legs.
- thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura** A rare form in which the smaller blood vessels of the brain undergo embolization/thrombosis. Neurological signs shift from aphasia and blindness to convulsions. Therapy has been of little help. Megadoses of adrenal corticosteroids and exchange transfusions meet with limited success.
- purpura annularis telangiectodes** Majocchi's disease — eruptions of the legs reveal marked telangiectasia.
- purpura fulminans** The pediatric form of this disease, which may become rapidly fatal.
- purpura rheumatica** Disease accompanied by colic, hematemesis, joint pain, and melena.
- purpura pigmentosus** That revealed in the bone marrow — myelodysplasia hematopoiesis.
- purpura simplex** That which is not associated with systemic illness.
- pursed lips expirations** A method which enables the COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) patient to reduce his/her tachypnea and to cough therapeutically. In addition to prolonging exhalation by pursing the lips, this technique prevents trapping the air, which yields to bronchiolar collapse. Once patients learn to inhale slowly through the nose, and to exhale twice as slowly through pursed lips, they practice this forced expiration instinctively, whenever dyspneic.
- purulent** That which is infected, with development of pus.
- pustule** Pus in the epidermis.
- pustulosis** Generalized pustules.
- Putnam-Dana syndrome** Subacute spinal cord degeneration, as seen in neglected pernicious anemia.
- putrefaction** The decomposition of protein.
- putrescence** Necrosis — decay of living tissue.
- pyarthrosis** A suppurative joint cavity.
- pyelectasia** Pylectasis — dilation of the renal pelvis.
- pyelithotomy** Incision into the renal pelvis to extract a calculus which will not pass (or which would injure tissue if it were permitted to pass).
- pyelitis** Inflammation of the kidney(s).
- calculous pyelitis** That complication of a kidney stone.
- pyelitis cystica** Multiple cysts present in the renal pelvis.
- pyelocaliectasis** Dilatation of the renal calyces and pelvis.
- pyelocystitis** Inflammation of the bladder and renal pelvis/pelves.
- pyelocystostomosis** A surgical communication between the bladder and the kidney.
- pyelogram** An X-ray of the renal pelvis and ureters.
- intravenous pyelogram (IVP)** The use of radiopaque dye in pyelography will determine any obstruction within the urinary tract. Because a reaction to this dye could be anaphylactoid, the history of any allergies must be diligently determined beforehand.
- pyelonephritis** Inflammation of the renal parenchyma as signalled by abrupt rigor accom-

panied by dull, unilateral/bilateral flank pain. Tenderness may be elicited upon palpation of the kidneys. Signs/symptoms of cystitis (burning upon micturation, urgency and frequency of voiding) are usually present. Alcohol (ETOH) is contraindicated.

pyelonephrosis Pathology of the renal pelvis. Pyelopathy.

pyeloplasty Surgical repair of the renal pelvis.

pyeloplication That surgical repair of a dilated renal pelvis by taking tucks in the wall of the kidney.

pyelostomy Pyelotomy — surgical creation of an opening from the external body to the renal pelvis. Ureteral catheters must *never* be clamped. A strict intake and output (I & O) record is maintained.

pyemia A fatal septicemia in which multiple abscesses seed themselves via the circulation. Pronounced rigor, metastatic abscess formation, septic pneumonia, and/or empyema may follow.

arterial pyemia That caused by dissemination of emboli from a cardiac thrombus.

cryptogenic pyemia Disease buried in deep tissue.

metastatic pyemia That seeded by thrombi.

portal pyemia A hepatic source of suppurative contamination of the blood.

pyencephalus Pyocephalus — suppuration within the cranium, attributed to a brain abscess.

pygalgia Pain arising from the buttock(s).

pygodidymus Conjoined twins who are fused at the cephalothorax. Their pelvis and extremities are duplicated.

pyknemia Pycnemia — increased blood viscosity.

pyknodysostosis An inherited deformity which attacks bone formation. These children are often short with open fontanelles, hypoplastic facial bones, and/or dental anomalies which may include 2 rows of teeth. Surgical reconstruction is the only treatment for these abnormalities.

pyknometer An instrument which measures the specific gravity of urine.

pyknophrasia That speech which is thick-tongued.

pyknosis Inspissation — increased viscosity caused by degenerated cells.

pylephlebitis Suppurative inflammation of the

portal vein.

adhesive pylephlebitis A thrombosis within the portal vein.

pylephlebitis obturans An infected portal vein which is obstructed.

Pyle's disease Metaphyseal dysplasia.

pylethrombophlebitis Inflamed thrombosis within the portal vein.

pylon A temporary prosthetic leg which is applied at the end of the amputation, while the patient is still on the operating table. By this method, ambulation is earlier, and a smoother adjustment to the final prosthesis is made.

pyloralgia Pyloric pain.

pylorectomy Pyloric excision.

pyloric stenosis Infantile hypertrophic pyloric stenosis, pylorostenosis, pylorostenosis — stricture of the pyloric orifice. Obstruction of the pylorus is manifested by projectile emesis.

These neonates need to be protected from aspiration. Postoperatively, they are elevated 10° (in high Fowler's position, postprandially), and do well.

pyloritis Inflammation of the pylorus.

pylorodiosis Pyloric dilation.

pyloroduodenitis Inflammation of the duodenal/pyloric mucosae.

pylorogastrectomy Surgical excision of the pyloric portion of the stomach.

pyloromyotomy The incision into, and suturing of, the pyloric sphincter.

pyloroplasty Surgical repair of pyloric stenosis.

Finney pyloroplasty Surgical dilatation of the pylorus, from the duodenum to the stomach.

Heineke-Mikulicz pyloroplasty Surgical correction of pyloric stricture — which is incised longitudinally, then closed transversely.

pylorostomy A surgically-constructed opening into the pylorus, via the abdominal wall.

pylorotomy Surgical relief of hypertrophic stenosis obtained by incising the submucosae of the pylorus.

pyocele That cavity distention from suppuration.

pyocelia Formation of pus within the abdomen.

pyocephalus Intracranial purulent effusion.

circumscribed pyocephalus A brain abscess.

external pyocephalus Meningeal suppuration.

internal pyocephalus Suppuration within the

cerebrospinal fluid (CSF).

pyochezia Pyofecia — pus within fecal matter.

pyocolpocoele Pus within a vaginal tumor.

pyocolpos Pus within the vagina.

pyoderma Any acute, bacterial, inflammatory, suppurative dermatitis.

pyoderma gangrenosum Pyoderma of the lower body, as seen in the presence of ulcerative colitis/cachexia.

pyodermia Any suppurative dermatosis.

pyogenesis Suppuration, pyopoiesis, pus formation.

pyohemia Pyemia — pus in the blood.

pyohemothorax Blood and pus within the pleurae.

pyolabyrinthitis Purulent inflammation of the labyrinthine apparatus.

pyometra Uterine accumulation of retained pus cells.

pyometritis Suppurative uterine infection.

pyonephritis A suppurative renal infection.

pyonephrolithiasis Calculi with pus cells in the kidney.

pyonephrosis Infection within the kidney pelvis, productive of pus.

pyoovarium Ovarian abscess formation.

pyopericarditis Suppurative inflammation of the pericardium.

pyoperitonitis That formation of pus cells in the peritoneal lining of the abdomen.

pyophthalmia Pyophthalmitis — suppuration within the eye(s).

pyopneumocholecystitis Gallbladder distention by pus and by air.

pyopneumohepatitis Liver abscess with air and pus.

pyopneumopericardium Contamination of the pericardial sac by pus and air.

pyopneumoperitoneum Peritonitis complicated by gas and pus in the abdominal cavity.

pyopneumothorax The presence of pus and gas within the pleurae. This presents a high risk of atelectasis.

pyoptysis Purulent expectoration.

pyopyelectasis Dilatation of the renal pelvis by purulent fluid.

pyorrhagia Profuse, purulent drainage.

pyorrhoea Purulent discharge.

pyorrhoea alveolaris Periodontoclasia, periodon-

titis — periodontal pathology. This serious abscess formation evolves to resorption of alveolar bone, loosening of teeth, and gum recession. Teeth may be lost.

pyosalpingitis Pyosalpinx — the retention of pus in an inflamed fallopian tube.

pyosalpingo-oophoritis That suppurative infection of the ovary and fallopian tube.

pyosemia Pus cells present in the semen.

pyostatic That agent which impedes the formation of pus cells.

pyothorax Empyema — pus within the pleurae.

This critical disease is very difficult to diagnose.

pyotorrhea A purulent otic discharge.

pyotoxemia Bacterial toxemia, blood poisoning.

pyoureter Pus cells within the ureter(s).

pyovesiculosis Pus cells within the seminal vesicles.

pyramidotomy Surgical eradication of uncontrollable movements through excision of the appropriate pyramidal tracts of the spinal cord. These patients may have received only light sedation, in order to respond to the neurosurgeon's instructions as the neural tissue pathology is identified. Postoperatively, absence of the patient's exaggerated tremor may elate everyone, while the patient is still in the operating room (OR).

pyretic The fever process.

pyretic therapy Pyritotherapy — the outdated induction of fever to treat certain diseases.

pyreticosis Illness characterized by a febrile state.

pyretogen Pyrogen — that agent which produces fever.

pyretogenesis Pyretogenesis — the origination and production of fever.

pyretotyphosis That stupor/delirium which is characteristic of rigor.

pyrexia Fever.

pyriform Pear-shaped. Piriform.

pyrolagnia Psychiatric gratification (sometimes erotic) which is received from setting fires.

pyromania An obsession for setting and admiring all-consuming fires — which is a psychiatric disorder.

pyrophobia An exaggerated fear of fire.

pyroptothymia A psychotic state in which the

patient believes him-/herself to be covered in flames.

pyrosis Gastritis, “heartburn” — which may be managed by attention to the patient’s food intolerances, overeating. Antacids often provide relief.

pyrotic A caustic, burning quality.

pyrotoxin That poison produced by febrile disease.

pyuria Pyoturia — pus cells in the urine, indicative of renal pathology.

Q

Q fever That acute, occupational disease with anorexia, diaphoresis, fever, general malaise, headache, myalgia — which is contracted from exposure to infected farm animals. A vaccine is available for those at risk for this illness. Brill's disease.

quack One who claims to have qualifications in healing, without benefit of education nor license. S/he may claim secrets and/or divine powers, employing magic or charismatic/hysterical rituals. Some MDs allow desperate patients with a poor prognosis to seek unorthodox methods, in agreement that they will return for follow-up and continued oversight.

quackery Medical science is committed to sharing its expertise in the healing arts. Toward this end, physicians submit their findings to the scrutiny of colleagues.

A pretender may falsify his/her academic, professional credentials and/or accomplishment(s). Unorthodox, controversial therapy often carries the "quack's" name, and may be guaranteed. A favorite procedure may be used on a number of patients for varied, unrelated problems. Claims of persecution by the medical world may be voiced to patients, and especially to the media. Unsolicited material is typically edited with ruling, highlighting, bold face type, et al., and is distributed as advertising to the general public. Fictional, sensationalistic cases are presented as cured. A diagnosis of carcinoma (CA) is made without benefit of accepted diagnostic studies such as laboratory work, radiological confirmation, diagnostic imaging, exploratory surgery, et al. (which the unauthorized practitioner is not permitted to provide).

Opportunities to enter into conversation with legitimate professionals, or to seek second, objective opinions, are declined, refused, or accepted with protective, self-designed stipulations. Thus, endorsements and claims have only the "healer's" claim that the patient actually suffered from the given assignation, or even from malignant disease at all. The protective secrecy of chemical agents, objective findings (if any), and methodology are arduously secured. If papers are written, they might not be published because of controversial content, and/or the "quack's" lack of credentials. Unique

theories/treatments elude scientific debate, containing unorthodox rituals, and perhaps, non-medical ingredients presented as pharmaceutical agents. Characteristically, the language of these medical pretenders is idiomatic, and "out-of-sync".

Religious sentiments, Scripture, and fantastic claims may be cited to elicit the unquestioning faith of the vulnerable, in the (often) charismatic "healer". These unethical impostors not only steal the limited funds of their desperate followers, they also rob these suffering/dying patients of the precious little time they may have left to live.

quadrant 1 of 4 divisions of a body area — so defined in order to meet assessment/anatomical purposes.

abdominal quadrants left upper, right upper, left lower, right lower.

dental quadrants maxillary right/left, mandibular right/left.

quadrantanopia Diminished visual acuity in one quarter of the visual field.

quadrantanopsia Blindness in 1/4 of the visual field.

quadrate A 4-sided, quadrilateral square.

quadricepsplasty Plastic surgery to release adhesions and/or scars which limit functioning of the quadriceps femoris.

quadriceps reflex Patellar reflex, knee-jerk reflex.

quadridigitate The person with 4 digits on a hand and/or foot.

quadrigeminal That with 4 symmetrical parts.

quadrigeminum A quadrant of the brain.

quadrilocular Possessing 4 cavities/chambers.

quadripartite That which is divided into 4 partitions, quadrisectioned, quartersectioned.

quadriplegia Tetraplegia — paralysis involving all extremities, caused by trauma to the 6th and higher vertebra(e). The prognosis is often fatal in vertebral fractures higher than cervical 3 (C³). Emergency care mandates cervical immobilization prior to attempted transportation of the patient to the trauma center. Crutchfield tongs may be used, and later replaced by halo skeletal traction after the patient has stabilized. In recovery, precautions will be taken to guard against autonomic dysreflexia.

quadripod cane "Quad cane" — a 4-footed cane

which provides greater stability than the traditional cane. Check that the patient positions the quad cane so that the feet will not trip him/her. (It may need to be turned around.) In ambulating, this cane should not be advanced far ahead of the patient.

quadrupedal reflex The extension of a flexed arm, upon assuming a crawling posture.

quadruplets Four infants born in the same gravid confinement. These are usually born prematurely.

qualitative analysis That determination which identifies the components of a compound/substance.

quality An intrinsically positive character.

quality assurance (QA) That program which achieves the desired standard of health care — as maintained through problem-oriented education and evaluation.

quality of life A subjective concept which is determined by the patient's emotions, environment, fulfillment, faith, health, psyche, significant others, and purpose for being. No longer may resuscitation be withheld by the RNs' judgment that the suffering patient obviously has no quality of life, unless the MD has ordered DNR (Do not resuscitate.) status.

quantitative A reference to numbers.

quantitative sensory testing, pressure-specified sensory device Because of the pain and high cost associated with traditional electrodiagnostic studies, as well as the high percentage of false negatives in patients with nerve compressions, and the poor correlation between patient symptomatology and electrical testing, quantitative sensory testing has been developed. Quantitative sensory testing can assess either temperature perception, vibratory perception, or pressure perception. Quantitative sensory testing with the pressure-specified sensory device is more sensitive than traditional electrodiagnostic studies, can distinguish diabetics with and without ulcerations related to their neuropathy, and can identify nerve compressions. This modality is not painful, uses no electrical shocks, and is relatively inexpensive.

quantum An exact amount.

quarantine Rarely used today, an isolation period for the patient with a communicable disease. (In

the US, the entire household was quarantined by the health department.)

quassation The shaking of material in order to break it into small particles.

Quetelet index That formula by which obesity is calculated. The mass body index (BMI). To calculate, multiply the weight in pounds x 704 (factor). Divide by (height/inches). Divide quotient by ht/in again to determine BMI %. The appropriate BMI: < 25%. BMI > 30% represents morbid obesity.

Queckenstedt's sign In a vertebral block of the spinal canal, cerebrospinal fluid pressure is unaffected by compression of the neck veins. (Normally, this maneuver would cause the spinal fluid pressure to elevate rapidly, until release of the constriction occurred.)

Quellung reaction This test provides rapid identification of pneumococci in clinical specimens including cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), sputum, exudates.

quenching A toxicological reversal by antidote. Reduction of the release of radioactive energy. Cooling one who is hot.

querulent That person who is complaining, dissatisfied, fussy, suspicious.

Quervain's disease Chronic tenosynovitis/tenosynovitis.

quickening Early fetal movements in utero. The physician/midwife should be notified if well-established uterine movements should cease.

Quick's test That blood chemistry test which calculates prothrombin in blood plasma, revealing the status of liver function.

Quincke's capillary pulsation Seen in aortic regurgitation, that sign of aortic insufficiency — as indicated by rhythmic blanching/flushing beneath the nails.

Quincke's disease Angioneurotic edema accompanied by urticaria.

Quincke's puncture Lumbar puncture.

quinine urea hydrochloride A vascular sclerosing agent.

quininism Cinchonism — cinchona poisoning.

quinoline An antiseptic/solvent used in the treatment of amebic dysentery, other infections, and as analgesia, or antipyretics.

Quinquad's disease Purulent folliculitis of the scalp. Alopecia areata may follow.

quinsy Peritonsillar abscess. If not in intensive care, these patients should be specialised with a tracheotomy set in the room. Surgical incision and drainage (I & D) may be performed.

quintessential The purest form. The most typical, representative example.

quintuplets Five babies born to the same mother, within the same pregnancy. These premature infants belong in a neonatal intensive care unit. If there is none, their survival may depend on their being transported to a hospital with such facilities.

quotidian Each day.

quotidian fever Malarial fever presenting with daily paroxysms/exacerbations.

quotient The number of times a larger figure contains the smaller. The answer to a problem in division.

achievement quotient Allowing for the child's age, education, and the results of peers, that percentile of the child's testing.

intelligence quotient (IQ) One's mental age divided by his/her age in years.

respiratory quotient The expired carbon dioxide divided by the inhaled oxygen. Normal: 0.9.

Q-switch A newer technique used with a ruby laser. This brief exposure to laser light erases pigment to eradicate birthmarks, tattoos, et al., without destroying adjacent tissue cells.

Q wave A negative/downward wave following the P wave on the electrocardiograph. Its absence may be insignificant.

R

rabbiting The interlocking of the fractured edges of bone.

rabies Hydrophobia — that acute infectious process which is transmitted by carnivores. (In addition to bites, this disease may also be transmitted through animal scratches, or by inhalation of a rabid animal). Wild animals and those cross-bred with dogs should *not* be kept as pets. (Dogs are the principal vector of rabies in Asia, Latin America, and Africa. Wild animals constitute the most important vector in the United States.) Any penetration of the skin by teeth constitutes an exposure. The wound should be treated with disinfectant, but not sutured. Airborne exposures are rare, having occurred in laboratories, and in bat-infested caves. Human-to-human transmissions have proven fatal to six patients in Thailand, India, United States, and France — following their corneal transplantations. More stringent restrictions for these donations have reduced this risk. The large number of rabies-infected cats is attributed to fewer cat vaccination laws. The rabies victim may find that attempts to swallow provoke laryngospasm. Convulsions lead to opisthotonos posturing. Confine this patient to a darkened room, monitoring his/her cardiac and respiratory functioning. A tracheotomy tray should be in the room. Death can follow paralysis.

Rabson-Mendenhall syndrome That combination of dysmorphic symptoms characterized by pineal hyperplasia and dental dysplasia.

race That classification of ethnicity which reveals distinct characteristics inherited from a common ancestor.

rachialgia Rachiodynia — spinal pain.

rachianalgesia Rachianesthesia — spinal anesthesia.

rachicele Herniation of spinal cord tissues in the infant/child with spina bifida.

rachicentesis Rachiocentesis — spinal puncture.

rachicampsis Spinal pathology, curvature.

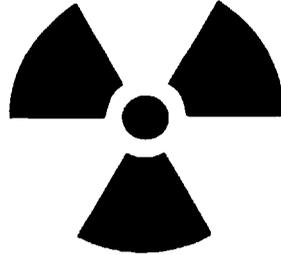
rachiopagus Congenitally conjoined twins, attached by vertebral fusion.

rachiopathy Spinal pathology.

rachioplegia Paralysis caused by a spinal cord lesion.

rachiotomy Rachitomy — A surgical incision of

CAUTION RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL



DO NOT REMOVE
WITHOUT HEALTH PHYSICS' APPROVAL

Universal radiation symbol

the vertebral canal.

rachischisis Spina bifida.

rachitis rickets, rhachitis, spinal inflammation.

rachitome A surgical instrument used to incise the spinal canal.

raclage Curettage.

radiability The ability to be penetrated by X-ray.

radial Projection from a central point.

radial keratotomy (RK) Microsurgery which can correct moderate myopia by incising/suturing the cornea, rendering glasses unnecessary.

Refractive surgery cannot be reversed. This procedure has been refined by photorefractive keratotomy (PRK).

radial reflex Flexion of the lower arm, caused by percussion of the lower radius.

radiation Emission of energy through matter or space. The projection of acoustics, auditory, corpuscular, electromagnetic, heterogenous, homogenous, infrared, interstitial, ionizing, irritating, occipitohalamic, optic, photochemical, pyramidal, solar, striatohalamic, ultraviolet, visible rays/wavelengths. The Universal Radiation Symbol must be displayed wherever there could be a potential exposure to radioactivity. This symbol must appear in the legal colors of purple on dark gold.

ionizing radiation injury That caused by therapeutic radiation. The amount of all forms of radioactive sources is restricted to a specific

and individually-accumulated lifetime dosage.

radiation accidents Contamination errors by inhalation or exposure: 1. The patient who receives up to a lethal dose of radiation as a whole body exposure. S/he is no more hazardous to others than the patient undergoing diagnostic X-ray studies. 2. The patient who receives internal contamination by ingestion/inhalation. Considered to be of no risk to others, s/he is chemically poisoned. Excreta is hazardous, and must be assessed for nuclide content. 3. External contamination is comparable to infestation. Surgical isolation is required. 4. Radioactive contamination involving a wound requires surgical isolation and radiological consultation. Excreta and refuse from each patient must be labeled "RADIOACTIVE — do not discard!" (This includes irrigation and cleansing solutions.) Patient/staff clothing must be saved. Nursing staff must also observe personal and environmental decontamination procedures.

radiation retinopathy A serious complication secondary to total body irradiation or chemotherapy.

radiation syndrome Radiation sickness may be characterized by alopecia, amenorrhea, anomalies, anorexia, aplastic bone marrow, bleeding/clotting disorders, carcinogenesis, cataract formation, diarrhea, genetic changes, headache, hematopoietic anomalies, hemorrhage, leukemia, loss of teeth, lymphatic tissue lysis, nausea with emesis, sterility, death.

radical treatment The opposite of conservative therapy, mutilative surgery, et al., is proposed as an absolute cure.

radicotomy Radicectomy, rhizotomy — surgical resection/excision/sectioning of spinal nerve roots.

radiculalgia Neuralgia involving the nerve roots.

radiculitis Painful spinal nerve inflammation accompanied by hyperesthesia.

radiculomeningomyelitis Inflammation of the spinal cord, meninges, and spinal nerve roots.

radiculomyelopathy Any disease process involving the spinal cord and nerve roots.

radiculoneuropathy The diseased condition of nerves.

radioactive That which is capable of emitting radiant energy. At every area where radioactivity

is present, the universal radiation symbol (in its legal colors of purple on dark gold) must be prominently posted. This includes ionizing radiation, radiant energy emergence, et al.

radioactive decay The spontaneous disintegration which occurs with the emission of radiant energy.

radioactive patient One who emits radiation from his/her accidental contamination (or radiation treatment). Pregnant women and children should not be permitted to visit!

radioactive tracer Chemical atoms which have been activated for diagnostic scanning. No precautions need be used.

radioanaphylaxis Life-threatening sensitivity to X-rays.

radiocinematograph Fluoroscopy with recorded film. This form emits more radiation than do typical X-rays.

radiocystitis Urinary bladder infection (UTI) secondary to radiation therapy.

radiodermatitis Radioepidermitis — skin pathology caused by irradiation.

radiodiagnosis Conclusions derived from X-rays, radiology.

radioelectrocardiography Telemetry, Holter EKG/ECG.

radioelement A radioisotope.

radiofrequency ablation The modality of cardiac catheterization — through which abnormal conductive tissue is destroyed by electrocauterization.

radiofrequency electrophrenic respiration

Electronic stimulation of phrenic innervation to the respiratory musculature which has been paralyzed by cervical spinal cord damage.

Subcutaneous electrodes transmit this stimulation which achieves diaphragmatic contraction.

radiogenic Actinogenic — that which is caused by, and/or produces, radiation.

radiograph Roentgenogram, radiogram, exposed X-ray film.

lateral cephalometric radiograph That X-ray of the entire head in a known, fixed position which facilitates measurements and definitive assessment/diagnosis.

panoramic radiograph An extraoral X-ray which encircles the patient to produce a single, total view of the mandible and maxilla. This is

much more reliable than multiple bite plate views, and should be used in cases of suspected fractures of the jaw(s). Skull films, CT scanning may also be ordered for trauma patients (pts).

radioimmunity Partial insensitivity which may be acquired following multiple radiation treatments.

radiolucent Radiosensitive, radioparent, radiore-sponsive, radiotransparent — that which is pen-etrable by X-ray.

radiopotentialion The enhancement of radioac-tivity by oxygen and certain medications.

radioresistant That which cannot be destroyed by X-rays.

radioscopy Fluoroscopy. That X-ray modality which enables a diagnostic survey of physiolog-ical processes.

radiotherapy Treatment by radium.

radiothermy That therapeutic application of radioactive/radiant heat.

radiotoxemia Poisoning caused by radioactive exposure.

radium (Ra) A fluorescent, radioactive element essential in cancer therapy.

radon (Rn) A radioactive element which causes pulmonary carcinoma (CA).

rage Violent anger.

sham rage That rage reaction produced by decorticated animals under stimulation.

rag sorter's disease That febrile, pulmonary ill-ness caused by the anthrax bacillus — seen in transients and the homeless. This may be com-pounded by malnutrition, infestation.

Raimiste's phenomenon A reaction seen in hemiplegics — resistance to abduction/adduc-tion of the uninvolved hip evokes the same reac-tion in the paralyzed hip.

râles Abnormal pulmonary sounds heard upon auscultation during inspiration and/or expira-tion.

atelectatic râles Transitory wheezing that dis-appears upon coughing/deep breathing.

bronchiectatic râles Wheezing auscultated over cavities of bronchiectasis — which disappear following expectoration.

cavernous râles Those hollow/metallic wheezes auscultated during both inspiration and expira-tion.

clicking râles Those heard upon inspiration, in

tubercular patients.

coarse râles Those originating within large bronchi.

crackling râles Those auscultated over pneu-monic exudation, upon inspiration.

dry râles Those auscultated on inspiration/expiration in the patient with asthma, bronchitis, early tuberculosis.

moist râles Those auscultated over fluid-filled bronchi.

redux râles Those auscultated with uneven crackling during both inspiration/expiration in bronchial pneumonia which is resolving.

sibilant râles Those auscultated at the end of the inspiration phase, with prominent high-pitched whistles.

sonorous râles Snoring during inspiration as well as during expiration.

subcrepitant râles Those auscultated both dur-ing inspiration/expiration, in capillary bronchitis.

vesicular râles Crepitant râles — those auscul-tated at the end of inspiration, as heard in early pulmonary edema, hypostatic pneumonia, and pulmonary tuberculosis.

ramification Branching out.

ramollissement Pathologic softening of tissue.

rancid Sour and offensive, in a stage of decom-position.

random controlled trial That experimental dou-ble-blind protocol by which drugs/treatments are tested before acceptance for marketing. The subjects are assigned by randomization. Neither their physicians nor they know whether they are receiving the trial medication/procedure under study, or placebo. If it should become medically necessary to know, the blind will be broken for that subject. S/he will not be returned to the trial.

ranula A large, painless retention cyst beneath the tongue. This requires excision.

pancreatic ranula This cystic condition is caused by obstruction of the pancreatic ducts.

rape A violent (not sexual) attack in which het-ero-/homosexual intercourse is forced against another's will. The victim/perpetrator may be male/female, adult or juvenile.

rapid cycling In the patient (pt) diagnosed with bipolar disorder ("manic depression"), four episodes of significant lability within the year.

rapport Mutual understanding and respect.

Ideally, that therapeutic alliance between the physician and patient, nurse and patient (pt).

raptus An abrupt attack/seizure.

rarefaction Decrease of density. The process of excessive parathormone rendering bone more porous.

rarefying osteitis Chronic bone inflammation accompanied by granulation of the marrow, with absorption of bone tissue.

rash Exanthema, dermatitis.

raspatory Xyster — that file used in orthopedic surgery.

rat-bite fever An infectious disease transmitted by rats. Back/joint pain, dermatitis, headache, recurrent fever, ulceration, or vomiting may be noted.

rational Sane, reasonable, logical, of sound mind, appropriate.

rationale The reasoning behind a protocol, procedure, or course of action.

rationalization That justification for an illogical, ill-advised decision, used to give it credibility.

raucous A harsh, hoarse sound.

Raynaud's disease That peripheral vascular condition characterized by cold or stress-induced vasoconstriction in the extremities. Cyanosis of the digits may be noted. Maintenance of warmth and total abstinence from tobacco are mandatory. Auto-amputation may attack the digits, tissue by tissue.

Raynaud's phenomenon Attacks of digital constriction, pallor, followed by cyanosis, reddening, pain, then improvement. Burning and numbness may be felt. This may appear secondary to myxedema, occlusive arterial disease, pulmonary hypertension, systemic scleroderma, thoracic outlet syndrome, trauma. These patients are at risk for Raynaud's disease.

rays Divergent lines extending from a common center.

actinic rays Chemical rays.

Becquerel's rays Those emitted from radioactive substance.

cosmic rays Millikan's rays — radiation with high penetration power and velocity.

delta rays Highly penetrative waves emitted by radioactive substances.

hard rays X-rays which penetrate powerfully,

with a short wavelength.

hertzian rays Electromagnetic waves.

luminous rays Spectral waves which are visible.

medullary rays Pars radiata lobuli corticalis renis — straight kidney tubules.

monochromatic rays Those characterized by specific wavelengths.

roentgen rays X-rays used for therapeutic and diagnostic purposes.

scattered rays Deflected X-rays which could place unprotected staff and others at risk.

ultraviolet rays Those spectral waves of varying lengths which produce photographic/photochemical effects, and which rapidly destroy bacterial vitality.

reaction A response to a stimulus. A chemical change/process. Stimulated transformation of a substance into another. A counteraction. That mental/emotional status following stress.

alarm reaction That occurring in the general adaptation syndrome, resulting in the responses of shock and/or injury.

allergic reaction Hypersensitive response to an antigen.

anaphylactoid reaction Anaphylaxis — that life-threatening response to a protein substance.

Arias-Stella reaction Decidual alterations in the endometrial epithelium — which may be a signal of ectopic pregnancy.

chain reaction That self-propagation response in which each stage is caused by that preceding — which in turn, causes the next stage.

consensual reaction That crossed reflex — an involuntary action.

conversion reaction Hysterical neurosis in which loss of functioning represents a psychiatric need or conflict.

defense reaction An ego-protective response.

delayed reaction That response occurring a significant time after the stimulus.

dissociative reaction A sudden, temporary change in normal functioning or consciousness, identity, and/or motor behavior.

false-negative reaction That response which is in reality, positive.

false-positive reaction That response which is in error and is in reality, negative.

immune reaction That which indicates the

- presence of antibodies in the circulation.
- leukemic reaction** Leukemoid reaction — those changes present in leukemia.
- local reaction** That which occurs at the site of invasion.
- myasthenic reaction** Repeated stimulation of a muscle causes decreased responses, until the contractions gradually fail to occur.
- neutral reaction** That which is neither alkaline nor acidic — pH 7.0.
- ophthalmic reaction** That local conjunctival response to the typhoid/tuberculosis toxin.
- transfusion reaction** The fatal response following administration of incompatible blood. Despite typing and crossmatching, the patient may be given blood which results in hemolysis of the donor's and recipient's erythrocytes. Such a transfusion must be discontinued STAT.
- reactivation** A return to functioning.
- reactive airways dysfunction syndrome** Following high-level irritant exposure, the patient with a normal airway will experience persistent asthma.
- reactive depression** That affective disorder which evolves out of situational maladjustment.
- reactive hypoglycemia** The blood sugar dip to a normal low point postprandially, followed by an adrenaline surge.
- reagent** That substance involved in a (chemical) reaction.
- reality principle** The simultaneous balance of society's demands and an individual's personal goals.
- reality testing** Full orientation to the environment and its significance to the patient.
- reality therapy** "Confrontation minimizes distortion." — the concept behind patients' denial.
- reanastomosis** Surgically reuniting that structure which has been severed, ligated, excised.
- reanimate** To resuscitate, revive, reactivate.
- reasonable care** That legal criterion by which a malpractice case is weighed and judged. Many of these cases come to litigation following a disappointing outcome which was insensitively managed. Those prudent acts which should be performed by the competent nurse.
- reattachment** That surgical/microsurgical rejoining of a severed portion of the body. Whenever possible, the severed part should be brought to the hospital with the patient.
- rebound phenomenon** That indication of a cerebellar lesion — in exerting force with an extremity, against resistance, the limb will continue despite removal of that resistance.
- recall** Remembering lost material which has been experienced or learned, but forgotten. This includes people and functioning.
- recanalization** Restoration of patency through an occluded vessel.
- recapitulation theory** "Ontogeny recapitulates phylogeny". The premise that in utero and throughout life, one's experiences/milestones approximate those of one's ancestors.
- recession** Ulthropia — withdrawal of a body part from its normal position. Exposure of a tooth due to gingival atrophy.
- rechallenge** When a patient's reaction to a drug (or substance) has been extraordinary, the physician may wish to confirm this in his/her presence. With signed consent, and resuscitation equipment on standby, the sensitivity episode will be re-enacted.
- recidivism** Repetition of criminal/antisocial acts, following release from prison, et al.
- recipient** One who receives. The recipient of a donated body part, organ, blood.
- reciprocal** That which is exchangeable/interchangeable.
- reciprocal inhibition** Muscle antagonism, in which coordination/interaction is enhanced.
- reciprocity** The recognition of licensure by another state, upon submission of credentials, fees, and/or exams.
- Reclus' disease** Benign, cystic, multiple neoplasms of the breast.
- recompression** Hyperbaric oxygen chamber in therapy, to reverse decompression sickness, gas emboli, et al.
- reconstitution** Hydration (replacing water) of that in a dehydrated state.
- record** That legal document which is the patient's chart.
- recovery** The return to a former state of subjective/objective health and wellness.
- recovery room** Post-anesthesia recovery (PAR). A specialized room in the operating suite for patients recovering from general anesthesia. They are closely monitored during this immedi-

- ate postoperative status, and must never be left alone. (If any should speak subconsciously, this is to be held as strictly confidential.)
- recrement** A secretion which the body reabsorbs.
- recrudescence** A relapse following a remission.
- recrudescient** That resumption of activity following an inactive period.
- rectal crisis** Rectalgia with tenesmus, which occurs in locomotor ataxia.
- rectal reflex** The stimulation to defecate — arising from the presence of feces in the rectal ampulla.
- rectification** The process of correcting, purifying, refining, straightening, and setting right.
- rectocystotomy** That development of an incision into the bladder, through the wall of the rectum/colon, to extract a calculus/calculi.
- rectophobia** That acute anticipatory fear of carcinoma in patients with proctopathology.
- rectoscope** A speculum used to examine the rectosigmoid colon.
- rectosigmoidectomy** Surgical excision into the rectum and adjoining sigmoid colon.
- rectostenosis** A rectal stricture.
- recumbent** Lying, inactive.
- dorsal recumbent** Supine, lying on the back.
- lateral recumbent** Lying on one's side.
- ventral recumbent** Prone, lying on the abdomen.
- recuperation** Complete and full recovery.
- Red Cross** That international organization which has been lauded for its neutrality and humanitarian acts during war, disaster, tragedy, et al. They operate blood banks, sponsor swimming lessons, life guard courses, cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) instruction, continuing education, and more. Many countries have nationalized their own Red Cross organizations.
- redifferentiation** Resumption by malignant cells, of mature cells' characteristics.
- red-man syndrome** An erythematous reaction in which flushing is associated with hypotension and pruritus.
- redressement** The multiple dressing of wounds. Revision of a deformity.
- reduction** Loss of weight. The restoration of fractured bones.
- closed reduction** Realignment of bone ends by manipulation, (no surgery), and immobilization.
- open reduction** Surgical realignment of a compound fracture — which might require pinning or skeletal traction.
- reduction diet** That which is assigned (with exercise) to achieve weight loss.
- reduction of a hernia** Manual or surgical restoration of herniation with/without application of a support.
- redundant** Repetition, in excess.
- re-education** Physiotherapy to restore muscular tone and skills. Rehabilitation for the mentally/physically disabled. A refresher course for professionals who have spent time out of their fields, enables them to return to their professions.
- referred pain** That discomfort perceived in a part of the body which is not a source of pathology.
- refine** To purify.
- reflection** An image.
- reflex** That involuntary response to a stimulus. Reflexes are predictable, specific, purposeful, and adaptive.
- abdominocardiac reflex** That slowing of the cardiac rate in response to visceral stimulation.
- accommodation reflexes** Pupillary reactions to light and focus.
- acquired reflex** A conditioned reflex.
- allied reflexes** Those initiated by several widely separated receptors.
- antagonistic reflexes** Responses initiated simultaneously in receptors which produce opposite effects.
- autonomic reflex** That involving the response of a visceral effector (always a preganglionic and postganglionic neuron).
- Babinski's reflex** Plantar reflex — stimulation of the sole of the foot causes the great toe to extend while the other toes fan. A normal sign in infants, this is a pathological finding in all over 10 months of age, as in brain damage.
- Bainbridge reflex** Bainbridge effect — the heart rate elevates in the presence of cardiac distention and increased blood pressure.
- biceps reflex** Flexion of the forearm upon percussion of the biceps brachii tendon.
- carotid sinus reflex** Pressure on the neck over the carotid sinus will slow tachycardia. This is performed as carotid massage.

cat's eye reflex That pediatric finding of a reflection in the eye(s) as seen under diminished natural lighting. This reflex may be caused by a number of conditions including congenital ophthalmic malformations, inflammatory ophthalmic pathology, tuberous sclerosis, and most significantly — retinoblastoma.

chain reaction That of serial responses — each activated by the previous response.

conditioned reflex That learned through training and/or experience.

consensual reflex Crossed reflex, indirect reflex. Stimulation which affects its response on the opposite side of the body.

convulsive reflex That seizure which is induced by a weak stimulus — as seen in strychnine poisoning.

cranial reflex That originating in the brain.

crossed extension reflex A painful, tactile stimulus will exhibit a response in the opposite lower leg.

deep reflexes Those of the ankles, bones, elbows, jaws, knees, tendons, triceps, wrists, et al.

delayed reflex Hesitation of response follows the stimulus.

diving reflex Bradycardia is seen in response to immersion of the head in water.

elementary reflexes Those common to all vertebrates — extensor thrust, flexion, postural, and stretch reflexes.

extensor thrust That brief extension of a leg, when pressure is applied to the sole.

flexor withdrawal A painful stimulus to the foot causes flexion of the lower leg.

grasp reflex That response of the fingers when stimulated.

Hoffmann's reflex Flicking the 2nd, 3rd, 4th fingernail elicits flexion of the thumb.

hung-up reflex As seen in hypothyroidism, delayed relaxation phase of the deep tendons.

inborn reflex That inherited, innate, unconditioned response.

indirect reflex A crossed response.

intersegmental reflex Long reflex — that involving many spinal cord segments.

intra-segmental reflex That involving only one spinal cord segment.

jaw reflex Chin reflex.

kinetic reflex Labyrinthine reflex — that postural response which results from stimulation of receptors in the inner ear.

local reflex That which does not involve the central nervous system (CNS).

lung reflex Dilation of the pulmonary parenchyma beneath the irritated/cold tissues of the thorax.

Magnus-de Kleijn reflex Seen in the patient with decerebrate rigidity — when the chin is turned, the limbs on that side extend to that side, and the opposite limbs flex.

mass reflex Due to the release from the inhibition of higher cortical centers, widespread responses radiate from a weak stimulus in the patient whose spinal cord has been sectioned.

Mayer's reflex Pressure on the index finger elicits adduction/opposition of the thumb, flexion of the metacarpophalangeal joint, extension of the interphalangeal joint.

Mendel-Bekhterev reflex Percussion of the dorsum of the foot elicits plantar flexion of the toes.

Moro reflex That startle reflex of a neonate in which s/he defensively flails the extremities, then embraces itself — in response to the exam table being struck.

myenteric reflex Intestinal reflex caused by abdominal distention.

neck-righting reflex Seen between the ages of 4-24 months, the supine child rotates his/her trunk in the direction that his/her head is turned.

optical righting reflex That use of visual stimuli to maintain the head's/body's normal positioning. This enables ballet dancers to make consecutive turns without becoming dizzy or losing balance.

palmar grasp reflex Seen between birth and 6 months — that grasp of whatever touches the palm.

palm-chin reflex Vigorous stroking of the thenar eminence elicits a contraction of the lower lip muscles and skin on that side.

parachute response The child 9 months and older extends his/her extremities and digits when suspended in a prone position and dropped onto a pillow. An asymmetrical response indicates a motor nerve anomaly.

patellar reflex Quadriceps reflex, knee-jerk

reflex — striking the patellar tendon with a reflex hammer, will cause the knee to extend.

pathologic reflex That which is symptomatic.

placing reflex Seen between birth and 6 months — the infant who is held erect with his/her foot dragged along the exam table, will flex, then extend that leg.

postural reflex That response which is included in the maintenance of an erect posture.

pressor reflex That which elevates the blood pressure by constricting the arterioles.

proprioceptive reflex That initiated by body movement in order to sustain its position. All reflexes stimulated by a proprioceptor.

psychogalvanic reflex Decrease in the electric resistance of the skin responding to a stimulus and/or emotional stress.

pupillary reflex That response to light and accommodation. Both pupils should react equally. PERLA: Pupils equal and reactive to light and accommodation.

quadriceps reflex Knee-jerk reflex, patellar reflex.

quadrupedal extensor reflex Brain's reflex.

red reflex The red reflection seen when light strikes the retina (as in some flash, color film).

righting reflex Whichever reflexes enable the body to maintain its erect posture in relation to the head.

rooting reflex Present from birth to 7 months, stroking the infant's cheek causes him/her to seek the source of stimulation by turning his/her head (in search of a nipple).

somatic reflex That induced by the stimulation of (somatic) nerve endings.

static reflex That involved with sustained posture while at rest.

statokinetic reflexes Those involved in body movement.

stepping reflex That neonatal response of walking, elicited when the erect infant, age 1-6 weeks is held upright with feet "stepping" on a flat surface.

stretch reflex Myotatic reflex.

sucking reflex Those movements produced by the neonate when his/her lips are stroked/touched.

superficial reflex That cutaneous response caused by stimulation of areas dependent upon

spinal cord motor centers — abdominal, cremasteric, epigastric, gluteal, plantar, scapular reflexes, or upon medullary centers: conjunctival, palatal, pupillary reflexes.

swallowing reflex Deglutition reflex — that successive, muscular/neural response to palatal stimulation (by food), et al.

tendon reflex That deep response elicited by percussion over a tendon. This may be exaggerated, brisk, normal, diminished, or absent, according to neuropathy.

tonic neck reflex The neonatal response to having the head turned passively — extension of the extremity(s) on that side. The opposite extremity(s) will flex.

asymmetrical tonic neck reflex A unilateral abnormality of the above response.

triceps reflex That brisk response of the elbow when the percussion hammer strikes this tendon of the flexed arm.

unconditioned reflex An inherited, natural, spontaneous response.

vascular reflex Vasomotor response.

visceral reflex That response induced by organic stimulation.

visceromotor reflex The contraction of skeletal muscles which is caused by painful visceral stimulation. Tenesmus.

reflex action That reflexive, involuntary response to stimulation.

reflexogenic That which elicits a reflexive action.

reflux Return/backward/retrograde flow.

gastric reflux Regurgitation of gastric fluids into the esophagus. Respiratory symptoms, rather than gastric, may be noted. Esophageal reflux.

hepatojugular reflux In the presence of congestive heart failure, increased cervical venous pressure is demonstrated when pressure is applied to the liver by the physician.

vesicoureteral reflex During micturation, that retrograde flow of urine up the ureter.

refraction That deflection of light rays.

errors of refraction Ametropia — imperfect focusing upon the retinae.

static refraction That present when the eye(s) is paralyzed or at rest.

refractionist An optometrist.

refractoriness A total lack of response to what-

- ever therapy is attempted.
- refractory** Stubborn, obstinate. The patient who is resistant to therapy, intentionally or otherwise. That nerve/muscle which is resistant to stimulation. A condition which does not respond to treatment.
- refrigeration anesthesia** Loss of sensory perception due to exposure/cold. Hypothermia.
- Refsum's disease** That hereditary/metabolic anomaly in which ataxia, cardiac disease, and visual disturbances may be evident.
- Refsum's syndrome** Neonatal adrenoleukodystrophy — that rare, genetic disorder which leaves its victims both deaf and blind. The problem is that inability to metabolize phytanic acid. There is no known cure.
- regeneration** The regrowth, repair, and/or restoration of body tissue.
- regimen** Systematic order — a modality of care, a protocol of philosophy and procedure(s).
- regional cerebral blood flow** Following inhalation of the tracer Xenon 133, a 2-dimensional image is calculated. This modality is time-consuming, demonstrates poor spatial resolution, and cannot image subcortical structures.
- register** A series of tones. An official record.
- registered nurse (RN)** That licensed professional who is prepared to be on duty/call to supervise and deliver advanced patient care. S/he must be licensed by the state in which s/he works, or suffer disciplinary action. Continuing education is required.
- registry** A placement service for nurses (and others).
- regression** Retrogression, regressive — that return to a former physical/psychological state. The return of symptomatology.
- regular** Conformed, methodical, normal, steady, typical.
- regulated** That which is directed/controlled.
- regulator** An apparatus which governs the administration of blood, fluids, medications, oxygen, et al.
- regurgitation** Flow in a reversed, retrograde direction.
- aortic regurgitation** Backflow of blood into the left ventricle, due to an incompetent aortic valve.
- cardiac regurgitation** Reversed, retrograde circulation caused by incompetent closure of the aortic/mitral/tricuspid valve(s).
- duodenal regurgitation** That flow of chyme to the stomach, from the duodenum.
- functional regurgitation** That caused by dilation of the great vessels and cardiac ventricles.
- mitral regurgitation** Backflow of blood from the left ventricle through the left atrium — caused by an incompetent bicuspid/mitral valve.
- pulmonic regurgitation** Backflow of circulation to the right ventricle, via the pulmonary artery.
- tricuspid regurgitation** That circulation which flows retrograde into the right ventricle via the pulmonary artery.
- valvular regurgitation** A reversed blood flow through an incompetent valve.
- rehabilitation** Education and therapy designed to enable the impaired patient to achieve an appropriate level of independence, maximum functioning, and self-confidence — despite his/her limitations.
- rehalation** A technique of rebreathing.
- Reifenstein's syndrome** Incomplete male pseudohermaphroditism. There is no treatment for the resultant infertility.
- reimplantation** Replantation — that surgical restoration of an excised/lost/severed body part.
- reinforcement** The augmentation, strengthening, motivating, enhancing of care and education.
- reinforcement of reflex** That augmenting, compounding, and/or exaggeration of a stimulus due to anxiety.
- reinfusion** That (re)injection of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) or serum.
- reinnervation** The grafting of a nerve to achieve response in paralyzed tissue(s). Nerve anastomosis.
- reintegration** Psychiatric resumption of appropriate behavior and mental functioning, following mental disintegration of the personality. Restoration to mental health.
- reinversion** The resolution of an inverted organ.
- Reiter's syndrome (RS)** That symptom complex which is seen more often in young male patients — arthritis, conjunctivitis, urethritis. There is no treatment of choice for this condition (which may be sexually transmitted).
- rejection** Intentional/unintentional refusal to accept a graft/person/situation.
- acute rejection** An early destruction of trans-

plantation — which may be reversed by enhanced immunosuppression.

chronic rejection Slow disintegration of transplanted material over the months/years following surgery.

hyperacute rejection Prompt, unrelenting, irreversible disintegration of a transplant, due to an antibody reaction.

rejuvenescence A return to more youthful years — as may be envisioned by many in their maturity. This inappropriate life style may represent denial.

relapse The return of symptoms, following the recovery from those symptoms.

relapsing polycondritis Systemic cartilagenous illness — an autoimmune disease. Arthritis, deafness, and/or visual impairment may accompany the serious tracheomalacia which produces severe expiratory airway obstruction, leading to death.

relation That connection of anatomical and biological features. A relative.

relaxant That which reduces tension. An anxiolytic.

remedial The recovery of lost/unlearned facts, functioning, skills, et al.

remission A stage of illness during which the symptomatology and/or severity is lessened, or absent. The disease remains dormant, and will reappear.

remittent The pathological state which lessens in intensity, then exacerbates — repeatedly, in some diseases.

remnant A retained portion.

remodeling Reconstruction, reshaping, revision — as in plastic surgery, bone resorption.

renal In reference to the kidney(s).

acute renal failure That caused by trauma, impaired renal circulation, disordered functioning, pathology, toxicology, et al. The patient should be assessed for anemia, gastrointestinal hemorrhage, hypotension, and pericarditis. (Atheroembolic renal disease can masquerade as endocarditis or vasculitis.) Peritoneal dialysis/renal dialysis is the therapy of choice.

distal renal tubular acidosis That kidney disease which makes the blood too acidic. This pediatric condition affects growth and mortality, and must be treated early, if renal damage is to

be prevented.

renal calculus/calculi Kidney stone(s). This patient presents in exquisite pain, nausea, diaphoresis, and shock. This renal colic accompanies hydronephrosis and/or hydroureter. Extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy may be ordered, to break up the calculus. This is monitored by X-ray to assure that the kidney pelvis is not being traumatized as the stone progresses. Precise accounting of intake/output is required, while all urine is strained.

renal clearance test A kidney function test.

renal damage That aggravated by hypertension, nephrocalcinosis, and/or renal calculi.

renal insufficiency Reduced kidney functioning.

renal output stages Anuria: 0–99 cc/24 hours; Oliguria: 100–399 cc/24 hours; Nonoliguria: 400+ cc/24 hours; Polyuria: 6,000+ cc/24 hours.

renal papillary necrosis The destruction of kidney tissue caused by acute pyelonephritis, urinary obstruction, diabetes mellitus, phenacetin abuse, sickle cell trait. Therapy consists of antibiotics, hydration, irrigation of the renal pelvis per ureteral catheterization. (Ureteral catheters must never be clamped.)

renal scanning That radioactive study which determines kidney function.

renal transplantation The grafting of a donor kidney — the major complication of which is osteopenia. This risk is reduced by immunosuppression.

Rendu-Osler-Weber disease Polycythemia vera.
renifleur One who is erotically stimulated by the urine of others.

reniform Nephroid, kidney-shaped.

repellent An agent which rejects organisms.

repercussion That which is reciprocal. A reversion. Obstetrical ballotement.

replantation Surgical reimplantation of an accidentally severed/separated portion of the body.

repletion Satiety, satisfaction.

replication Duplicated genetic cells, tissues. Repetition of a medical trial in research.

repolarization That re-establishment of the electrical charge in muscles/nerves, following the conduction and/or contraction of a nerve impulse.

report An overview of unit or patient status, given to those with accountability to know.

- charge to charge report** The off-going and on-coming charge nurses' account to the entire nursing staff, describing each patient's room number, full name, diagnosis, physician, and condition update. (Tape-recorded reports are unsatisfactory in that they permit no clarification nor confirmation.) The supervisor and physician are extended the courtesy of reports pertinent to their needs, and may receive these as walking rounds — visiting each bedside of the more critical patients.
- reportable diseases** Those which the United States Department of Health requires be reported by the attending physician (or professionals providing care on his/her behalf.) Any other disease which is unusual in circumstance, epidemic, or incidence, or of a public health concern must also be revealed. Its health registry also receives and reviews data on carcinoma of all categories.
- repositioning** Restoration of tissue to its anatomical, correct, and/or new position.
- mandibular repositioning** Alteration of the mandible to allow it to rest in alignment with the maxilla — thereby correcting malocclusion and/or other maxillomandibular anomalies.
- muscle repositioning** The surgical re-insertion of a muscle attachment to facilitate functioning.
- repositor** That surgical instrument which restores an organ/tissue to its normal or corrected positioning.
- inversion repositor** That instrument which corrects an inverted uterus.
- uterine repositor** That which relocates the malpositioned uterus.
- repression** Psychiatric refusal to consider painful/distressing material. This may be subconsciously denied/buried and negatively affects the patient. Psychiatric/psychological counseling seeks to reveal and release each repressive issue.
- reproduction** Propagation of the species.
- repulsion** An intense, emotional rejection.
- research** Diligent, scientific experimentation, investigation, and study, joined with meticulous recording of orderly data. If this has been precisely-enough recorded that it can be repeated, it is judged by the scientific community to be acceptable.
- clinical research** Those findings principally based on the objective observation of the patient. The parameters of these studies are strict, and the findings often published.
- double blind technique** That research protocol in which prejudicial bias is eliminated, because neither the clinicians nor subjects knows whether or not one is receiving the medication/modality being tested, or a placebo. At the conclusion of the study (or earlier if medically indicated), the blind is broken and unknown variables revealed. If it should become necessary to prematurely break the blind, the subject will not be returned to the study.
- resection** Partial excision of a body part or organ.
- reserve** Self-control. Storage.
- reservoir** A storage place for body fluids.
- reservoir of infectious agents** All carriers of an infectious agent, upon whom it is dependent for survival and where it reproduces.
- residual** That which remains. That psychological after-effect which influences later behavior.
- residual function** That capacity/functioning which remains following an injury or incapacitating illness.
- residual urine** Following voiding, the patient is catheterized. Urine which is obtained is a pathologic finding, is measured, and reported.
- residue** Residuum, remainder — that which persists following partial removal.
- resilience** Elasticity.
- res ipsa loquitur** That malpractice concept in which the professional holds liability. "The thing speaks for itself."
- resistance** Opposition, immunity — avoidance of conflict.
- resistance transfer factor** That which controls immunity to drugs — which allows the conditions for an epidemic.
- resolution** Absorption, decomposition, return to normal.
- resolvent** That which reduces swelling/inflammation.
- resonance** That sound heard upon percussion. (The absence of resonance is flatness.) Diminished resonance is termed "dullness".
- resorbent** An agent which enhances the absorbency of sedimentation or other abnormal

features.

resorption Removal by absorption, lysis, or other pathological process(es).

respiration The interchange between an organism and its gaseous environment — which may be abdominal, absent, accelerated, aerobic, amphoteric, anaerobic, apneustic, artificial, Biot's, Cheyne-Stokes, cogwheel, costal, decreased, diaphragmatic, direct, electrophrenic, external, fetal, forced, internal, interrupted, intrauterine, Kussmaul's, labored, paradoxical, periodic, placental, slow, stertorous, stridulous, thoracic.

respirator A mechanical instrument which aids breathing by supplying positive pressure to the lungs continuously/intermittently.

respiratory arrest Failure to breathe.

respiratory distress syndrome of the premature infant (RDS) Hyaline membrane impairment of the breathing function, which is life-threatening.

respiratory failure Acute inability of the lungs to breathe, caused by obstruction or impairment. Chronic interference which results in pulmonary insufficiency — whatever the cause.

respiratory insufficiency An inadequate exchange of gases.

respiratory myoclonus Leeuwenhoek's disease.

respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) RSV bronchiolitis — the major cause of acute pediatric respiratory disease. Sometimes nosocomial, this viral infection of the lower respiratory tract is serious in the infant patient. Beyond supportive care, treatment includes antipyretics, intravenous (IV) hydration, bronchodilators, and oxygenation as indicated.

response That reaction to a stimulus.

anamnestic response A rapid antibody reaction following exposure to an antigen — toward which the subject was previously immune.

galvanic skin response That electrical resistance of the skin in reaction to emotional stimulus.

inflammatory response A localized reaction elicited by tissue destruction/injury characterized by the classic signs — edema, erythema, heat, loss of function, pain.

reticulocyte response Increased production of the reticulocytes, reactive to hematinics.

triple response Those phases of vasomotor reaction to scraping the skin — redness, flush-

ing, wheal formation (in that order).

unconditioned response An inherent reaction which has not been learned.

rest Freedom from mental/physical activity, in an environment away from work.

resting hand splint A brace which positions the fingers in opposition, and supports the hand in a position of function.

restitutio ad integrum Restoration to complete health.

restitution That return to a former state. Turning the delivering fetal head following its emergence.

restless legs syndrome A lesser form of akathisia — that intolerable sensation of the skin crawling, in which it is impossible for the patient to keep his/her legs still — especially when at rest. A side effect of medications (especially psychotropics), this may be more prevalent in fatigue states. (The torment has driven some psychiatric patients to suicide.) Of unknown etiology, this distress has also been noted in renal colic.

restoration Return to the original state.

restraint Confinement from mental/physical loss of control, upon doctor's orders, to prevent injury by the patient to him-/herself and others. (These patients can have superhuman strength — even if female or juvenile.) At all times, the form of restraint selected should be the least restrictive possible, but which affords the required, essential protection. Methods chosen by the physician may include physician-ordered chemical (medical), mechanical (leather), and/or solitary confinement (to reduce stimuli and to shield the patient from the view/hearing of others). These orders specify the amount of time, and are renewed daily. Approved protocol and meticulous checking of these patients is confirmed by flow sheets and other charting records, as well as by RN supervision.

resuscitation Anabiosis — revival following apparent death.

cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) That reversal of cardiac/respiratory standstill, by mechanical intervention. Nurses in the United States are required to update their CPR status annually.

Heimlich maneuver Rhythmic diaphragmatic

compressions in an attempt to dislodge an obstruction in the airway.

Heimlich maneuver for the drowning Approval has now been awarded to Henry Heimlich, MD to include this indication for his award-winning technique.

retardation Pathological mental and/or physical delays, due to pathology.

retching Attempting to vomit without emesis.

retention That which is held or kept in place.

urinary retention Following voiding, that residual urine which is obtained per catheter. Both amounts are to be measured and recorded.

retention cyst That created by a gland's inability to secrete/excrete.

retention defect Recent memory lapses — which are anterograde.

retention enemata That which anesthetizes, medicates (a cortisone enema, et al.), lubricates the mucosae, or nourishes the patient.

Retention enemata are small in volume, and are not to be expelled.

reticular That which is enmeshed. A network, reticulum.

reticular activating system (RAS) That area of the brain which initiates and maintains alertness. Many drugs inactivate this system.

reticulocytosis Reticulosis, familial histiocytic reticulosis. That form of lymphoma characterized by anemia, granulocytopenia, hepatomegaly, lymph node hypertrophy, with phagocytosis of the erythrocytes. This may be seen following hemorrhage, during acclimatization (high), and pernicious anemia therapy.

reticuloendothelial system (RES) The mononuclear phagocyte system. Those cells which have the capacity to digest colloidal/bacterial cells. Fixed reticuloendothelial cells may travel to eliminate older cells, to repair damaged tissue, to defend the body, to participate in immunity through inflammation.

reticuloendothelioma Reticuloma — that tumor/neoplasm composed of reticulocytes.

reticulohistiocytoma The giant cell granulomatosis which invades dermal tissue, long bone synovial membrane, mucous membrane.

reticulopenia A decrease in circulating reticulocytes.

reticulosarcoma That tumor composed of large

monocytes originating in glandular/lymphatic tissue.

retina The light-sensitive lining of the eye, upon which light rays are focused, and sight is perceived.

retinal correspondence Those stimulated points which result in a single visual sensation. Imbalanced ocular muscles produce diplopia.

retinal detachment That partial/complete separation of the retina from the pigment epithelium, resulting in loss of function (sight). The classic symptom is black floaters in the line of vision. This emergency must be seen STAT, in hopes that it may be surgically reversed by laser.

retinitis Inflammation of the retina resulting in altered size of visual objects, diminished vision, photophobia, scotomata. During treatment, both of the patient's eyes should be shielded from light and kept at strict rest.

actinic retinitis That caused by radiation, or exposure to intense light rays.

albuminuric retinitis That caused by malignant hypertension/chronic kidney disease.

apoplectic retinitis Inflammation due to retinal hemorrhage.

diabetic retinitis Aneurysmal dilatation of the retinal vessels with hemorrhage and waxy/cotton-wool exudates. Blindness ensues for many of these diabetics.

exogenous purulent retinitis That secondary to an infected, perforated ocular wound.

exudative retinitis Chronic retinal inflammation with tissue elevation around the optic disk.

hemorrhagic retinitis Profound bleeding into the retina(e).

metastatic retinitis Infective emboli which seed acute purulent infection to the retinal vessels.

solar retinitis Damage caused by exposure to an eclipse, by unprotected eyes and retinae.

stellate retinitis That presenting with blurring of the optic disk, exudates, formation of a starred figure encircling the macula, and hemorrhage.

suppurative retinitis That characterized by septicemia.

syphilitic retinitis That secondary to contamination by syphilis.

syphilitic neuroretinitis Sexually transmitted disease which includes optic nerve involvement.

- retinitis pigmentosa (RP)** That progressive pediatric defect which is characterized by degeneration without inflammation. Atrophy of the optic nerve and pigmentary changes may be noted within the retina. Defective night vision may precede a constricted field of vision. Neither etiology nor optimal therapy is known.
- retinitis proliferans** Vascularized connective tissue resulting from retinal hemorrhaging into the vitreous humor.
- retinitis punctata albescens** Early in life, a degenerative, familial, nonprogressive disease may appear. This causes white spots to arise throughout the retinae. Pigmentary changes will be absent.
- retinoblastoma** An inherited, malignant glioma of the retina. This unilateral finding may present as the “cat’s eye” reflex — a pupillary light reflection immediately recognizable upon assessment. Treated predominantly by enucleation (a compound tragedy in the rare child whose involvement was found to be bilateral), conservative management has been saving the sight and lives of pediatric victims who are not advanced cases. Because this tumor is highly metastatic, enucleation should be performed if there is no hope of useful sight being retained.
- retinodialysis** Disinsertion — peripheral retinal detachment.
- retinopapillitis** Papilloretinitis — inflammation of the optic papilla(e) and retina(e).
- retinopathy** Any retinal pathology, anomaly.
- arteriosclerotic retinopathy** Arteriosclerosis and hypertension accompanying retinal pathology.
- diabetic retinopathy** Most diabetics develop some level of retinal pathology — which could lead to blindness. If the diabetic is noncompliant with his/her prescribed protocol and regimen, he/she is at serious risk of multiple complications. Patient teaching is essential.
- hypertensive retinopathy** That secondary to glomerulonephritis, hypertension, toxemia of pregnancy.
- solar retinopathy** That retinal damage/blindness which results from looking directly into the sun/eclipse.
- syphilitic retinopathy** Retinal pathology seen in the end stages of this venereal disease.
- retinopathy of prematurity** Retrolental fibroplasia — retinal detachment attributed to excessive oxygenation of these fragile premies. Many of these cases result in malpractice suits.
- retinoscopy** Skiascopy — the objective examination of refraction used with infants and patients unable to cooperate with this procedure.
- retinosis** Degeneration of the retina in the absence of an inflammatory process.
- retractile** Tissue with the capacity of being retracted, drawn in, drawn back.
- retraction** Shortening, drawing in or back.
- clot retraction** That shrinking of a blood clot.
- uterine retraction** That process by which the muscular fibers shorten permanently, following a labor contraction.
- retractor** A surgical instrument which holds back the edges of the surgical wound. A muscle which draws in a body part/organ.
- retreat** Withdrawal (direct/indirect).
- retrenchment** A plastic surgical procedure which excises superfluous tissue.
- retrieval** Psychiatric repression.
- retroactive** Reversal of action. Retrocedence.
- retroauricular** Situated behind the ear(s).
- retrobulbar** That located behind the orbit, posterior to the medulla oblongata.
- retrocession** A relapse. Metastasis to an internal organ. An abnormal uterine position.
- retroclusion** That method of halting arterial hemorrhage. Compression of the vessel is achieved by inserting a needle through tissue over the severed artery. This is turned around and down, then passed through the tissues beneath the corresponding artery.
- retrocolic** Referring to the back of the colon.
- retrocollic** Regarding the back of the neck.
- retrocollic spasm** Torticollis with spasms of the posterior neck muscles.
- retrocurive** Turning/stepping backwards.
- retrodeviation** The backward displacement of an organ.
- retrodisplacement** That backward dislocation of a part.
- retroflexion** Bending backwards.
- retrognathism** That position of the mandible posterior to the frontal plane of the maxilla.
- retrograde** A degenerated status — that which is reversed.

- retrograde amnesia** A loss of recent memory.
- retrograde analysis** Solving a problem by working backward from the answer.
- retrograde flow** That which is in an opposite direction.
- retrograde metamorphosis** Pathological, degenerative transformation.
- retrography** Mirror writing — a symptom of certain brain pathology. This script is written from right to left.
- retrogression** Atrophy, degeneration, involution of a structure/tissue.
- retroinfection** Uterine transmission of infection from the fetus to the mother.
- retroiridian** Behind the iris.
- retrojection** Internal lavage of a cavity by syringe.
- retrolental** Retrolenticular, posterior to the lens.
- retrolental fibroplasia (RLF)** Retinopathy of prematurity. That (usually) bilateral occlusion of retinal vessels attributed to high oxygen concentrations. When the eyes do not become sightless at the same time, the parent(s) may express concern about their infant's enlarged eye. In actuality, this may be the (partially) seeing eye — The atrophied eye may be blind already. An issue for malpractice, balance must be achieved between preventing/treating hyaline membrane disease, and preventing blindness. Cryotherapy is reversing these tragic outcomes, some of which are multiple births.
- retrolingual** Behind the tongue.
- retromorphosis** Catabolism — tissue destruction.
- retroperitoneal fibrosis** Ormond's syndrome — that fibrotic mass developing behind/outside the peritoneal cavity. Serious compression of organs (the aorta, ureters, vena cava) may occur.
- retropharyngitis** An infection posterior to the pharynx — which may develop serious, life-threatening complications.
- retroplacental** Posterior to the placenta and/or uterus.
- retroplasia** That degeneration to a more rudimentary form of cell/tissue.
- retropositioning** A backward displacement.
- retropulsion** Pushing back against force. That seen in some central nervous system (CNS) disorders as backward mobility. Forceful prevention of the emerging fetal head is a variety of retropulsion. This is *strictly contraindicated*, and is a litigious maneuver.
- retrospective falsification** That psychiatric mechanism which achieves ego-preservation. This includes the intentional/unintentional alteration of painful past events until the patient is more emotionally stable and able to handle and/or remember these.
- retrospective study** The clinical investigation which may be conducted following recovery or death.
- retrospodylolisthesis** Posterior vertebral displacement.
- retrosternal pulse** Venous pulsation which is palpable at the suprasternal notch.
- retroversion** Spontaneous/manipulated turning of an organ. Fetal acoustic stimulation (FAS) is being conducted to achieve retroversion of breech presentation to defer Cesarean section in selected patients (pts).
- retrovirus** That which may be oncogenic. Some contain reverse transcriptase. Retroviridae may induce mammary carcinoma (CA), lymphoma, leukemia, sarcoma.
- retrusion** A force applied to teeth inward or backward. These teeth are then retroposed.
- Rett's disorder** Following unremarkable perinatal development of the infant, deceleration in head growth will be noted. Loss of hand skills will evolve to stereotypical movements. Trunk movements and gait become disorganized, receptive/expressive language development becomes impaired, and psychomotor retardation becomes marked.
- reunient** The reunion/union/connection of tissue.
- Reuss' color charts** Those used in testing for color blindness. If the subject tests positive, the multicolored charts will be seen as in one color, with no letters.
- revascularization** Enhancement of compromised circulation, which may be achieved by thrombolytic or surgical intervention.
- reverberation** Continued echoing.
- Reverdin's needle** That surgical needle with a lever-controlled eye.
- reverse peristalsis** A critical, life-threatening sign in which fecal emesis (or feces per gas-

trointestinal suctioning) is noted. This terminal sign is often regarded as irreversible. If bowel signs are absent, the abdomen is regarded as "Silent as the tomb."

reversion Return to a former state. That genetic appearance of a remotely-seen familial trait(s).

review of systems (ROS) An orderly, systematic and recorded survey obtained by physical examination and comprehensive history. Social, psychiatric, and religious assessment is included. All systems are surveyed, or deferrals accounted for.

revivication Revivescence — the restoration of viability to lifeless tissue(s).

revulsant That counterirritant which effects the increase of circulation to an area of inflammation. That which augments the transfer of disease within the body.

rewarming The precise and methodical restoration of body heat to a patient in hypothermia. Tissue damage will ensue if these attempts are too vigorous. Until the victim becomes normothermic, the progression needs to be gradual.

Reye's syndrome An acute encephalopathy with fatty infiltration of lymph nodes and major organs. This pediatric virus may appear following an acute viral illness, and carries a high mortality rate. This diagnosis should be considered in children with abnormal liver function and acute onset of encephalopathy. Although the etiology is unknown, the incidence of aspirin (ASA) during varicella and influenza continues to be suspect. Treatment includes careful management of blood electrolytes accompanied by intravenous hydration. Frequent neurological assessments must be maintained. Accurate vital signs and intake/output records are to be kept.

rhabdomyoblastoma Rhabdomyosarcoma — highly malignant carcinoma, rhabdosarcoma.

rhabdomyolysis That acute destruction of skeletal muscle which progresses to death.

rhabdomyoma Myoma striocellulare, a muscle tumor.

rhachialgia Spinal pain.

rhachiocampsis Spinal curvature.

rhachioplegia Paralysis of the spine.

rhachioscoliosis An "S" curvature of the lateral spine — spinal scoliosis.

rhachis The spine.

rhachischisis A congenitally cleft spine.

rhagadiform That which is fissured.

rhaphe A ridge, raphe, seam.

rhegma A tear, rupture, fracture.

rheostosis Hypertrophy of long bones, accompanied by streaking osteosis.

rheumatic fever That inflammatory, systemic, febrile disease which may be complicated by serious renal/cardiac disease. Many systems may be involved — some asymptotically. Because of residual streptococcal comorbidity, penicillin prophylaxis may be required for surgical/medical procedures and major infections throughout life.

rheumatism An acute/chronic illness characterized by muscular stiffness and inflammation.

acute articular rheumatism Rheumatic fever.

chronic rheumatism That associated with joint disorders — degenerative joint disorders, gout, joint deformity, rheumatoid arthritis.

muscular rheumatism Those conditions with muscle spasm, pain, and tenderness — due to fibromyositis, myalgia, myositis, torticollis.

palindromic rheumatism Intermittent episodes of joint pain, swelling, pain which may last a few days, only to reappear in another joint. Etiology is unknown, the treatment symptomatic.

psychogenic rheumatism Symptomatology of rheumatism which arises under stress.

soft tissue rheumatism That category of joint pain conditions which are not caused by joint pathology — bursitis, perichondritis, tendinitis, "tennis elbow", Tietze's disease.

rheumatoid arthritis An arthritic inflammation of the joint featuring edema, cartilagenous hypertrophy, and pain.

rheumatoid factor Immunoglobulin present in the blood serum of many rheumatoid arthritics — which confirms this diagnosis.

rhexis Herniation of a blood vessel, organ, or tissue.

rhigosis The sensation of cold, with shivering.

Rh immune globulin RhoGAM — gamma globulin given by injection to the Rh negative mother within 72 hours following delivery or abortion of an Rh positive infant (living, stillborn or aborted). This is mandatory in the United States — to break the Rh immune response.

- rhinalgia** Rhinodynia — nasal discomfort/neuralgia.
- Rh incompatibility** The agglutination/hemolysis of erythrocytes, which is caused by the anti-Rh agglutinin.
- rhinedema** Swelling of nasal mucosae.
- rhinesthesia** The ability to smell.
- rhinism** A nasal quality to the voice.
- rhinitis** Inflamed nasal mucosa(e).
- acute rhinitis** Acute coryza — the common cold.
- allergic rhinitis** Periodic, infrequent sensitivity of the nasal mucosae to allergens. Vasomotor rhinitis.
- atrophic rhinitis** Chronic inflammation with shrinking of the mucous membranes, accompanied by laryngitis.
- chronic hypertrophic rhinitis** That characterized by edematous nasal mucosae.
- fibrinous rhinitis** Pseudomembraneous film is present, coating the nasal mucosae.
- membraneous rhinitis** Endorhinitis, a chronic condition with inflamed mucosae and fibrinous exudate.
- perennial rhinitis** Nonseasonal symptomatology.
- vasomotor rhinitis** That which may be caused by a neurovascular imbalance.
- rhinitis caseosa** Nasal inflammation with seropurulent drainage.
- rhinitis medicamentosa** That rebound from over-using topical decongestants for dilation and congestion — which encourages a continual cycle of overuse.
- rhinoantritis** Nasal inflammation involving a maxillary antra(s).
- rhinocanthectomy** Rhinomectomy — excision of the inner canthus of the eye(s).
- rhinocephaly** That congenital anomaly in which the nose is anatomically positioned superior to the fused eyes.
- rhinocheiloplasty** Plastic restoration of the upper lip and nose.
- rhinogenous** Of nasal origin.
- rhinokyphosis** A deformity involving the bridge of the nose.
- rhinolalia** Rhinism, rhinophonia — the presence of a nasal resonance to the voice.
- rhinologist** A specialist in nasal pathology.
- rhinomiosis** Surgical reduction of the nose.
- rhinonecrosis** Tissue erosion of the nasal bones.
- rhinopharynx** The nasopharynx — nose and throat.
- rhinophycomycosis** A fungal infection which may be transmitted from the sinuses to the brain.
- rhinophyma** Acne rosacea — lobular hypertrophy with erythema of the nose. (This may suggest a history alcohol abuse.)
- rhinoplasty** Plastic surgery on the nose.
- rhinorrhagia** Epistaxis — nasal hemorrhage.
- rhinorrhea** Nasal drainage.
- cerebrospinal rhinorrhea** A nasal discharge of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF).
- rhinosalpingitis** Inflammation of the nasal/eustachian mucosae.
- rhinoscleroma** That chronic infection of the upper respiratory tract, which may result in deformity. Ulceration and pain will be absent, which might aid the denial, anxiety, and risky delay in obtaining medical intervention, and possible surgical reconstruction.
- rhinoscope** A lighted instrument used to examine the nose.
- rhinosporidiosis** Seen in East India, pedunculated polyps on skin and/or mucosae.
- rhinostenosis** Rhinocleisis — nasal obstruction.
- rhinotomy** A nasal incision developed to achieve drainage.
- rhinotracheitis** Nasal/tracheal inflammation.
- rhizotomy** The sectioning of a tooth or nerve root.
- selective rhizotomy** Spinal nerve dissection to relieve the spasticity of cerebral palsy.
- RhoGAM** That drug which prevents Rh incompatibility in future pregnancies, when administered hypodermically to Rh negative mothers who delivered/miscarried an Rh positive fetus within 72 hours prior to this injection. If repeated following each birth/abortion, the isoimmunization response causing erythroblastosis fetalis will be broken.
- rhyphophobia** Exaggerated disgust over feces, filth.
- rhythm** A time-measured, movement-measured regularity of function.
- atrioventricular rhythm** Nodal rhythm.
- bigeminal rhythm** Coupled extrasystoles.
- biological rhythm** That seen in living organ-

isms, biological clocks.

circadian rhythm Diurnal rhythm — recurrent, daily biological activity, regardless of environmental influence.

ectopic rhythm That cardiac rhythm arising outside the sinoatrial node.

embryocardial rhythm A “tic-tock” rhythm, indicative of a state of cardiac distress.

escape rhythm That heart block which originates from the sinoatrial node.

gallop rhythm A cantering rhythm, which is abnormal. These heart sounds have 3 audible beats in each cycle.

idioventricular rhythm Nodal rhythm. That ventricular rhythm of heart block, caused by another center of rhythmicity in the ventricular myocardium.

normal sinus rhythm That cardiographic rhythm which is free of aberration, with a heart beat in the range of 60-100.

ventricular rhythm Bradycardia in the presence of a heart block.

rhytidectomy Rhytidectomy — excision of facial wrinkles through the modality of plastic surgery.

rhytidosis Rhytidosis — that corneal wrinkling which occurs in the reduced tension of the eyes, as may be noted in the moribund.

rickets Glisson's disease, osteomalacia, rachitis, rhachitis — pediatric deformities caused by deficient vitamin D. Surgical, medical, and/or dietary intervention may be indicated.

rickets fetalis annularis Congenital hypertrophy of long bone epiphyses.

rickets fetalis micromelica Congenital dwarfing.

rickettsial diseases Brill's disease, endemic typhus, epidemic typhus, Q fever, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, scrub typhus, trench fever.

Riga-Fede's disease Ulceration of the frenum, following abrasion by the lower incisors.

Rigg's disease Peridontitis.

Rights of Drug Administration Right patient, Right drug, Right dose, Right route, Right time. All must be confirmed prior to dosing.

rigidity Stiffness, tenseness, inability to be bent. Psychiatrically, one who adamantly resists change.

cadaveric rigidity Rigor mortis.

cerebellar rigidity Stiffness of the extremities

and body due to a cerebellar lesion.

clasp-knife rigidity Passive flexion of the joint(s).

cog-wheel rigidity That jerking, passive extension of a hypertonic muscle.

decerebrate rigidity Sustained contraction of the extensors due to a brain stem lesion.

rigor Paroxysmal chilling due to high fever. Profuse diaphoresis follows.

rima Fissure.

rimula Minute fissures of the brain/spinal cord tissue.

Rinne test That performed with a tuning fork, to determine sound conduction.

Ripault's sign External pressure on the eye will cause the pupil to change in shape.

ripening Maturation. Development of a cataract. Softening and dilatation of the cervix during labor.

risk A potential danger.

risk factor A predisposing condition which points to a known disease.

risus Laughter.

risus sardonius That oral spasm which appears as a grimace, due to peritonitis or tetanus. This facial expression resembles a canine snarl.

Ritter's disease Generalized impetigo of the neonate. This staphylococcal infection has been named “scalded skin syndrome”, because of its appearance.

ritual That routine which must be followed in a precise order. Psychiatrically, obsessive-compulsive activities which the patient must do/observe in order to lessen/relieve anxiety.

ritual abuse Psychiatrically controversial claims of cult cannibalism/orgies/pagan “cures”.

ritualistic surgery That procedure performed without scientific justification — which neither prevents nor treats illness. Primitive alterations of the ears, genitalia, head, lips, skin, and teeth are examples of such ritualistic manipulation.

riziform That which is granular in texture.

Robert's pelvis That transverse contraction caused by sacroiliac osteoarthritis.

rocking Purposeless, rhythmic, to and fro movements, usually seen in mothers and infants. Rocking is also a form of self-stimulation. When noted in children/adults who are blind, disturbed, and/or schizophrenic, this is a part of

the pathology. The technique of rocking is used in the neurodevelopmental rehabilitation of hypotonic patients, as vestibular stimulation. Rocking may also provide distraction for the patient in acute distress.

Rocky Mountain spotted fever

Coccidioidomycosis — A self-limiting vasculitis with a macular rash, edema, fever, headache, myalgia, vasomotor erythema.

roentgenography Radiography, X-rays.

body section roentgenography Tomography, computerized axial tomography (CAT) scan.

scout film An X-ray taken to rule out (RO) pathology.

spot film An X-ray taken during fluoroscopy.

roentgenoscopy Fluoroscopy.

Roger's disease Ventricular septal defect.

Rohypnol Stronger than Valium, this "party drug" has been forbidden in the United States. This street drug has been implicated in a number sexual violations. It is to be categorized as heroin.

Rokitansky's disease Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.

rolfing Deep massage of the tissues around muscles, to enhance the patient's range of motion.

Romana's sign That painless, unilateral, palpebral edema, accompanying conjunctivitis.

Romberg's disease Progressive deterioration of the face.

Romberg's sign Seen in sensory ataxia, the inability to maintain balance with the feet close together, eyes closed. Should the patient sway or fall, the test is positive.

rongeur Surgical bone nippers which excise small amounts of tissue at a time.

room That area which is reserved for a specific procedure or purpose.

birthing room A more recent concept in labor and delivery — the mother remains in a room furnished as a bedroom, for both labor and delivery, sometimes longer. This bed adapts into delivery positions. Emergency apparatus is readily available, but concealed from view. The physician and/or patient may opt for the delivery room, but the doctor has the authority to require the delivery or operating room.

clean room That which is required for delicate,

precision, electronic medical instruments. A laminar flow hood/system keeps this isolated area free from air currents. This is the concept behind reverse isolation technique.

dust-free room One in which airborne microorganisms and particulate matter are kept from circulating. This is essential to protect patients with burns, transplants, immunocompromised status, and/or protocols such as reverse/protective isolation.

root resorption of teeth The shortening of dental roots due to the pressure of orthodontic appliances, or to endocrine imbalance.

Rorschach test A psychological testing instrument, in which ink blots are interpreted. Personality disturbances may be revealed.

rosacea A syndrome of unknown etiology, in which facial papules, pustules, and hyperplasia occur.

Rosenbach's sign That fine tremor of the eyelids when closed, as seen in hyperthyroidism. Also the absence of the abdominal reflex in hemiplegia or in intestinal inflammation. That hysterical inability to close the eyelids upon command.

roseola infantum Exanthem subitum — a non-communicable dermatitis accompanied by high fever and splenomegaly, seen in infants.

Rossolimo's reflex Percussion to the plantar surfaces of the 2nd to 5th toes causes them to plantar-flex.

rotated ears Those in a more horizontal position than usually seen.

Roth's spots Produced by acute, infective endocarditis or other systemic infection, small, white spots on the retina surrounded by hemorrhagic areas.

rouleau Rouleaux — erythrocytes normally arranged as rolls of coins.

Rovsing's sign Palpation of the left lower quadrant produces pain at McBurney's point.

Royal Free disease Postviral fatigue syndrome.

rub Friction caused by 2 surfaces rubbing each other.

pericardial friction rub That sound auscultated with each cardiac beat — as the inflamed pericardium passes over the heart.

pleural friction rub That sound auscultated with each respiration — caused by the inflamed pleural space in which the lung expands and

contracts.

rubefacient That which elicits dermal reddening, increased circulation, local congestion.

rubella German measles, roeteln, röteln — an acute communicable disease with low grade fever and maculopapular rash (which soon desquamates). Exposure of pregnant women in their first trimester must be strictly avoided. If such should occur, the doctor must be notified. Those fetal anomalies which result are often severe.

rubella syndrome Cardiac pathology, cataracts, and/or deafness. (The manifestations of post-auricular/suboccipital lymphadenopathy, anthralgia, transient erythematous/pruritic rash may not be recognized as rubella. Central nervous system/thrombocytopenic complications may be seen among adults.)

congenital rubella syndrome Secondary sensorineural deafness, cataracts, microphthalmia, glaucoma, chorioretinitis, patent ductus arteriosus, pulmonary artery stenosis, atrial/ventricular septal defects, microcephaly, meningoencephalitis, mental retardation, growth delays, radiolucent bone disease, hepatosplenomegaly, or thrombocytopenia purpura. Serious prenatal risks and congenital rubella syndrome mandate the vaccination of all *but* the pregnant woman. (Medical personnel should be immune to rubella.)

rubeola Please refer to **measles**.

Rubin test Transuterine insufflation of the fallopian tubes as fertility testing — to determine patency. The carbon dioxide flush may prove to be therapeutic, if an obstructed fallopian tube(s) becomes cleared.

Rubner's test That determination of carboxyhemoglobin which is also used to confirm the presence of urinary glucose/lactose.

rudimentary Elementary, fundamental, vestigial.

Ruggeri's reflex That increase in heart rate which may accompany convergence of vision on a close object.

rugosity The presence of wrinkles.

rule A principle, guide.

ABCD rule That used to predict melanoma by assessing **a**symmetry, **b**order irregularity, **c**olor variegation, and **d**iameter of suspicious skin lesions.

rule of 9s The formulation used to estimate areas of body surface — especially the vital percentages of burned areas.

ruminatio Obsessive preoccupation.

ruminatio disorder That gurgling and reflux of some profoundly retarded children, as a form of self-stimulation.

Rumpf's symptom In neurasthenia, that increased heart rate which occurs when pressure is applied to a painful site.

runner's high The euphoria/elation which follows jogging.

rupophobia Rhyphobia — an exaggerated aversion to dirt, feces, filth.

rupture Herniation of an organ/tissue.

uterine rupture A life-threatening emergency in unrelieved, obstructed labor. A STAT hysterectomy will be required to save the mother/fetus.

rupture of amniotic membranes In labor, the normal result of a dilating cervix uteri. If delivery is imminent and the membranes have not ruptured spontaneously, the physician may have to rupture this tissue with an obstetrical hook.

rupture of the fallopian tube(s) The outcome of an ectopic pregnancy. Before the patient might even realize she is pregnant, this outcome of an extrauterine pregnancy is critical, and requires emergency surgical intervention.

rush Street vernacular to describe a narcotic surge.

Rush disease Rapid progression of retinopathy of prematurity. Flat neovascularization is recognized as an ominous sign.

Rust's disease Cervical tuberculosis of the vertebra(e).

rytidosis Rhytidosis, rutidosis — corneal contraction preceding death.

S

Sabin vaccine Live, oral, poliovirus vaccine.

sabulous Sandy, gritty.

saccades Rapid eye movements as the eye(s) change focus and gaze.

saccate Encysted, sacciform — that which is enclosed within a sac. Liquifaction.

saccharin A chemical sweetener which is calorie-free.

saccharorrhea The presence of sugar in body fluids.

saccharuria Glucosuria — sugar spilling into the urine. Saccharosuria.

sacculated That comprised of small sacs.

sacralgia Hialgia — sacral pain/discomfort.

sacrectomy Sacrotomy — partial excision of the sacrum.

sacrocoxalgia Sacroiliac, inflammatory discomfort — sacroilitis, sacrocoxitis.

sacroilithesis That sacral deformity in which the last lumbar vertebra is behind the sacrum.

sactosalpinx Dilation of the fallopian tube(s) due to hydrosalpinx/pyosalpinx.

saddle block anesthesia That induced by injection of an anesthetic agent into the 4th lumbar interspace — usually for pelvic procedures.

saddle nose That congenital cartilagenous/bony absence which leaves a deformity of the bridge of the nose due to leprosy or congenital syphilis.

sadism A lack of empathy/respect for others. This may be evident in the humiliation, intimidation of others — which may include amusement/enjoyment/infliction of emotional/physical pain at their expense.

sexual sadism Engaging in painful behavior for erotic purposes.

Saemisch's ulceration That corneal ulcer caused by a travelling infectious process.

sagittal Sagittalis, anteroposterior.

St. Vitus' dance Sydenham's chorea.

sal Salt.

normal saline Isotonic solution (0.9%) — equal to the salinity of body fluids.

salaam convulsions Bowing movements caused by clonic spasms of the sternocleidomastoid(eus) muscle.

salicylate poisoning ASA (aspirin) toxicity, salicylism.

salivant A stimulant of salivation.

salivation Ptyalism.

sallow A yellow cast.

Salmonella A virulent strain of bacteria which attacks with bloody diarrhea, dehydration, high fever, and vomiting. Infant, geriatric, and the immunocompromised population are at high risk of contracting this severe disease. Cases occur also from eating undercooked/raw meat, cream products, and inadequately preserved foods — especially in the summer. The year of this writing, a rare form of salmonella killed 50 visitors to the Lizard/Dragon exhibit in Denver, Colorado, USA. (Reptiles should not be touched, and can transmit salmonella — even when airborne.) The Denver Zoo has stated, "The Denver Dragons will never go on exhibit again."

salmonellosis That infestation which causes acute gastroenteritis, septicemia, typhoid (enteric) fever.

salmon patch Hutchinson's corneal patch, as seen in syphilitic keratitis.

salpingectomy Laparosalingectomy — surgical excision of the fallopian tube(s).

salpingitis Fallopian inflammation.

eustachian salpingitis Eustachitis.

gonococcal salpingitis That caused by gonorrhea.

salpingocyesis Salpingocysteroecyesis — an ectopic pregnancy which presents a surgical emergency before the patient realizes she is pregnant.

salpingolithiasis A calculus within the fallopian tube.

salpingo-oophorectomy/ovariectomy Surgical excision of an ovary with its fallopian tube.

salpingoperitonitis Serosal inflammation of the fallopian tube(s).

salpingopexy Surgical fixation of a fallopian tube(s).

salpingopharyngeal In reference to the eustachian tube(s) and the nasopharynx.

salpingosalpingostomy Anastomosis of the fallopian tube.

salpingoscope That instrument by which the eustachian tube and the nasopharynx are visualized.

salpingostenochoria Eustachian tube stricture/stenosis.

salpingostomatomy Reconstruction of a fallopi-

- an tube opening in the presence of occlusion from scarring.
- salpingo-ureterostomy** Surgical anastomosis of the fallopian tube with the ureter.
- saltatory spasm** Convulsive leg movements.
- salt-losing syndrome** The crucial loss seen in adrenocortical insufficiency — gastrointestinal disease, renal pathology.
- salubrious** Wholesome.
- saluresis** Sodium chloride excretion in the urine.
- Sandhoff's disease** That rare and terminal form of inherited Tay-Sach's disease.
- Sanfilippo's disease** Mucopolysaccharidosis III — an inherited syndrome of major congenital defects: dwarfism, hepatosplenomegaly, severe mental retardation, skeletal anomalies.
- sanguifacient** Sanguinopoietic, hematopoiesis — that production/conversion of blood.
- sanitorium** An institution in which the chronically ill are given care — many for life. These may be identified by specialty. Sanitarium, sanatorium.
- saphenectomy** Surgical ligation and stripping of the saphenous vein.
- saponification** Conversion into soap by hydrolysis.
- sapphism** Lesbianism — female homosexuality.
- sarcitis** Myositis — muscle inflammation.
- sarcomadenoma** Adenosarcoma, adenoma — a glandular tumor.
- sarcocarcinoma** A malignant tumor of a gland.
- sarcoidosis** That systemic, granulomatous condition which may present with hypercalcemia and/or cause a slowly progressive myopathy. In turn, this may prompt hepatosplenomegaly, lymphadenopathy, peripheral neuropathy. Of unknown etiology, these lesions may affect any tissue. A prominent hilar adenopathy on chest X-ray is confirmatory of this diagnosis, as are findings of noncaseating granulomas in liver/lymph biopsies.
- sarcolysis** Soft tissue decomposition.
- sarcoma** A malignancy arising from connective tissue.
- botryoid sarcoma** Uterine carcinoma (CA) of edematous, pediatric tissues.
- chondrosarcoma** Extraskelatal myxoid tumor of cartilagenous carcinoma (CA).
- Ewing's sarcoma** That diffuse myeloma occurring in a long bone. Viciously malignant, amputation becomes the surgical procedure of choice.
- giant cell sarcoma** Myeloid carcinoma (CA) which is seen in bone tissue.
- Kaposi's sarcoma** That which may complicate the course of opportunistic, debilitating infections — especially in the patient with acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS).
- liposarcoma** A rare form of bone cancer in which fat vacuoles are present.
- lymphangiosarcoma** Carcinoma (CA) arising from lymphatic cells/glands.
- myxosarcoma** A mixed, degenerated tumor — myoxma — which is benign.
- osteogenic sarcoma** That malignancy composed of bone tissue.
- reticulum cell sarcoma** Malignant lymphoma.
- rhabdomyosarcoma** Carcinoma (CA) of muscle tissue, which can be unrelenting in the pediatric patient.
- synovial sarcoma** This may present as monoarticular arthropathy, usually in the knee. Painless, radiologically nonspecific, this invasion of bone cells achieves immense proportions. Radical surgery, radiotherapy, chemotherapy may be prescribed. Still, recurrence and metastasis may follow.
- sarcomatosis** Sarcomatous degeneration. The metastasis of sarcoma.
- satellitosis** Neuroglial cell accumulation about the central nervous system neurons — as noted in inflammatory/degenerative conditions.
- satiety** The current state of being well-nourished and satisfied.
- saturation** That solution which can hold no more solute.
- Saturday night paralysis** Musculospiral paralysis — transient paresis occurring in the alcoholic who spent the night sleeping on the sidewalk with a compressed musculospiral nerve.
- saturnism** Plumbism, lead poisoning.
- satyriasis** Satyromania — excessive libido.
- Sayre's jacket** That body cast which supports and immobilizes the spinal column.
- scabies** A highly communicable dermatitis carried by mites. The treatment of choice is two total-body shampoos with a prescribed scabieticide. All staff and other patients who

- came into contact with the scabietic patient must also undergo this treatment, even if asymptomatic.
- scalenus anticus syndrome** Brachial neuritis of the arm(s).
- scalpel** A surgical knife with removable blades.
- scalping** Traumatic removal of the hair and scalp. Usually an industrial accident, this major injury will progress to the patient's demise unless s/he received prompt surgical intervention.
- scalp tourniquet** A measure to prevent cranial alopecia during intravenous (IV) chemotherapy for carcinoma (CA). Ice bonnets may also be tried. Neither is fully successful.
- scan** That record of radioactivity from within an organ.
- scanning speech** Slow and hesitant attempts to speak — evidence of cerebellar pathology.
- scanty** That which is insufficient.
- scaphocephaly** Hydrocephalus in the patient with a deformed cranium (scaphocephalism).
- scapulargia** Pain in the shoulder blade(s).
- scapular reflex** Percussion between the scapulae causes a muscle contraction.
- scapulectomy** Surgical excision of the scapula.
- scapulodynia** Painful muscle inflammation of the shoulder(s).
- scapulohumeral reflex** Adduction/outward rotation of the upper arm upon percussion of the vertebral border of the scapula.
- scapulopexy** Surgical fixation of the scapula and the ribs.
- scarification** Percutaneous inoculation with multiple superficial incisions developed by a sharp which is in contact with vaccine. This is the most efficient mechanism of vaccination.
- sacrificator** A sharp (pointed instrument) which is used to achieve inoculation by scratching the skin. A drop of vaccine is then applied to the site.
- scarlatina** Scarlet fever — an acute, communicable disease characterized by fever, rash, and a shiny, "strawberry tongue".
- scarlatina anginosa** Fothergill's disease — ulcerative pharyngitis with extensive necrosis. Peritonsillar abscess may follow these serious complications.
- scarlatina hemorrhagica** Scarlet fever which presents with bleeding into the skin/mucosae.
- scarlatina maligna** That critical, fulminant, lethal form of scarlet fever.
- scatemia** Scoretemia — toxemia caused by the absorption of intestinal contents.
- scatology** Coprology — the specialty dealing with fecal analysis. A prurient fascination with feces and/or obscenity — particularly that expressed in print.
- scatoma** Stercoroma, fecaloma — colonic feces which mimic an abdominal tumor.
- Schäffer's reflex** Compression of the Achilles' tendon will cause flexion of the foot and dorsiflexion of the toes.
- Scheie's syndrome** Mucopolysaccharidosis.
- scheroma** Xerophthalmia — an ophthalmic condition resulting from insufficient lacrimation.
- Schick test** An intradermal injection of diluted diphtheric toxin. This confirms immunity to diphtheria, if negative.
- Schilder's disease** Adrenoleukodystrophy — a rare central nervous system (CNS) disease in which atrophied adrenal tissue accompanies diffuse cerebral demyelination. These critical stages deteriorate into blindness, brain damage, and death.
- Schilling test** That used in the diagnosis of primary pernicious anemia. The determinant used is radioactive vitamin B₁₂.
- Schirmer's test** That which measures lacrimation.
- schistocelia** A congenital fissure of the abdomen.
- schistocephalus** The fetus with a congenital cleft of the head.
- schistocormia** A fetus with a fissured trunk.
- schistocystitis** The cleft urinary bladder.
- schistoglossia** A fissured tongue.
- schistomelus** The fetus with a congenital, cleft extremity(s).
- schistoprosopia** A congenitally fissured face.
- schistorachis** Spina bifida.
- schistosomia** The congenitally deformed fetus with an abdominal cleft and rudimentary or absent extremities.
- schistosomiasis** Bilharziasis, a tropical, parasitic disease.
- schistosternia** Schistothorax — a fissured tho-

rax.

schizencephaly The congenital anomaly of a longitudinal cleft in the fetal skull.

schizoblepharia Fissures involving the eyelids.

schizoid personality disorder Essentially, that pervasive indifference toward others, which appears in early adulthood. The emotional and expressive affects are noted to be markedly constricted. This symptomatology may be noted by the “4 A’s” acronym: **Affect** (inappropriate); **Associations** (loose); **Ambivalence**; **Autistic** mentation. These patients keep their distance from others, and are indifferent to others’ criticism, compliments, or needs. Cold, aloof, and self-absorbed, these unpredictable patients often fail to express strong emotions — either positive or negative. Male patients usually do not marry. Female patients may enter into a passive marriage relationship — if at all. If interaction is required at work, occupational functioning may be impaired, as well as social interaction.

schizonychia Split nails.

schizophrenia The incomprehensible, mumbled speech of some schizophrenics.

schizophrenia Manifest at any age, that cumulative clinical picture which includes impaired functioning in the areas of activities of daily living (ADLs), sociality, and employment. The diverse symptomatology includes delusions, disorganized speech and/or behavior, hallucinations, other negative signs. Disturbed content of thought may include bizarre, fragmented, and/or multiple psychotic aberrations. A large-scale delusional system may embrace grandiose, nihilistic, somatic, and/or religious themes, controlling the victim’s entire life. Formal thought disorders may be so severe, it becomes impossible to converse. (Gesturing may reach and manage these patients.) Clanging is remarkable when present — in which all meaning is forsaken with the relentless rhyming of words. Rarely heard, this phenomenon should be recorded verbatim and entered into the patient’s chart as indelible indication that the patient was in this phase. (One cannot recall accurately the meaningless association of these words/thoughts, without writing them down at the time. These patients are either unaware that the clinician is

writing in front of them, or they may demand that s/he do so.) Delusions evolve out of misconstrued environmental input. Hallucinations may be auditory, gustatory, olfactory, tactile, visual. If command hallucinations are perceived, the patient may lose his/her ability to discern and resist these “orders”. These commands may be carried out as though God or other authority known to the patient were demanding the violent act. Autism adds to the mannerisms and peculiarities of these patients. Those who cannot comply with their out-patient antipsychotic regimens might be ordered by the Court to appear for injectable decanoate preparations, as prescribed by their psychiatrists. This psychotic condition can be managed by neuroleptics, but not cured. (An irreversible side effect is tardive dyskinesia.) The prognosis is poor, especially for early onset psychosis.

catatonic schizophrenia Marked psychomotor features may include excitement, mutism, negativism, posturing, stereotypies. These patients require close supervision.

disorganized schizophrenia These patients present with flat, inappropriate affect, grossly disorganized behavior, and marked loosening of associations.

childhood onset schizophrenia This may be misdiagnosed as attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder. (In this case, the last medication these children should receive is a stimulant!) The earlier the diagnosis, the more dismal the prognosis. There is also a poor prognosis for the child with a premorbid personality who presents with cognitive impairment, introversion, shyness, and/or withdrawal prior to the advent of psychotic symptomatology. Childhood onset is the most insidious form, demonstrating more frequent neurotic, emotional, conduct, delusional, and/or neurotic signs with severe social consequences.

juvenile onset schizophrenia This impairment of motoric, social, and language skills presents as premorbid symptomatology. Girls show an earlier onset of psychotic illness around puberty — which is related to menarche. First-break (episode) schizophrenia — neuroleptic-naïve patients show a greater neurological impairment.

late-life onset schizophrenia Women are over-represented in this category. Multiple impairments may be seen in the following areas:

Sensory — auditory, visual, olfactory, tactile.

Cognitive — chronic, progressive, acute.

Delusional — early-life trauma may reappear as a late-life delusional disorder. There may be persecutory delusions, and/or unusual hallucinations. Hearing loss accentuates dementia and affective flattening. Functional and psychotic exacerbations might be drug-induced. Geriatric patients should not be given PRN benzodiazepines, cholinergics, nor “PM forms” of over-the-counter (OTC) medications. If neuroleptic therapy must be given, use microdoses.

paranoid schizophrenia Preoccupations are held embracing systematized delusions or auditory hallucinations on a single theme. Unfocused anxiety, hostility and/or violence may erupt. Interpersonal interactions may be formal, intense, or stilted. If the delusional material is not acted upon, impairment of functioning may be minimal. Paranoid syndromes persist in late-onset patients.

residual schizophrenia Suggested by signs of illness, after psychotic symptoms following an episode(s) of eccentricity, emotional blunting, illogical mentation, loosening of associations, and/or social withdrawal.

undifferentiated schizophrenia Prominent psychotic symptoms which cannot be classified under the above. Sleep deprivation may present as psychosis.

schizoprosopia The cleft portion of the face.

Schlatter-Osgood disease Osgood-Schlatter disease — osteochondritis of the knee(s) of children.

Schmorl's disease Schmorl's nodules — rupture of the vertebral nucleus pulposus.

Schönlein's disease Idiopathic thrombocytopenia purpura accompanied by joint and abdominal pains. This may be an anaphylactoid/allergic response.

school phobia Scholionophobia. School refusal, school avoidance — Rather than being a phobic disorder, this qualifies as a separation anxiety disorder, when truancy is a feature. Its unique features are characteristically seen in childhood/adolescence. Depression with death wish-

es may complicate this picture. Periods of exacerbation, incapacitation, and remission may encompass several years. Somatic symptoms and academic failures are common. Coming from caring, close-knit families, these children typically experience life stress as a predisposing factor. These children may require a tutor.

Schultz' reaction The Dale reaction.

Schultze's cells Olfactory cells.

Schwann's sheath Neurilemma of the nerve fiber.

sciatica Sharp, burning pain experienced along the path of the sciatic nerve. This is intensified by movement.

science That scholarly, orderly approach which involves the accumulation of data, analysis of findings, observation, and quantitation of measured results.

scieropia Abnormal vision in which shadowing appears about objects/people.

scintillation Radioactive emissions. That subjective sensation of seeing sparks where there are none.

scirrhoma Sclerotic carcinoma (CA).

scirrhosarca Sclerema neonatorum — sclerotic dermis of the neonate.

scirrhus Hypertrophy of fibrous tissue causing a sclerotic malignancy.

scission Cutting, dividing, dissecting, splitting.

scissor gait An abnormal gait in which the legs are crossed when ambulating — as in some cerebral palsied patterns of walking.

scissura A cleft, fissure, split.

sclera Sclerotica — that fibrous tissue which extends from the cornea to the optic nerve.

blue sclerae That abnormal sign of osteogenesis imperfecta in which the infant/child sustains multiple idiopathic fractures without trauma.

This multiple fracturing will continue throughout the patient's shortened lifespan.

scleradenitis Glandular inflammation/induration.

sclerectasia Scleral prominence.

sclerectoiridectomy Surgical treatment of glaucoma by partial excision of the sclera and the iris.

sclerectomy Surgical release of adhesions occurring from chronic otitis media. Subtotal excision of the sclera(e).

scleredema That benign, self-limiting condition which may follow an acute infectious process.

Dermal induration/edema may be noted.

scleredema adultorum Buschke's scleredema — A generalized swelling (non-pitting) which travels to the body from the head, lasting one year without sequela(e). The etiology of this condition is unknown.

sclerencephalia Sclerosis of brain cells.

scleriosis Progressive sclerosis of the eyelid(s)/skin.

scleriritomy Surgical incision into the sclera/iris.

scleritis Scleritis — logatitis, scleral inflammation.

annular scleritis That inflammation which forms a ring around the cornea. Leucitis.

sclerocataracta A hardened cataract.

sclerochoroiditis Scleral/choroid inflammation.

posterior sclerochoroiditis Myopic choroiditis, posterior staphyloma.

sclerodactylia Acroscleroderma — induration affecting the skin of the digits.

scleroderma Progressive systemic sclerosis — that autoimmune, serious collagen disease in which the skin and viscera become attacked by the **CREST** phenomenon: **Cal**cinosis; **R**aynaud's phenomenon; **E**sophageal dysfunction; **S**clerodactyly; **T**elangiectasia. Gastrointestinal involvement is common and may represent pseudo-obstruction. Distal motor weakness may be the result of primary myopathy or disuse atrophy. Neuropathy has been seen. There is no known etiology nor specific therapy — only supportive care. The prognosis is grave in Black, geriatric, female patients.

circumscribed scleroderma Benign, localized, sclerotic, dermal patches which are free of systemic involvement.

scleroderma neonatorum Sclerema neonatorum — dermal sclerosis in the newborn infant.

scleroderma renal crisis That associated with hemolytic anemia and malignant hypertension. This loss of renal function follows rapidly, and is usually reversible.

sclerodermatitis Dermal inflammation and sclerosis with fibrotic tissue change.

scleroiditis Inflammation of the iris and sclera.

sclerokeratitis Cellulitis, infiltration, inflammation of the sclera(e)/cornea(e). Sclerokeratosis.

sclerokeratoiritis Inflammation of the cornea(e), iris, sclera(e).

scleromalacia Scleral softening.

scleromalacia perforans That complicated by perforation.

scleronychia Hardening/thickening of the nails.

scleronyxis That surgical piercing of the sclera(e).

sclero-oophoritis Ovarian inflammation/induration.

sclerophthalmia Congenital opacity of the sclera(e) over the cornea(e).

sclerosis Cerebroscclerosis — that hardening/thickening of organic tissue. Induration within the central nervous system.

Alzheimer's sclerosis Hyaline degeneration involving blood vessels of the brain.

amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) That (usually) rapidly progressive, muscular atrophy which may go on to bulbar paresis. The prognosis is grave.

arterial sclerosis Arteriosclerosis.

diffuse sclerosis That involving large areas of the central nervous system.

disseminated sclerosis Multiple sclerosis.

lobar sclerosis That of the cerebrum which causes distorted mentation.

multiple sclerosis Disseminated sclerosis — that gradual, progressive central nervous system disease characterized by numerous signs and symptoms. Early stages may include visual disturbances and parasthesias. Charcot's triad (intention tremor, nystagmus, and scanning speech) may next appear. Multiple exacerbations/remissions are diagnostic of this chronicity. Neither the etiology nor an effective therapy for thiscrippler of young adults is known.

renal sclerosis Nephrosclerosis.

venous sclerosis Phlebosclerosis, arterial sclerosis, venous sclerosis.

sclerostenosis Contraction/induration of tissues at an orifice.

sclerostenosis cutanea Scleroderma.

scleroticectomy Sclerectomy — partial excision of the sclera(e).

scleroticopuncture Scleroticonyxis, scleronyxis — surgical piercing of the sclera(e).

sclerotic teeth Those which resist caries.

sclerotitis Scleritis — scleral inflammation.

sclerotome That scalpel used to incise sclerae.

sclerotomy Scleroticotomy — a surgical incision

into the sclera.

anterior sclerotomy That scleral incision developed into the anterior chamber to treat glaucoma.

posterior sclerotomy The scleral incision developed into the vitreous humor to extract a foreign body, or to reattach a detached retina, et al.

sclerotrachia Brittle hair.

scoliokyphosis The comorbidity of kyphosis and scoliosis.

scliorachitic That complication of lateral spinal curvature, second degree to rickets.

scoliosis A lateral spinal curvature forming an "S".

cicatrical scoliosis That caused by constricting necrotic tissue.

congenital scoliosis Present at birth, this may more accurately be the cause of an embryonic defect(s).

coxitic scoliosis Lumbar curvature caused by a pelvic tilt, associated with hip disease.

empyematic scoliosis That which is second degree to the chest retraction following empyema.

habitual scoliosis That due to poor posture.

idiopathic adolescent scoliosis Caused by growth spurts, this condition may be corrected by the Milwaukee brace, turnbuckle casting, et al.

inflammatory scoliosis That caused by vertebral pathology.

ischiatric scoliosis That attributed to hip pathology.

myopathic scoliosis Osteopathic scoliosis — caused by spinal muscle pathology.

ocular scoliosis That caused by postural anomalies compensating for visual defects.

paralytic scoliosis A lateral, spinal curvature secondary to muscular paresis.

sciatic scoliosis That lateral curvature of the spine, caused by sciatica.

static scoliosis That resulting from unequal leg lengths. Treatment may include a lift on the shoe of the shorter leg, stapling the longer leg, or other modalities.

scoop The surgical instrument which resembles a spoon.

bone scoop That which extracts suppurative and/or necrotic debris from bone.

bullet scoop A surgical instrument which retrieves a bullet from the operative site.

cataract scoop That which extracts foreign objects, growths, fluid from within the eye.

ear scoop The surgical instrument used within the middle ear.

lithotomy scoop That which extracts calculi, debris, et al., from the urinary bladder.

scoop technique An approved method of recapping a hypodermic needle when there is no safety receptacle. The cap is placed on a table. With one hand behind the nurse's back, the cap is scooped up by the dominant hand holding the syringe and its needle. The cap is tightened by both hands. This technique has proven to be essential in home nursing, as well as in pediatric and psychiatric units — whose patient rooms cannot safely provide containers.

scopophilia A voyeuristic attraction derived from visual, pornographic materials.

scopophobia An exaggerated fear of being seen.

scoracratia Fecal incontinence.

scorpion sting Often fatal to small children, the emergency treatment of choice is immediate immersion in hot water (as hot as the patient will permit), until the pain is relieved. This inactivates the heatlabile venom. The emergency room will administer the antidote.

scotodinia Vertigo accompanied by dim vision, and a visual sensation of "black dots".

scotoma Teichopsia — a sightless interruption within the visual field.

absolute scotoma Blindness in the area of visual pathology.

central scotoma Depressed vision in which the macular lesion involves the point of fixation.

centrocecal scotoma That oval, visual defect which includes the blind spot/fixation point.

eclipse scotoma Blindness secondary to direct, unprotected viewing of an eclipse.

negative scotoma The presence of an interruption in the visual field — of which the patient (pt) is unaware.

positive scotoma Subjective perception of a darkened area in the visual field.

ring scotoma Annular scotoma — that circular ring which encompasses the point of fixation, leaving it intact.

scintillating scotoma Flittering scotoma — that

- which may follow concentration, eyestrain, manual labor, or migraine symptomatology.
- scotomization** The development of scotoma.
- scotopia** That accommodation of sight in a dim environment.
- scotoscopia** Skiascopy, fluoroscopy.
- scout film** The diagnostic X-ray which seeks to confirm or rule out pathology in an emergency situation.
- scratch test** Application of an allergen on the dermis, followed by lightly scratching the skin beneath this with a sharp. This technique is known as scarification. If positive, a wheal will appear within 15 minutes.
- screatus** A neurosis in which occurs paroxysms of snorting.
- screening** Preliminary testing to determine the initial diagnosis (without assignment of treatment).
- multiphasic screening** Determination of comorbidity by multiple testing instruments.
- Scribner shunt** The union of an artery to a vein, as in hemodialysis. Infective, thrombotic, and/or septic emboli from frequent venipunctures may complicate this alternative.
- scrobiculation** Pitting.
- scrofulosis** Tuberculosis adenitis, secondary to a pulmonary lesion.
- scrotal reflex** Contraction of the scrotum when cold, or when the perineum is stroked.
- scrotoctomy** Partial excision of the scrotum.
- scrotocele** Scrotal herniation.
- scrub** That precise procedure which staff must observe in washing prior to surgical/obstetrical gloving. To "scrub in". Wash hands to the elbows with a brush for 5 minutes by the clock, and for another 5 without the brush.
- scrub nurse** The operating room (OR) nurse from whom instruments are handed up to the surgical team — by command or in anticipation of the surgeons' routine and the operation being performed.
- Scultetus binder** An 8-tailed abdominal binder which is wrapped in an upward direction to support the muscles postoperatively. Following Cesarean section, this is wrapped in a downward direction. This support has fallen into disuse.
- scurvy** That nutritional deficiency in which occurs bone and dental abnormalities with hemorrhagic symptomatology. Ascorbic acid is both preventative and therapeutic.
- infantile scurvy** Barlow's disease — secondary to prolonged feeding of bottled milk.
- seasickness** Motion sickness occurring on the water.
- seat belt sign** Following a motor vehicle accident (MVA), that broad, ecchymotic band noted across the lower abdomen.
- seat belt syndrome** The presence of the seat belt sign in conjunction with a Chance fracture of the spine.
- Seattle foot** The spring-action prosthesis which enables an amputee to participate in athletics.
- sebastomania** Manic religious excess. Theomania.
- seborrhea** Altered functioning of the sebaceous glands.
- seborrhea capiti** Seborrhea dermatitis — dandruff of the scalp.
- seborrhea corporis** Dandruff of the trunk.
- seborrhea faciei** Facial dandruff.
- seborrhea sicca** That form which may progress to alopecia and/or seborrheal eczema.
- secondary** That which follows the primary condition.
- secondary gain** An ulterior motive/benefit.
- second intention** An indirect factor, as in healing by granulation.
- second look surgery** Second look laparotomy. Upon completion of chemotherapy/radiation of certain tumors, major surgery may be performed to confirm eradication of the malignancy.
- second sight** Senopia — a temporary, refractive alteration may occur, which permits reading without glasses. Cataracts often develop later.
- second stage of labor** The onset of strong, painful contractions between total cervical dilatation and parturition.
- secretagogue** Secretagogue — a stimulant/catalyst/agent of glandular secretions.
- secretion** The product of glandular organs.
- external secretion** Exocrine secretions — those excreted through a duct.
- internal secretion** Endocrine secretions of hormones which enter the blood circulation.
- section** Sectio.

- abdominal section** Laparotomy, exploratory laparotomy.
- Cesarean section** Delivery of the premature/term fetus through an abdominal/pelvic incision. This may be performed as emergency or elective surgery.
- postmortem Cesarean section** That surgical delivery of an expired woman's fetus within 15 minutes of maternal demise, if a viable infant is to be rescued.
- frozen section** An ultrathin wafer of tissue prepared for microscopy. In the operating room, a suspicious specimen can be diagnosed, enabling immediate surgical extirpation of the malignancy and its bordering tissue.
- midsagittal section** An imaginary division of body planes into right and left halves.
- Pitres' section** That sectioning which prepares the brain for autopsy.
- serial section** Consecutively-numbered microscopic slides of the same sample.
- secundum artem** That according to protocol/rule/science.
- sedative** A general/local/nervous/vascular medication which calms, quiets, and/or tranquilizes. In many cases, this may be referred to as a chemical restraint.
- cardiac sedative** An agent which diminishes the force of the heart.
- nervous system sedative** An agent which calms the patient who is out of control, as a chemical restraint.
- sedentary** Involvement of minimal exertion — if any.
- sediment** Hypostasis — any precipitate which settles out of a liquid. It should be charted when precipitation is noted in a body fluid. (Some conditions resist sedimentation.)
- sedimentator** A centrifuge, which spins down specimens.
- seed** Sperm. In cancer treatment — a radium capsule. One's children, progeny.
- seeding** The spread of malignant cells along the needle/incisional tract, or due to organ rupture.
- segmental static reaction** A postural reflex in which the opposite extremity moves in response to the contralateral movement.
- segmentation** Cleavage, division, mitosis.
- segregator** A surgical instrument which collects urine from the kidney pelves, via bilateral ureteral catheters.
- Séquin's signal symptom** Aura-specific, involuntary muscle contractions preceding an epileptic seizure.
- seimesthesia** Perceived vibrations.
- seizure** An attack of symptoms. A padded tongue blade may be needed to protect the mouth from injury, inserted only by a nurse who knows this technique. These patients should always have a clean, padded tongue blade taped to the head of each bed.
- absence seizure** Petit mal epilepsy.
- febrile seizure** Not regarded to be epileptic, this is a pediatric convulsion which may occur during a fever which exceeds 101° F. Paresis indicates the convulsion was a focal seizure. That lasting beyond 10 minutes by the clock is classified as prolonged. Pre-existing neurological problems need to be ruled out, as do any other neurological deficits.
- grand mal seizure** An epileptic convulsion with tonic-clonic contractions. Confirmatory of this form of epilepsy is the presence of urinary incontinence and/or injury to the mouth (if a bite stick was not placed in time). Grand mal epilepsy.
- Jacksonian seizure** An epileptic convulsion which is confined to one body part or group of muscles.
- seizure threshold** That individual level below which convulsions may occur. Many factors reduce this threshold (psychotropic medications, alcohol, et al.), thereby rendering the patient even more vulnerable to seizure.
- Seldinger technique** Venous cannulation by endocatheter, utilizing a wire introducer.
- selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs)** The newer antidepressant category which is chemically unrelated to the classical agents in use. Its action inhibits the neuronal uptake of serotonin. This agent has demonstrated success in some obsessive/compulsive problems.
- self-defeating personality disorder** Avoidance of pleasure in the face (and self-propagation) of self-defeat. These patients often resist intervention, demonstrating paradoxical, negative emotional responses to positive events/persons in their lives.

self-hypnosis Autohypnosis.

self-image One's vision of oneself.

self-limited disease An illness which runs its course without intervention.

self-tolerance A lack of reaction to self-antigens, in immunology.

semenuria Seminuria, spermaturia — excretion of semen with the voiding of urine.

semicircular In the shape of a half circle. Semiorbicular.

semicoma Light unconsciousness from which the patient cannot be aroused. The patient may regain or have retained some functioning and still be in coma.

semiflexion That between extension and flexion of an extremity(s).

semi-Fowler's position Wave position. That in which the head of the bed is raised half-way, with the knees flexed.

semilunar Crescent-shaped.

seminal That which is derived from seed/semen.

seminal duct The spermatic duct, ejaculatory duct, ductus deferens.

seminal emission Ejaculation.

seminal fluid Semen.

semination Fertilization, insemination.

artificial insemination Artificial semination — the clinical introduction of sperm into the female reproductive system.

seminoma A testicular tumor.

semiorbicular Semicircular.

semipermeable That membrane which permits osmosis in only one direction.

semiprone Sims' position.

semisideratio Simisideration — hemiparesis, hemiparalysis, one-sided paralysis, hemiplegia.

semisupination Midway between pronation and supination.

semisynthetic The chemical alteration of a natural element/compound.

senescence Geriatrics — age 65 and older.

Sengstaken-Blakemore tube That triple-lumen gastrointestinal tube which compresses the esophageal varices, evacuates the stomach, and provides a gastric balloon to achieve its crucial positioning. This life-saving device may be placed only by a physician.

senile A geriatric status with mental impairment.

senile chorea That senescence accompanied by

involuntary, bizarre movements.

senilism Progeria, geriatrics.

senility Geriatric physical/mental instability.

premature senility That occurring prior to age 40. If progeria is seen in childhood, this is critical, devastating, and results in death prior to maturity.

psychosis of senility Mental complications of advanced age.

senium That debility of geriatrics.

senopia Improvement in geriatric myopia. This condition may make the patient's glasses unnecessary, but precedes nuclear cataract development. "Second sight".

sensation Awareness of sensory stimulation.

cincture sensation Girdle sensation, zonesthesia. That constriction which may be a symptom of spinal pathology.

cutaneous sensation Feelings arising from skin receptors.

delayed sensation An effect which does not occur with the sensory stimulation.

gnostic sensation That finely developed sense(s) — position sense, tactile discrimination, vibration, et al.

proprioceptive sensation Somesthetic sensation.

referred sensation Reflex sensation — the feeling which arises from another origin.

tactile sensation That perceived through the sense of touch.

sense To perceive. That media by which feelings within/without the body are realized. A faculty of feeling, understanding. The capacity of equilibrium, hearing, hunger, pain, position, pressure, proprioception, resistance, sexual sensation, sight, smell, taste, temperature, thirst, touch, visceral sensation. The concept of understanding.

kinesthetic sense Muscular consciousness and coordination.

posture sense That ability to adjust and counterbalance the body in space.

pressure sense Baresthesia — that faculty of perceiving pressure exerted on, or within, the body.

proprioceptive sense The unconscious sensation(s) of the joints and skin — which enhance the positional perception of the body.

- special senses** Those of hearing, sight, smell, taste, and touch.
- static sense** That which restores equilibrium.
- stereognostic sense** The ability to discern without sight (such as coins in the hand). Heightened perception in the blind.
- temperature sense** That capacity to realize changes/differences in the weather.
- time sense** The ability to correctly perceive intervals of time.
- visceral sense** The subjective sensations of internal tissues and organs.
- sense of pitch** Musical discernment of tonality and variations in pitch. Some musicians have absolute pitch.
- sensibility** Sensitivity, perceptivity, remarkable susceptibility, receptivity.
- sensitivity** That assessment of a specific clinical finding, diagnostic study, procedure, et al.
- antimicrobial sensitivity testing** Laboratory determinations of the susceptibility of patient micro-organisms to designated antibiotic disks.
- sensitivity training** Group therapy which provides the opportunity for members to interact candidly and honestly. Herein are reinforced conflict management, self-awareness, the strengths of affection, inner direction, and other coping mechanisms.
- sensitization** The technique of rendering one susceptible. Sensibilization.
- active sensitization** That achieved through an injected antigen, administered to a susceptible subject.
- passive sensitization** That gained through serum donated by a sensitized subject.
- sensorimotor** Combined sensory and motor features.
- sensorium** That portion of the brain which functions as the sensory center.
- sensory** The transmission of afferent impulses to sense organs and higher centers.
- sensory amusia** Tone deafness. That inability to decode music, match tones, et al.
- sensory aphasia** That inability to interpret the written/spoken word.
- sensory deprivation** The absence of normal stimuli due to external limitations. This may produce severe mental symptoms such as anxiety, auditory/visual hallucinations, depression, and psychosis, when prolonged.
- sensory epilepsy** Disturbed sensations in the absence of grand mal seizures.
- sensory integration** That ability required in the development of balance, bilateral coordination, body integration, sensory awareness, visual/motor integration, sensory awareness, visual/motor integration, spatial integration, motor output skills, sensory input, feedback skills, praxis, visual/spatial awareness, et al.
- sensual** Gratifying to the senses. Worldly.
- sensualism** Emotional domination of one's actions.
- sentient** Sensitive — the capacity to perceive feelings. One who is markedly susceptible to suggestions. The capacity to transmit and perceive feelings.
- sentiment** An emotional feeling/reaction.
- separation** Disconnection, disunion, severance.
- separation anxiety disorder** A child's excessive and inappropriate concern focused on the possibility of being separated from his/her significant others. This may include somatic symptomatology and "school phobia" in the presence of truancy.
- sepsis** Septic syndrome/shock — that overwhelming febrile, pathologic state which may be manifest as cellulitis, lymphadenitis, lymphangitis. The primary goal in the management of these patients is that of stabilizing the patient and eradicating the infection. (Septic shock will not be seen in all cases of sepsis.) Ventilatory support and invasive monitoring may be required to prevent death from multiple systems organ failure.
- septicemia** Bacteremia, hematosepsis, septemia, septic fever. Pathogenic infection within the circulation. Abscesses, fever progressing to rigor, petechiae, purpuric pustules, and shock may precede expiration.
- bronchopulmonary septicemia** Pathogenic aspiration of bacteria into the lungs may cause this critical form of blood poisoning.
- puerperal septicemia** Puerperal sepsis — that occurring in conjunction with complicated abortions/deliveries. These patients may go on to die.
- septicophlebitis** Septic thrombophlebitis — infection within the vein.

- septicopyemia** Septicemia complicated by pyemia.
- septic pharyngitis** Streptococcal infection of the throat, accompanied by fever and marked prostration.
- septicometritis** Septic inflammation of the uterus.
- septoplasty** Plastic surgery of the nasal septum.
- sequela(e)** Complication(s) following disease/injury.
- sequence** That which is in sequential order.
- sequestration** Isolation, quarantine. The arrest of hemorrhage within the cranium/trunk by the use of rotating tourniquets.
- sequestrectomy** Sequestiotomy, sequestrectomy — the excision of necrotic bone.
- sequestrum** A necrotic portion of bone which becomes separated from the remaining portion of bone.
- primary sequestrum** Entire detachment from living bone.
- secondary sequestrum** Loose detachment from living bone.
- tertiary sequestrum** Partial detachment which remains in place.
- serial 7s test** In this mental status test, the patient subtracts 7 from 100, then 7 from that figure, continuing for a total of 14 times.
- seroconversion** That reversal of antibody reaction to vaccine/disease. The development of serum antibodies in one who has had no detectable antibodies.
- serodermatosis** A rash with serous effusion into the epidermal tissues.
- serodiagnosis** That derived from analysis of serological findings.
- seroenteritis** Inflammation of the serous intestinal lining.
- serohepatitis** Infection of the portal peritoneum.
- seroimmunity** The production of vaccination by antiserum.
- serology** The science of blood serum.
- seroma** Accumulated serum which mimics a tumor.
- seronegative** Serological testing which yields a negative reading.
- seroperitoneum** Hydroperitoneum — peritoneal ascites.
- seropositive** A specimen which tests positive to serological testing.
- seroprognosis** Serological testing which predicts the outcome of a condition/disease.
- serosa** Serous membrane — pericardium, peritoneum, pleurae, synovial membrane, et al.
- serosanguineous** Blood mixed with serum.
- serosurvey** Assessment of immunity in a defined population, using a certain antibody level as the indication of immunity.
- serosynovitis** Inflammation of a joint which has increased synovial fluid.
- serotherapy** Orotherapy — temporary artificial immunity achieved by the infusion of blood serum with antibodies.
- serotonin** A potent vasoconstrictor which is present in carcinomatous tumors, gastrointestinal mucosa, platelets. This is also involved in sensory perceptual and sleep problems.
- serotonin syndrome** Altered mental status, diaphoresis, hyperreflexia, orthostatic hypotension, insomnia, sexual dysfunction, weight gain may be seen — in addition to rare drug interactions and hypertensive crises which may be potentially fatal.
- serous cavity** That lined by a serum-like substance — the peritoneal, plural, and pericardial cavities.
- serous effusion** Escape of serum into body cavities/tissues.
- serovaccination** That immediate passive immunization combined with future active immunity through the combination of bacterial vaccine and serum.
- serrated** Notched.
- serrefine** That homostat designed for the compression of hemorrhaging circulatory vessels.
- serrenoed** An instrument which tightens ligatures on vessels in the deep surgical cavity.
- serrulation** Fine serration, notching.
- serum** That fluid which saturates serous membranes. Blood plasma without fibrinogen. Biological immunization.
- anticrotalis serum** That indicated for rattlesnake poisoning.
- antidiphtheritic serum** That which counteracts diphtheria.
- antimeningococcal serum** That which combats meningitis.
- antipneumococcal serum** That which treats pneumonia.

- antitetanic serum** That counteractive to tetanus.
- antityphoid serum** That with typhoid bacillus antibodies.
- bactericidal serum** That destructive to bacillus — which is ineffective on toxins.
- blood serum** Blood plasma, void of cells and fibrinogen.
- convalescent serum** That donated by one patient to another with the same disease.
- foreign serum** That derived from a species alien to the recipient's.
- immune serum** That containing specific antibodies.
- polyvalent serum** An antibiotic agent which contains more than one type of species
- pooled serum** Mixed blood plasma contributed by more than one donor.
- pregnancy serum** That contributed by gravid women.
- serum glutamic-oxaloacetic transaminase (SGOT)** Aspartate aminotransferase. Elevated levels of this intracellular enzyme suggest brain, liver, and/or muscle pathology/necrosis.
- serum glutamic-pyruvic transaminase (SGPT)** Alanine aminotransferase. Elevated levels of this intracellular enzyme suggest brain, liver, and/or muscle pathology/necrosis.
- serum prostate-specific antigen (PSA)** A recently developed assay for men which indicates early prostatic malignancy. This radioactive blood test should be drawn prior to the palpated exam of the prostate — to prevent false elevation of the findings. The age of the patient must be submitted to facilitate accurate assessment of the results.
- serum sickness** Seroreaction, hypersensitivity following chemotherapy/antiserum.
- serum tumor markers** Blood serology may suggest the presence of a malignancy. Less than accurate, these indicators still monitor the patient's response and prognosis.
- sesamoiditis** Inflammation of the sesamoid nasal fibrocartilage/bone.
- sesquihora** Every 1½ hours.
- sever** To cut apart, excise.
- Sever's disease** Pediatric pain in the heel, caused by epiphysitis of the calcaneus. This condition will not be revealed by X-rays.
- sex** Characterization as female or male.
- sexdigital** Possessing 6 fingers and/or toes.
- sex-linked** That characteristic which is transmitted by the female and exhibited in the male.
- sex surrogate** A controversial practice in marital counseling, in which a substitute represents the patient's spouse in erotic exercises.
- sextan** Every 6 days.
- sexual abuse** Violation of another's sexuality.
- pediatric sexual abuse** Pedophilia — sexual attraction toward a child. Behavior the child victim exhibits may include acting out; antisocial behavior; confiding in others; deteriorated academic performance; distorted body image; enco-pressis; enuresis; excessive masturbation; fear of perpetrator; feelings of guilt and/or shame; highly sexualized play; phobic affect; pseudomaturity; regression; seductive acting out; separation anxiety; sexual promiscuity; suicidal attempt or gesture; withdrawal. A child's report of sexually abusive treatment should be believed, and promptly referred to a child psychiatrist. Over-reaction may further damage the child's emotional coping and psyche.
- sexual disorders** Impairment in sexual functioning.
- sexual aversion disorder** Extreme avoidance of genital contact. Marked interpersonal distress and/or marital maladjustment results.
- sexual dysfunction** Disturbance in the sexual response cycle involving the libido, excitation, orgasm, and/or resolution.
- sexual masochism** Repetitive, erotically intense behavior, which involves the beating, binding, and/or humiliation of the victim. (Other torment may occur.) Significant distress may be noted in major areas of functioning.
- sexual paraphilias** Abnormal arousal. Those activity patterns which interfere with reciprocal sexual response.
- sexually transmitted disease (STD)** Communicable illness acquired through sexual contact. By law, each is a mandatory, reportable disease in the United States.
- sexual reassignment** Surgical transformation of a person who has undergone legal, psychiatric, and surgical consultations to confirm that such a radical decision has been made with care.
- sexual sadism** Intense, recurrent, and arousing

fantasies, erotic urges, and/or actual acts — during which the mental/physical suffering is erotically stimulating to the aggressor. This causes significant impairment in many areas of functioning for both.

Sézary syndrome A leukemic variant of mycosis fungoides, infiltrated with Sézary cells. This exfoliative and resistant erythema carries a poor prognosis.

shadow Ghost corpuscle, hemolyzed erythrocyte, phantom corpuscle.

shaken baby syndrome A form of abuse which may be inflicted without external evidence on the infant. People of all ages (including fetuses in utero) are able to perceive rejection and its psychological damage. All nurses are mandatory reporters of child abuse in the United States. The injuries of shaken babies are confirmed upon autopsy.

shared psychotic disorder Folie à deux — is a delusion developed with another person. The shared delusional beliefs may be dependent on the diagnosis, with bizarre delusions, or mood-congruent delusions. If interrupted, the alliance will cease.

shear That injury which occurs when force is applied in opposite directions.

Sheehan's syndrome Secondary to postpartum hemorrhage/shock, hypopituitarism due to infarction may result in adrenocortical, gonadal, and/or thyroid functioning.

shigellosis That gastrointestinal illness caused by Shigella bacteria — which may cause diarrhea or fatal dysentery.

Shindler's disease Juvenile neuraxonal dystrophy.

Shirodkar operation Cerclage placement of a purse-string suture around the os of an incompetent cervix, to prevent premature onset of labor. Parturition cannot occur until the suture has been ligated.

shock Insufficient peripheral blood and oxygen within the circulation. Causes may include dehydration, drug reaction, hemorrhage, infection, injury, myocardial infarction, toxicity, trauma. Symptoms may present as cyanosis, dilated pupils, inattention, decreased/unobtainable blood pressure, expressionless affect, extreme thirst, incontinence, marked pallor, restlessness

(characteristic), shallow tachypnea, urinary retention, and/or a weak, thready pulse. This syndrome may be more critical than the presenting injury or illness, and could be the cause of the patient's demise.

anaphylactic shock That caused by protein allergens. This form is rapidly fatal, unless successfully reversed by anaphylaxis.

anesthesia shock This may be caused by an excess of anesthetic agent — which should be discontinued STAT. The emergency protocol is artificial respiration with oxygen (O₂), in addition to intravenous stimulants.

cardiogenic shock That caused by insufficient cardiac output.

deferred shock The delayed appearance of secondary shock may be brought about by acidosis, dehydration, hemorrhage, emergency transport. In the face of tragedy/death, the patient's immediate family may exhibit this form of syncope.

electric shock That resulting from the passage of electric current through the body. This may burn a diagonal path from one hand to the opposite foot. Some thermal injuries require amputation. The shock may fatally jolt the heart. (No injuries are alike.)

epigastric shock That caused by trauma to the epigastrium, upper abdomen.

hemorrhagic shock The result of extreme blood loss.

hypovolemic shock Syncope secondary to inadequate blood volume.

psychic shock A mental syndrome caused by intolerable emotional conflicts.

septic shock Endotoxin shock — that due to gram-negative bacteria within the body (from which hyperthermia develops), severe systemic infections, or following unsterile pelvic procedures.

spinal shock Flaccid paralysis accompanied by loss of reflex and sensation, below a transverse spinal cord injury — which occurs at that time.

thermal shock That caused by burns, frostbite, immersion hypothermia, et al.

traumatic shock Surgical shock affected by major injury.

abdominal trauma This shock becomes critical when viscera and/or the upper abdomen are

injured. Peritonitis, paralytic ileus and hemorrhage prolong the risk of traumatic shock.

intestinal trauma That caused by acute obstruction of the bowel, leading to traumatic shock.

neurological trauma Contusion of exquisitely sensitive organs (eyes, fingers, genitalia, et al.) will produce traumatic shock.

perforation Traumatic shock is present in those emergencies of ectopic pregnancy, perforated appendix/ulcer, ruptured aneurysm, et al.

strangulation Patients experiencing choking, intussusception, strangulated herniation, or volvulus, will suffer traumatic shock.

visceral Torsion of the ovary or testicle will cause the victim to go into traumatic shock.

short-bowel syndrome A surgical bypass or resection of the intestines (in the morbidly obese patient) may result in severe malnourishment, due to the inability to absorb essential nutrients. Neurological signs of encephalopathy could complicate this procedure.

shunt A diversion of body fluid(s).

arteriovenous shunt An abnormal union between the venous circulation and the artery.

cardiovascular shunt Abnormal communication between the cardiac chambers and/or the pulmonary/systemic vessels.

dialysis shunting An arteriovenous shunt surgically created to facilitate renal dialysis.

left-to-right shunt That propulsion of blood from the left to right heart, through an abnormal window between these chambers.

Le Veen shunt Peritoneal redirection of ascitic fluid through the venous circulation.

portacaval shunt Postcaval shunt. Surgical anastomosis of the portal vein and the inferior vena cava.

right-to-left shunt Circulation abnormally diverted to the left heart from the right, through a defective opening within the heart. This results in the circulation of unoxygenated blood — which is incompatible with life.

Shy-Drager syndrome Insufficiency of the primary autonomic nervous system causes this chronic orthostatic hypotension.

siagonantritis Maxillary sinus infection.

sialadenitis Sialitis, sialoadenitis — inflammation of a salivary gland(s).

sialagogue Sialogogue, ptyalagogue — that agent which increases the production of saliva.

sialectasia Sialectasis — hypertrophied salivary glands.

sialemesis Vomiting provoked by excessive saliva.

sialism Ptalism, salivation, sialismus — an excessive production of saliva.

sialoerophagy Excessive swallowing of air and saliva.

sialoangiectasis Dilatation of the duct(s) of the salivary gland(s).

sialoangitis Sialoangiitis, sialodochitis — inflammation of the salivary ducts.

sialodochoplasty Plastic surgery of the salivary glands.

sialoductitis Inflammation of Stensen's duct.

sialolith A salivary calculus. Occasionally, a patient will be admitted to the operating room (OR) for a sialolithotomy, only to have the surgeon discover that the calculus is no longer in the salivary duct, and no longer of concern.

sialoncus A sublingual tumor caused by a salivary duct/gland obstruction.

sialopenia Sialaporia, sialoporia — the inadequate production of saliva.

sialorrhoea Sialism — drooling due to an excessive production of saliva. Incontinence of saliva.

sibilant A whistling quality.

sibilation That speech impediment with prominent hissing sounds.

sibilismus aurium Tinnitus.

sibling A brother or sister.

siccative Siccant — a drying agent.

sicchasia Nausea.

sickle beta-thalassemia That disorder progressing from an inherited sickle gene from one parent, and a beta-thalassemia gene from the other parent.

sickle cell anemia Hemoglobinemia resulting from two inherited beta-globin genes.

sickle cell disease Those genetic disorders characterized by the production of sickled hemoglobin, with tissue damage and anemia caused by those abnormal cells. Sickle cell disease is found among those of African descent, as well as of Mediterranean, Caribbean, North/South/Central American, Arabian, and East Indian ancestry. All neonates diagnosed

with sickle cell anemia/beta-thalassemia should receive penicillin BID (twice daily) as prophylactic therapy. All parents of these infants should be counseled for the decisions ahead. The methodologies employed for screening neonates must have high rates of sensitivity and specificity for the identification (ID) of newborn infants with this and other clinically significant hemoglobinopathies. The laboratory must participate in proficiency testing and retesting. The infant who tests positive for sickle cell disease should be regarded as severely afflicted, until the definitive diagnosis (dx) is established. In this testing, non-paternity may be revealed. Babies with sickling become anemic by age 2-3 months, and are at risk for life-threatening complications in addition to bacterial infections. Fever in infants with sickle cell disease must be regarded as an emergency! Acute chest syndrome (ACS) describes pulmonary involvement secondary to pulmonary infarction/infection. Acute splenic sequestration crisis includes a sudden entrapment of blood in the spleen, accompanied by cardiovascular compromise. Pallor, splenomegaly, worsening anemia, cardiovascular collapse, an elevated reticulocyte count, and/or thrombocytopenia confirm the diagnosis. Nurses must *not* palpate these spleens. It is the meniscocytes (crescent-shaped erythrocytes) which lead to infarction and occlusion.

sickle cell (disease) crisis This emergency for the victim of sickle cell disease, is precipitated by deficient oxygen. Exquisite abdominal pain may suggest an impending surgical event. Cerebral infarction in children over age 3 years is associated with occlusive vasculopathy. Because this disease is intracranial, surgery is not an option. Pediatric patients typically stroke between the ages of 9-15 years. Transfusion is under dispute as the only feasible treatment for this dreaded disease. Oxygen should be used in flight.

sickle cell (disease) meniscocytosis Sicklemia, that inherited form of sickle cell anemia seen in Africa/Mediterranean/Indian/African-American descendants. Obstructed transport of oxygen to the capillaries causes abdominal pain, acute chest syndrome, fever, functional asplenia, non-traumatic osteonecrosis of the hip(s), diffuse

Types of sickle cell disease

Sickle cell anemia
Hemoglobin SC disease
Sickle beta-thalassemia
S-D Punjab
S-O Arab
S-Lepore
S-E disease

Sickle cell disease

Anemia is a deficiency of hemoglobin, the red coloring matter which is contained in the red blood cells. Hemoglobin is necessary in supplying oxygen to all tissues of the body.

Sickle cell disease is an inherited disorder that afflicts 10% to 12% of the African American population in the United States. There are two forms: the *trait*, and the more severe form, *anemia*.

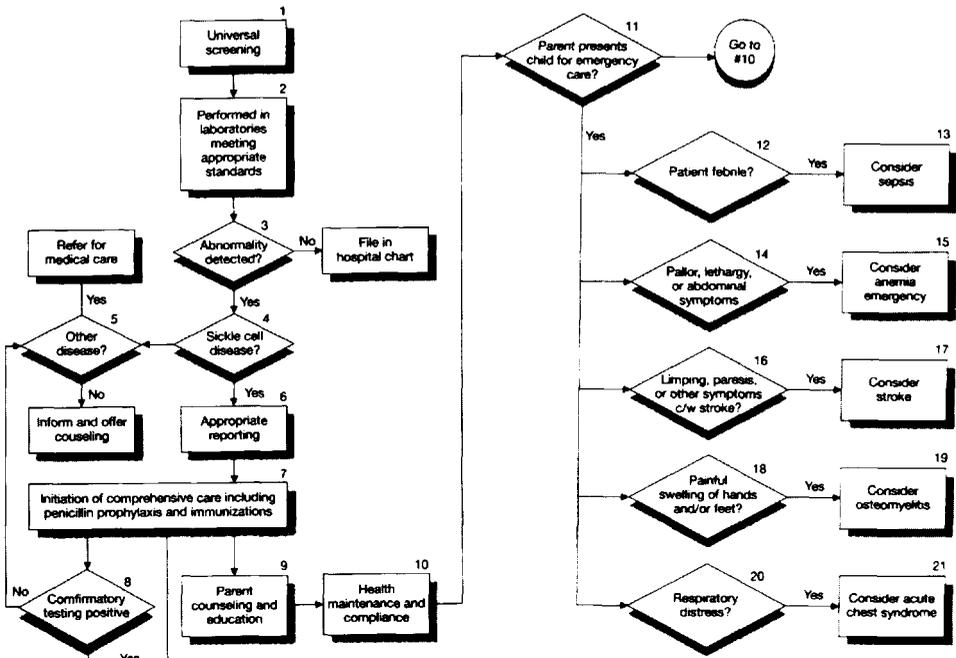
Sickle cell anemia is a condition in which the red blood cells are abnormal in shape and contain an abnormal type of hemoglobin. Most of the affected persons are African Americans but some are Caucasians of Mediterranean origin, American Indian, and inhabitants of South India, the Middle East and the Caribbean countries.

Sickle cell trait is a condition where a small percentage of the red blood cells have the sickle shape but behave like normal red cells. The trait will likely cause little trouble but a person should be aware of his condition for he is a carrier.

Sickle cell disease cannot be caught. It is an inherited defect of the red blood cells passed on from one generation to the next. The trait occurs about once in every 12 African Americans. The more severe anemia occurs about once in every 500 African Americans. Currently, it is estimated that there are at least 50,000 persons in the United States with sickle cell anemia, and about 3 million with sickle cell trait.

The first indications of the disease usually may be observed when the child is from 2 to 4 years.

Detection and Management of Sickle Cell Disease: An Algorithm



bone/joint pain, and/or vaso-occlusive pain crises. Bone marrow transplantation is the only known treatment.

sickle cell (disease) trait That condition in which the sickled cells take the properties of normal erythrocytes. Although carriers for sickle cell disease, these individuals will live near-normal lives until they procreate. All hemoglobinopathies should be included in the screening of newborns, in order to reduce morbidity/mortality from sickle cell trait. Penicillin prophylaxis is the chemotherapy of choice. Edema and tenderness of the digits and extremities may be an early symptom of this condition. In following each child's graphed progress, it may be realized that hospitalization will be necessary during minor diseases in these children, to protect from complications which will threaten their precarious health.

sickle cell preparation A blood test with Metabisulfite, which readily identifies sickling hemoglobin (Hgb). (There is some controversy over this test.)

sick sinus syndrome (SSS) A number of ECG/EKG abnormalities caused by sinoatrial (SA) node malfunctioning. Sinoatrial block, sinus arrest, sinus bradycardia, bradytachycardia and/or tachyarrhythmias may alternate to produce angina pectoris, dizziness, dyspnea, fatigue, syncope. Anticoagulant therapy and pacemaker insertion are the modalities of choice.

side effect That reaction which is not desired.

paradoxical side effect An unusual response which may occur years after the target drug was successfully tolerated.

sideroderma Bronze skin caused by faulty disintegration of hemoglobin.

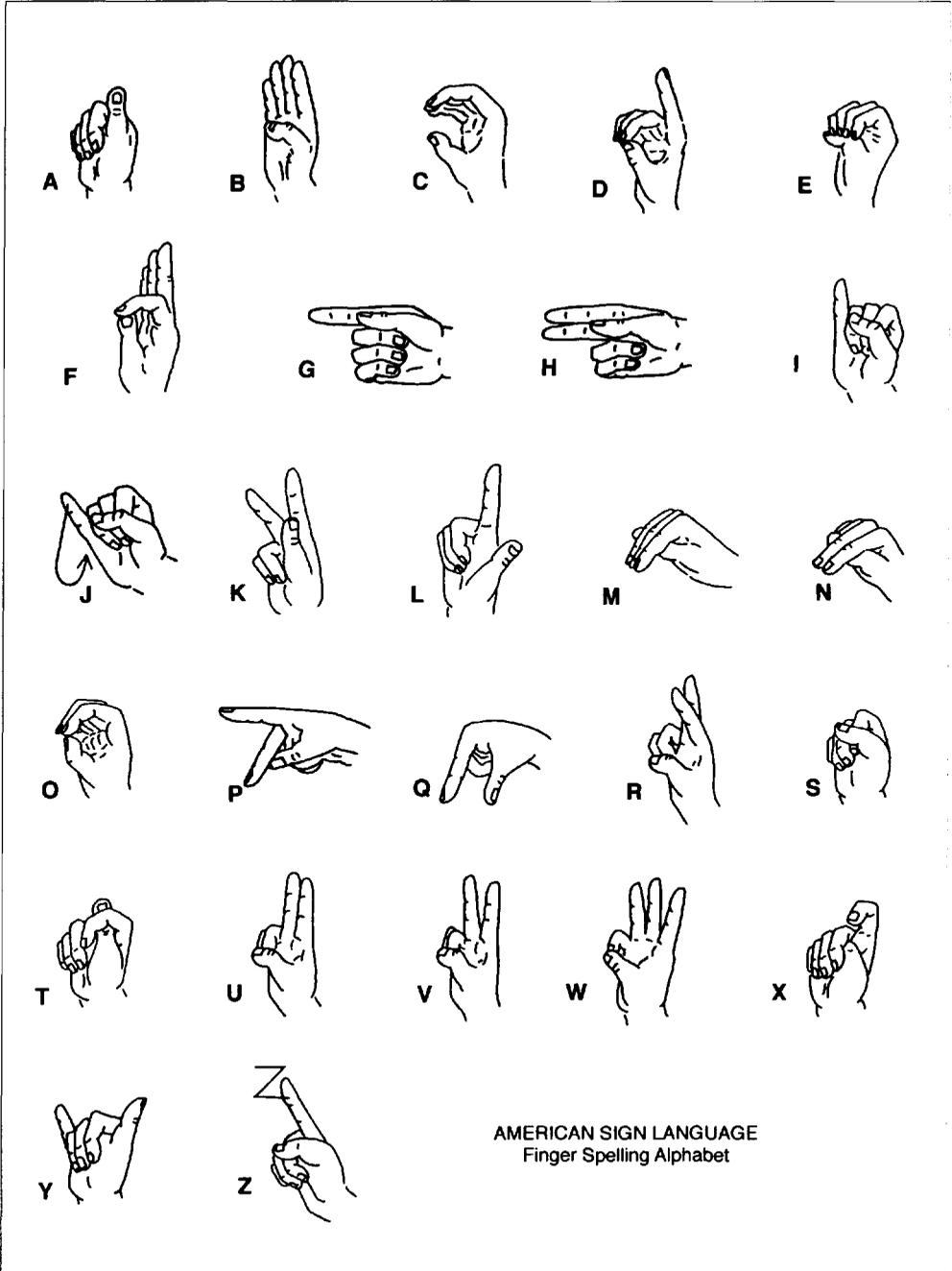
sideropenia Iron (Fe) deficiency.

sideroscope An ophthalmic instrument which detects iron in the eye(s).

siderosis Arc-welder's disease — pneumoconiosis caused by the inhalation of dust/fumes bearing particles of iron.

hepatic siderosis An abnormal accumulation of iron (Fe) in the liver.

- urinary siderosis** Hemosiderin residue in the urine.
- Siemens' syndrome** Ichthyosis congenita, ichthyosis fetalis, ichthyosis erythroderm, harlequin fetus. These neonates may expire within days.
- Sigault's operation** Symphysiotomy — surgical dissection of the symphysis pubis to facilitate an impacted delivery.
- sigmatism** Speech with defective/excessive "S" sounds.
- sigmoidectomy** Total/subtotal surgical excision of the sigmoid flexure of the large intestine.
- sigmoidopexy** Surgical fixation of the sigmoid bowel to an abdominal incision as repair of a rectal prolapse. Romanopexy
- sigmoidorectostomy** Sigmoidoproctostomy — anastomosis of the rectum to the sigmoid flexure.
- sigmoidoscope** That instrument used to examine the sigmoid bowel.
- flexible sigmoidoscope** Through fiberoptics, this instrument is able to achieve greater, safer visualization of the colon.
- sigmoidosigmoidostomy** An anastomosis between two portions of sigmoid bowel.
- sigmoidovesical** A union between the sigmoid bowel and bladder.
- sign** Symptom — an objective evidence of abnormality and pathology.
- objective sign** That physical symptom which can be auscultated, heard, measured, palpated, and/or observed by the examiner.
- subjective sign** That which is perceived by the patient. The patient's chief complaint (CC).
- vital signs (VS)** Blood pressure, pulse/respiratory rates, (temperature) — so-called because each assesses a function vital to life.
- signal** A verbal, visual, and/or written communication transmitted electronically by laser, optical fibers, radio, telephone, television media, et al.
- signal anxiety** That return of a patient's fear and panic in the presence of conditions reminiscent of the terror which triggered these emotions originally.
- significant others** Relatives and others who have closely bonded with the patient.
- signing** Communication without sound — usually with the fingers/hands. Letters, words, or concepts are signed bilaterally/unilaterally. Brain-damaged children without speech often adapt to this modality of communication.
- sign language** Use of the hands and fingers to spell out letters/words. Employed by the deaf, this is also used in the rehabilitation of children with undeveloped speech.
- silent** Mute, soundless, still.
- silent disease** That pathology which is void of clinical signs/symptoms.
- silicoanthracosis** Pneumoconiosis complicated by anthracosis — an occupational hazard of coal miners.
- silicone** The medical grade of this element is used in an injectable form for plastic surgery, and for implantation.
- silicosis** Pneumoniosilicosis — pneumoconiosis which may progress to a fibrotic emphysema with respiratory impairment. Tuberculosis and carcinoma (CA) must be ruled out.
- silicotuberculosis** Tuberculosis in comorbidity with silicosis.
- silofiller's disease** That pulmonary damage caused by fermentation of organic matter within the silo.
- silver fork deformity** A radiologic abnormality seen in Colles' fracture.
- silver nitrate poisoning** Evidence of a gray discoloration of the oral mucosal membranes is a significant sign of this toxicity. Chronic exposure is revealed by argyria (blue skin).
- simesthesia** Subjective sensitivity within a bone.
- Simmonds' disease** Panhypopituitarism, pituitary cachexia — premature senility and/or psychiatric symptomatology may follow thyroid, adrenal, gonadal dysfunctioning caused by this condition.
- simulation** Imitation, pretense.
- single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT)** Measurement of cerebral perfusion. This modality provides imagery of brain activity and accurate evaluation of behavioral and neuropsychiatric disorders. Less expensive than many neuroimaging techniques, SPECT requires less time for fewer personnel to administer.
- Singleton-Merten syndrome** This extremely rare disorder is characterized by massive arterial calcification, dental abnormalities, and widened medullary cavities within bones.



singultus Hiccups, hiccoughs — spasms of the diaphragm. Manipulating the uvula with a cotton swab (or any long, slender item) will abort many of these spasms. In cases of intractable

singultus, surgical severing of the phrenic nerve may be indicated.

sinistrad Toward the left side of the body.

sinistrality Left-handedness, sinistromanual.

- sinistocardia** Dislocation of the heart to the left chest.
- sinistrotorsion** Twisting/torsion to the left.
- sinoatrial** Sinoauricular.
- sinoatrial node** The originating site of the heart beat — situated at the superior vena cava, positioned within the right cardiac auricle.
- sinuitis** Sinusitis — an inflamed sinus(es).
- sinus arrhythmia** Cardiac dysrhythmia in which the heart rate increases upon inspiration, and decreases upon expiration. This is of little clinical significance, except in the geriatric patient — in whom this may suggest coronary artery disease.
- sinus rhythm** The normal heart rate initiated by the sinoatrial node.
- siphonoma** A tubular tumor.
- Sipple syndrome** Multiple endocrine neoplasia, type III.
- Sippy diet** Neutralization of gastric acidity by diet. This diet has fallen into disuse due to its monotony — half and half hourly, alternating with antacid hourly. Later, simple white foods are introduced. When used, this diet is adjusted to include vitamins and bedtime feedings.
- sirenomelia** Uromelus — that congenital abnormality which results in fused legs.
- siriasis** Sunstroke.
- sisyphus reaction** Anhedonic striving at work and at home. Nothing brings pleasure.
- site** Location, position.
- sitiirgia** A hysterical refusal to eat.
- sitophobia** A repulsion to food.
- situs** A position, site.
- situs inversus viscerum** Displacement of viscera contralaterally within the body.
- situs perversus** Visceral malposition.
- Sitz bath** Soaking which covers the hips.
- Sjögren's syndrome** A form of collagen disease associated with vasculitic neuropathy (in menopausal women). This may be manifested in many forms — keratoconjunctivitis sicca, rheumatoid arthritis, xerostomia. This is an autoimmune response.
- skelalgia** Painful leg(s).
- skeletal muscle** Voluntary muscle. Striated muscle.
- skeletal survey** Bone scan. Full-body X-rays taken to rule out pathology, injury.
- skeletal traction** Counter weight applied to tongs/pins which have been surgically inserted into fractured bones.
- skeletization** Cachexia in extremis.
- skeocytosis** Deviation to the left of white blood corpuscles (WBCs).
- skiascopy** Fluoroscopy, retinoscopy.
- Skoda's râles** Bronchial wheezing auscultated through consolidated lung tissue, in pneumonitis.
- Skoda's resonance** Tympanic reverberation auscultated above consolidation in pneumonitis, or superior to the fluid level in pleuritic effusion.
- sleep disorders** That state in which restful sleep is denied. Mental/physical performance deteriorates, hallucinations may be experienced, paranoia appears, anxiety heightens, overeating occurs, and/or hypersexuality may be noted. Environmental factors are not included in this designation.
- cataplexy** Loss of muscle tone caused by sudden emotion. Lasting briefly, the patient remains alert.
- hypersomnia** That marked increase of sleep in each 24-hour day. This may be attributed to psychiatric illness, substance abuse, endocrine disorders, infectious disease, or chemical toxicity.
- insomnia** Deprivation of sleep.
- initial insomnia** Marked delay in falling asleep.
- middle insomnia** Awakening in the midst of one's sleep, unable to return to sleep easily.
- terminal insomnia** Early morning awakening (far earlier than customary). This is a classic symptom of major depression.
- sensory paroxysms** Benign, sensory disruption of the onset of sleep.
- sleep apnea** A hypoventilation syndrome which may be experienced by middle-age males with morbid obesity. Sometimes resembling Pickwickian syndrome, 20+ second lapses in breathing may occur while asleep. The patient awakens, physically fighting to breathe, believing it was a nightmare or noise which caused him to awaken. Myoclonic contractions may be prominent. Because these patients often lack insight into their condition, a reliable family history is essential if a correct diagnosis is to be assigned. (Does this person have sleep apnea?)

Just ask his wife!) These sleep difficulties can be so alarming and disruptive to those sleeping in the same bed/room, doing so becomes an impossibility. Uvulopalatopharyngoplasty is the procedure of choice.

pediatric sleep apnea This is seen as obstructive respirations. Neither obesity nor daytime sedation may be noted. Those at greater risk are children with Down's syndrome, those with facial anomalies, and children with sickle cell anemia. It may be necessary to tracheotomize the mouth-breather. Those who present with heavy snoring and parents' complaints of the presence of nasopharyngeal obstruction should be referred directly to EENT for management.

sleep paralysis Inability to move/speak immediately upon awakening. This promptly resolves without intervention. The etiology of these brief attacks is unknown. (Nor do they impair the person in any way.)

sleep terror disorder Repetitive awakening from sleep, following a terrorizing scream. Intense, autonomic arousal with hyperventilation and tachycardia is evident. The child is confused, disoriented, and nonresponsive to reassurance. The dream is not recalled. Although the child has amnesia for the event, the parents do not! No lasting psychiatric effect has been noted in these children.

sleepwalking Somnambulism — typically seen in children, the patient repeatedly arises during sleep, to walk. (Obstacles will be avoided.) The child's affect is expressionless, with open eyes. S/he is non-responsive to most stimuli. Upon awakening, s/he will be amnesic of the event.

sling A support for the injured or paralyzed arm. That apparatus which permits the fractured pelvis to "float" above the bed.

slipped capital femoral epiphysis (SCFE) Not acute, this chronic instability renders weight bearing impossible without the use of crutches. The pathognomonic sign is that of frog leg positioning when the infant's/child's leg is raised with the femur flexed. To be ruled out are increased displacement, pathological fracturing, avascular necrosis, chondrolysis, et al. To prepare for radiological examination, the pelvis of boys of all ages must be shielded. This can be accomplished by cutting a shield of lead rubber,

and taping this to the diaper/underpants. This should shield only the genitalia, lest the field be opaqued. The lateral view will serve as the radiological frame of reference. The CT scan should show identical cuts. Bilateral pinning is not routine, but used when indicated. The litigious concern is, most often, misdiagnosis.

sloughing The stage of desquamation from necrosis.

slow-reacting substance of anaphylaxis (SRS-A)

That agent which plays a part in allergenic bronchospasm/anaphylaxis.

slow virus infection That infection caused by dormant viruses, prior to symptomatology.

small-for-gestational age Underweight preemies and neonates.

smallpox Variola major — an acute, febrile, highly communicable disease in which painful, disfiguring, and severely scarring skin lesions remain. Due to intensive quarantine and vaccination mandates, this lethal scourge has been eradicated throughout the world. Still, a remnant virus of vaccinia is kept frozen at the National Institutes of Health in the USA. In case smallpox should ever erupt again, the vaccine will be able to be developed promptly.

Smith's fracture Fracture of the lower radius, with anterior displacement of the fragments.

Smith-Petersen nail That prosthetic rod which stabilizes femoral neck fractures.

Smith-Strang disease Oast-house urine disease associated with phenylketonuria. An inherited malabsorption syndrome which includes convulsions, diarrhea, mental retardation, characteristically malodorous urine, tachypnea, and white hair.

smoke inhalation The cause of acute pulmonary injury. Frequently, those who die in, or after, a fire, were not burned, but expired from smoke inhalation.

smudging A speech impediment in which consonants are not pronounced.

snake bite Management in the field requires immobilization of the patient, wound and limb (as though fractured), by *calm* first aid responders who consider all snakes to be toxic. Ice, faciotomy, debridement, and aggressive wound cleaning are all contraindicated, as time is of the essence. At the hospital, a constricting band will

be placed above the bite, allowing the pulse to remain palpable. Intravenous fluids will be started, and blood work obtained. Neurological and respiratory involvement will be monitored in the intensive care unit.

snake venom poisoning This medical emergency involves multiple organ systems. Of essence in combating envenomation is the STAT administration of antivenin. Death occurs among those in whom this has not been achieved, and in cults which handle poisonous snakes during their rituals. Since defanged snakes regrow lost fangs, these are still considered to be poisonous. Anemia, bullae, cardiac/renal failure, disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC), edema, emotional instability, hemoconcentration, hemorrhage, hypoalbuminemia, hypovolemic shock, intravascular hemolysis, pulmonary edema, thrombocytopenia, and/or tissue necrosis may follow. Although few snake bites transmit a lethal amount of venom, all should be considered to be toxic. All USA zoos maintain antivenom to cover all of their exotic snakes.

snare A surgical instrument with a wire loop to excise tumors and polyps.

tonsil snare That used in tonsillectomies.

Sneddon's syndrome A rare, occlusive arteriopathy, in which neurologic manifestations may be seen. These include dementia, recurrent strokes, seizures, transient ischemic attack (TIA).

Snellen Eye Test An examination of visual acuity. This is adapted for non-readers, as well as for those who cannot read English. The E chart calls for them to indicate with fingers, in which direction each E is facing.

SOAP The acronym referring to a once-popular protocol for documentation: **S**ubjective findings, **O**bjective findings, **A**ssessment, and **P**lan for treatment. Once completed, it was said that the physician "SOAPed the chart(s)".

socialization Adaptation to life with others.

social phobia A pervasive fear of situations outside one's sheltered environment. The onset may follow a humiliating event, which left marked anxiety for all of life's future, unknown moments. The resultant avoidance of most social situations significantly interferes with functioning, and may be lifelong.

socioacusis Auditory pathology caused by excessive environmental noise. If music heard through earphones can also be heard by those in the room, that level of volume is damaging his/her hearing.

sociobiology Evolutionary behavior as adapted through cultural tradition, genetic inheritance, education, et al.

sociogenic stress Mass hysteria.

sodokosis Rat-bite fever, which is a highly communicable, febrile infection. Sodoku.

sodomy The risky practice of anal intercourse.

solace Comfort and security provided to a person during his/her moments of emotional/mental stress. Consolation.

sole reflex The plantar reflex.

solubility test That which uses dithionate to identify the presence of sickling hemoglobin (Hgb).

somasthesia Body awareness, consciousness.

somasthenia Somatasthenia — total, hypotensive, body weakness — which may be chronic, or a sign of severe compromise.

somatic Pertaining to the body. Skeletal tissues (in contrast to visceral).

somatist A believer in the relationship of an organic basis to psychiatric illness.

somatization disorder Medical complaints appearing prior to age 30 years, eliciting medical intervention due to interference with functioning. Affecting any organ system, this is a chronic ailment for which no organic basis can be found. The diagnostic criteria includes symptomatology of pain, gastrointestinal (GI) complaints (other than pain), sexual malfunctioning, pseudoneurologic deficits, et al.

Briquet's syndrome/hysteria This multifaceted personality disorder, secondary to alcohol (ETOH) abuse, is characterized by pseudoneurological symptoms. Because these patients may be inconsistent historians, it is of concern that their clinically significant complaints not be dismissed.

somatiform disorder Disease symptomatology in which there is no physical pathology. These patients may "doctor shop", seeking multiple, surgical procedures. Too often, they find these, and someone to perform them, or resort to

alternative “medicine”.

body dysmorphic disorder Preoccupation with the physical appearance, in which a defect is perceived.

conversion disorder That physical disorder/malfunctioning attributed to psychiatric features.

hypochondriasis Excessive anxiety about one’s symptomatology, despite medical reassurance.

psychogenic pain disorder That preoccupation with pain (unconfirmed by objective findings).

somatopagus The deformed, conjoined fetus with fused trunks.

somatopsychic A reference to both mind and body.

somatopsychosis Organic pathology which masquerades as a psychiatric disorder.

somatotopic Correspondence between an organ and its counterpart in the brain.

somatotropin Somatotrophin — the growth stimulant. Human growth hormone.

somesthesia Somatesthesia — awareness of one’s sensations.

somloquism The state of being hypnotized. Talking in one’s sleep.

somnambulism Sleepwalking.

somnifacient A hypnotic, soporific. An agent which induces sleep.

somnolence That state of lethargy/sleepiness/stupor.

Somogyi phenomenon Somogyi effect — rebound hyperglycemia in the insulin-dependent diabetic, from an extremely low blood sugar level. This usually occurs in the morning, following an unrecognized/untreated insulin reaction during the night. This swing is caused by the release of stress hormones to counter the hypoglycemia. The insulin requirements may have to be revised, the blood glucose assessed in the middle of the night, and/or the HS (bed-time) diet allowance adjusted.

sonitus Tinnitus aurium.

sonorous râle A low wheeze caused by bronchial congestion.

sore An ulcer/lesion which may be painful, or void of sensation. Healing is prolonged.

canker sore That mucous membrane ulcer which may be secondary to systemic disease.

decubitus ulcer A bed sore, pressure sore,

gangrene due to pressure, and/or neglect.

“cold sore”/blister A herpes simplex lesion which usually forms around the mouth. These herpetic lesions respond to Eskalith powder (that within the capsule), when this is sprinkled on the lesion(s).

Oriental sore Cutaneous leishmaniasis, tropical sore.

venereal sore Chancroid lesion(s).

soroche Andean mountain sickness.

sororiation The pubertal development of breasts.

soufflé A soft, blowing bruit heard upon cardiovascular auscultation.

cardiac soufflé A heart murmur.

fetal soufflé Funic soufflé — the soft fetal heart tones (FHTs) heard in synchrony with the maternal heart beat (radial pulse).

splenic soufflé In cases of malaria, that pathological finding heard over the spleen.

uterine soufflé The loud, variable bruit auscultated in pregnancy.

sound Healthy. Auditory sensations to sound waves. (Exposure to excessive decibels will damage the hearing. Radios with earphones which can be heard by a person in the room are being played at a damaging level.) An instrument which is introduced into a body canal/cavity for exploration.

anasarcous sound A moist sound heard over edematous skin.

breath sounds Respiratory sounds, bronchovesicular sounds, tracheal sounds, et al.

cracked pot sounds Resonant tympanic tones auscultated over a lung cavity(s).

ejection sound That high click, audible after the first cardiac sound.

fetal heart tones (FHTs) Those cardiac sounds of the fetus — which beat in synchrony with the maternal pulse.

friction sound The rubbing noise which is produced by adjacent, inflamed, mucous surfaces.

pericardial friction rub That within the pericardium.

pleural friction rub That within the pleurae.

Korotkoff’s sounds Those heard when determining the blood pressure (BP).

physiological sounds That pounding heard objectively, in obstructed eustachian tubes.

râles Wheezing.

- respiratory sounds** Those heard over the trachea, bronchi, lungs.
- succussion sounds** Those splashing sounds heard from a fluid-filled cavity — when the supine patient's trunk is shaken by the MD.
- to-and-fro sound** The rasping friction of pericarditis.
- vesicular sounds** Those auscultated upon inspiration, when the alveoli are distended.
- white sound** That inaudible cover-up which obscures sounds such as confidential interviews in an office without walls, et al.
- Souques' phenomenon** When a hemiplegic's arm is raised in abduction, finger extension may occur on the paralyzed side.
- spa** A bath in warm water — attributed to have therapeutic value (objective as well as subjective). This water may have minerals, be moving, or have other qualities.
- space** Spatium — that beyond the earth's atmosphere. A cavity within the body. An area.
- physiological dead space** That area within the respiratory tract which is not involved in the exchange of oxygen (O_2)/carbon dioxide (CO_2). Anatomical dead space.
- axillary space** That beneath each arm.
- circumental space** The area between the ciliary body and the crystalline lens of each eye.
- epidural space** That between the dura mater and the cranial bones, the vertebral periosteum and the dura mater.
- intercostal space** That between each rib.
- interpleural space** The mediastinum.
- interproximal space** That between each tooth.
- intervillous space** That which develops in the placenta.
- lymph space** That occupied by lymphoid tissue.
- Meckel's space** Cavum trigeminale — the dural area containing ganglion.
- medullary space** That area of marrow within cancellous bone.
- palmar space** That between the thenar and mid-palmar aspects of the hand.
- parasinoidal space** Each dura mater space next to the superior sagittal sinus.
- perforated space(s)** Substantia perforata — the area of vessels at the base of the brain.
- perivascular space(s)** Those which communicate with the subarachnoid space.
- personal space** One's private territory which is psychiatrically essential for psychosocial well-being.
- plantar space(s)** The 4 fascial spaces of each foot.
- pneumatic space(s)** Those which contain air in bone tissue.
- popliteal space** That behind each knee.
- prezonal space** The anterior portion of each eye's posterior chamber.
- Prussak's space** That posterior to Shrapnell's membrane, within the tympanum.
- retroperitoneal space** The potential area posterior to the parietal peritoneum.
- retropharyngeal space** The retropharyngeal fascial cleft, posterior to the pharynx.
- subarachnoid space(s)** Those cranial areas between the arachnoid and the pia mater, which contain cerebrospinal fluid (CSF).
- subdural space** That between the arachnoid and the dura mater.
- subphrenic space** That between the diaphragm and the viscera.
- suprasternal space** That within the cervical fascia, above the sternum.
- Tenon's space** The interfascial space between the sclera and Tenon's capsule.
- thenar space** That fascial area of the hand, anterior to the adductor pollicis.
- zonular space(s)** All cavities within the suspensory ligaments of the crystalline lens.
- space maintainer** A temporary dental appliance, used in orthodontia and dentistry.
- space medicine** The study of pathology and physiology, related to life beyond Earth's atmosphere. Included are the concerns of deceleration forces, sensory deprivation, vertigo, zero gravity, et al.
- spaces of Fontana** Those within the mesh of the iridial angle.
- spallation** The intravenous release of inert particles. Pulverization of a solid.
- span** The distance between two fixed points.
- spargosis** Elephantiasis — cutaneous hypertrophy. Postpartum engorgement.
- spasm** A sudden, involuntary, painful muscle contraction.
- Bell's spasm** A convulsive facial tic.

- blepharospasm** Winking spasms of the eyelid.
- bronchospasm** That life-threatening bronchial contraction which occurs in asthma.
- choreiform spasm** A bizarre, involuntary movement which may occur constantly.
- clonic-tonic spasm(s)** Alternating contraction/relaxation of muscles, as seen in grand mal seizures.
- esophageal spasm** Aneurysmal pressure. Paroxysmal dysphagia which may be attributed to chest constriction. Croup (spasmodic or true), intense dyspnea, hydrophobia, hysteria, laryngeal foreign body/ulceration, laryngismus stridulus, locomotor ataxia in laryngeal crisis, pertussis, pressure from mediastinal aneurysm/neoplasm, or tetany may exacerbate spasm of the esophagus..
- laryngospasm** A life-threatening constriction of the larynx — which can be triggered by attempts at endotracheal (ET) tube induction, et al.
- tetanic spasm** The tonic contractions seen in tetany, secondary to the pH and calcium (Ca) reduction by parathyroidectomy or other Ca-depleting etiology.
- tonic spasm** Uninterrupted contractions.
- torsion spasm** That contraction which twists a body part.
- toxic spasm** A seizure caused by a poisonous agent.
- spasmodic dysphonia** Uncontrollable laryngeal contractions which may respond to a toxin related to botulinism. These patients (pts) may find their voices “cutting out” between syllables, words, and mid-sentence.
- spasmodic stricture** The constriction of a canal, caused by muscular contractions.
- spasmogen** That which produces contractions.
- spasmolygmus** Singultus. Spasmodic sobbing.
- spasmolysin** That which abolishes contractions.
- spasmolytic** An antispasmodic which eradicates/prevents involuntary muscle contractions.
- spasmophemia** The speech disorder of stuttering.
- spasmophilia** In rickets, the tendency toward convulsions or tetany.
- spasmus** Spasm.
- spasmus agitans** Paralysis agitans.
- spasmus bronchialis** Bronchial asthma.
- spasmus caninus** Risus sardonicus — the sustained, facial grimace noted in the end stages of hydrophobia.
- spasmus coordinatus** Compulsive acts.
- spasmus Dubini** Rapid muscular contractions covering all/much of the body. These patients often expire.
- spasmus glottidis** Laryngismus stridulus — laryngeal spasm, which is typically fatal.
- spasmus nictitans** Blepharospasm.
- spastic diplegia** That form of cerebral palsy characterized by rigidity/weakness of the legs. Causes include a multitude of perinatal problems. All experience muscle contractures from spasticity and disuse. Other muscle groups respond in severe hyperreflexia. An early sign is seen in the toddler who consistently walks on tip-toe. Involuntary movements manifest themselves by 4 years of age. Associated medical problems may include cognitive deficits, hearing impairment, learning disabilities, neurogenic bladder, seizures, speech defects, strabismus, and/or visual impairment. These patients need the coordination of medical, surgical, and/or orthopedic services.
- spasticity** Pathologically rigid contractions with an upper motor neuron lesion as the etiology.
- spastic paralysis** Paresis accompanied by muscle spasms.
- spatial discrimination** The ability to discern the tactile sensation of 2 points.
- spatium** Space.
- spatula** A handle and blade without a cutting edge. A spatula (tongue blade, et al.) should always be used to apply ointments, to achieve the lightest layer.
- specialist** A professional whose area of expertise concentrates his/her scope of practice (such as a diabetologist, psychiatric RN, et al.).
- species** A biological classification capable of interbreeding.
- specific** That which is explicit, restricted, predictably cause-and-effect.
- specific action** The precise attack of an agent on an identified tissue or pathogen.
- specific gravity** The weight of a specimen (usually urine) in comparison to water (1.000). The normal osmolality of urine: 1.002-1.030.
- specific phobia** “Simple phobia”. That situation

provoked by a terrorizing event. This feared object/event often leads to avoidance behavior. Phobias which persist into adulthood rarely remit. These phobias are: 1. Blood/injection/injury type which elicits a strong, vasovagal response; 2. Situational type; 3. Natural environmental type; 4. Animal type; 5. Other types.

specimen A sample of body fluid/tissue.

speech Articulated sounds which verbalize one's thoughts (or attempt to do so).

aphonic speech Whispered conversation. These patients will devise their own form of communication.

ataxic speech A cerebellar defect involving one's spoken language.

circumstantial speech Excessively detailed conversation with multiple interruptions about oneself. This may signal manic psychopathy.

clipped speech That with omitted syllables and consonants.

echo speech Echolalia — psychiatric repetition of others' words (persisting beyond early childhood).

esophageal speech Postoperative therapy of the laryngectomized patient — in which s/he is taught to use the esophagus, mouth and pharynx to produce vocalization.

explosive speech That used by the mentally disordered patient, with sudden volume, expletives, exaggerated emotions, et al.

interjectional speech That interrupted by the speaker's inarticulate sounds.

mirror speech Syllables within the word are dropped/reversed.

press of speech Racing conversation with/without flight of ideas. This tirade is often a monologue. This may be seen in the manic or schizophrenic patient.

scanning speech Hesitation between staccato syllables.

slurred speech That with impaired articulation.

staccato speech Slow, labored speech in which each syllable is articulated separately. This may be noted in multiple sclerosis (MS).

stereotypical speech That which employs excessive repetition of the patient's (pt's) and others' phrases.

spermacrasia Aspermia — semen void of sperm.

spermatemphaxis Obstructed spermatic emission.

spermatism Spermatic ejaculation achieved by whatever method.

spermatitis Deferentitis, funiculitis — inflammation of the ductus deferens/spermatic cord.

spermatocoele Spermatocyst — that cystic tumor of the epididymus containing spermatozoa/semen. The seminal vesicle.

spermatocidal Spermatolytic, spermolytic, spermatoxin, spermotoxin, spermicide, spermatozoicide. (This may be another species' spermatozoa.) That which kills sperm.

spermatocystectomy Surgical excision of the seminal vesicles.

spermatocystitis Seminal vesiculitis.

spermatophobia An exaggerated fear of spermatorrhea.

spermatorrhea Incontinence of semen. This pathological condition occurs without orgasm.

spermophlebectasia Spermatic varicosities.

sphacelation The formation of necrosis/gangrene. Mortification.

sphacelotoxin An abortifacient derived from ergotamine.

sphagiasmus Neck spasms experienced during a grand mal seizure.

sphenocephalus That fetal anomaly of a wedge-shaped head.

sphenoiditis Sphenoidal necrosis.

sphenoidotomy A surgical incision into the sphenoid.

sphenoid-sinus carcinoma Extracranial lesions which include chordoma, chondrosarcoma, esthesioneuroblastoma, fibrosarcoma, hemangiopericytoma, melanoma, metastatic malignant tumors, plasmacytoma, lymphoma, rhabdomyosarcoma.

sphenoid-sinus mucocele A rare, benign lesion which may mimic chordoma or a pituitary neoplasm.

sphenosis That obstetrical emergency in which the delivering fetus has become impacted.

sphere A globe. One's environment.

spheresthesia Globus hystericus — a morbid affect of the neurotic patient (pt).

spherocytosis Hemolytic anemia in which erythrocytes become spherical instead of disc-shaped.

hereditary spherocytosis That hemopathology characterized by hemolytic anemia, jaundice, and splenomegaly. The only procedure of choice is splenectomy.

spherolith A miniscule renal calculus in the neonate.

spheroma A spherical tumor.

spherospermia The pathologically spherical sperm without a tail.

spherule A miniature sphere.

sphincterectomy Sphincterotomy — surgical excision of any sphincter.

sphincterismus Painful muscle spasms of the sphincter ani. Sphincteralgia.

sphincteritis Inflammation of the muscle(s) of a sphincter.

sphincteroplasty Surgical repair of the sphincter muscle(s).

sphincterotome A surgical instrument which develops an incision into any sphincter.

sphingolipidosis Gangliosidosis — genetic errors of lipid metabolism, characterized by neurological deterioration in the neonate. These fatal conditions include Fabry's disease, Krabbe's leukodystrophy, Kufs' disease, Niemann-Pick disease, Sandhoff's disease, Spielmeyer-Vogt disease, Tay-Sachs' disease. Gaucher's disease spares its victims — providing the adult form has been contracted.

sphygmic Sphygmus — reference to the pulse.

sphygmobolometer A monitor which measures the force of the pulse.

sphygmocardioscope Sphygmocardiograph — that which records the pulse and heart action.

sphygmomanometer An instrument which measures arterial blood pressure (BP). These come in many designs — principally mercury (more accurate) and aneroid. Errors which may occur in the determination of BP include placement of the instrument over clothing, too-rapid descent of the needle/mercury, retakes at the same site without rest, digit preference (reading most numerals as ending in zero, et al.).

random-zero sphygmomanometer A unique instrument which has a floating zero. This determines the BP while enhancing the objectivity of the staff.

sphygmopalpation Blood pressure determination by touching the pulse (P) — which is less accu-



Ambulation in a spica cast. Physiotherapy taught this 3-year-old to "Stand tall like a soldier and hop like a bunny."

rate than by auscultation.

sphygmotonograph That instrument which simultaneously times and documents the arterial blood pressure as well as the brachial, carotid, and jugular pulses.

spica A reverse spiral bandage.

spica hip cast That which immobilizes the pelvis and leg(s) to treat pelvic/femoral fractures and diseases. Meticulous and creative cast care is essential. When ordered, mobility may be achieved with a reclining wheelchair, or with crutches if the child is small. At no time may weight be borne on any cast which does not have a walking pad. The abduction bar may never be used to lift the patient.

bilateral/double hip spica Both legs are casted.

unilateral/single hip spica One leg is casted.

spiculum Spicule — a sharp bone fragment.

spider poisoning The few which are toxic to humans may cause abdominal symptomatology, collapse, convulsions, necrosis, paralysis, radiating pain, unconsciousness. Prompt emergency care is mandatory, to prevent death.

Spielmeyer-Vogt disease Batten disease — juvenile cerebral sphingolipidosis. This genetic error of metabolism ends early with fatal nerve deterioration.

spill Overflow, excess.

cellular spill Blood/lymph dissemination of metastatic cells.

radioactive spill That massive, life-threatening leak of any source of radiation.

spina The spine.

spina bifida Bifid spine, schistorachis, rachischisis. A congenital spinal malunion which causes serious complications/paralysis, hydrorhachis.

spina bifida occulta Hemirachischisis. "Hidden" spina bifida in which evisceration of the spinal meninges does not occur.

spina ventosa Tuberculosis of the spine.

spinal anesthesia Medullary narcosis, rachianesthesia — deep sleep achieved by intrathecal injection of the anesthetic agent.

spinal block Intrathecal block — Spinal catheters placed for pain management.

spinal dysraphia Failure of the vertebral arches to close at any point along the spine. Other skeletal/neurological anomalies may coexist beneath this spinal defect.

spinal fracture This is treated by surgery and/or body casting, to maintain the spine in hyperextension. Nothing is ever to be inserted in casts/braces for the patient's comfort, as this will change the crucial alignment. If nursing measures and ordered analgesia do not relieve the discomfort, the physician should be informed.

spinal fusion Surgical bonding of adjacent vertebral bodies. This may be achieved by bone grafting or from chemonucleolysis — in which the enzyme chymopapain is injected into the spine to dissolve the herniated nucleus pulposus. Spondylosyndesis.

spinalgia Discomfort from vertebral pressure.

spinal puncture Spinal tap (at L 3–4) — that by which spinal fluid is aspirated for diagnostic study, to allow space for radio-opaque agents, to administer antineoplastic agents, or to anesthetize the patient. If this invasive procedure is performed in the presence of increased cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) pressure, this will place

the patient at risk. Following this procedure, the patient should remain flat for as many hours as tolerated, to prevent postlumbar puncture headache. Should this complication occur, intravenous fluids are the therapy of choice.

spinal reflex That originating in the spinal cord.
autonomic hyperreflexia Autonomic dysreflexia. This is an exaggerated response, in the para/quadruplegic, to the stimulation of constipation/urinary retention, or of skin from tactile pain, pressure, or thermal stimulation. A strict elimination schedule must be maintained by/for the patient.

spinal shock Occurring caudad to the transverse sectioning of the spinal cord, somatic and visceral reflexes may be suppressed, muscle tone lost, paresis inflicted.

spine The spinal column, consisting of 33 vertebrae.

bifid spine Spina bifida.

frontal spine Nasal spine.

Henle's spine Suprameatal spine of the external auditory meatus.

iliac spines The anterior superior, anterior inferior, posterior superior, and posterior inferior spines of the ilium.

ischial spine Sciatic spine.

neural spine The vertebral spinous process(es).

typhoid spine Spinal ankylosis caused by acute infective arthritis, in comorbidity with typhoid fever.

Spinnbarkeit (SBK) The tenacity of cervical mucus during ovulation.

spintheropia The ophthalmic sensation of sparks.

spiradenoma Spiroma — a sweat gland tumor which is benign.

spirit Spiritus — any alcoholic, distilled, volatile liquid compound.

spirit of ammonia An objectionable, pungent compound packaged in an ampoule. In cases of syncope, inhalation of this noxious scent will elicit a reflexive stimulation of the respiratory center. This has fallen into disuse.

spiritual therapy The adjunctive psychotherapy of including religious harmony and reassurance to guide the patient to a wholistic healing. The doctrinal concepts shared by the nurse should

be compatible with the patient's.

Spirochaeta icterohaemorrhagiae *Leptospira icterohaemorrhagiae* — microorganisms found in acute, febrile jaundice/Weil's disease.

Spirochaeta pallida *Treponema pallidum* — the causative spirochete of syphilis.

spirochetemia Syphilitic microorganisms within the blood.

spirochetalytic Spirochetalytic — that lethal to spirochetes.

spirochetolysis Eradication of syphilitic microorganisms by chemotherapy, lysins, and/or antibodies.

spirocheturia Spirochetes found in the urine.

spirokinesis That movement of organisms in a coiled direction, in the absence of reference points.

spirometry Measured pulmonary capacity.

splanchna Viscera.

splanchnetopia Visceral dislocation.

splanchnemphraxis Organic obstruction.

splanchnesthesia Awareness of one's viscera.

splanchnicotomy That surgical sectioning of a splanchnic nerve.

splanchnocele Herniation of an abdominal organ. Splanchnocele.

splanchnodynia Abdominal pain.

splanchnopathia Visceral pathology.

splanchnoptosis Splanchnoptosis — visceral prolapse. Abdominal enteroptosis, ptosis, visceroptosis.

splenadenoma Hyperplastic splenomegaly.

splenalgia Splenodynia — splenic neuralgia.

splenectasia Splenomegaly, splenectasis, enlarged spleen.

splenectomy Laparosplenectomy — surgical excision of the spleen (often performed following abdominal trauma. Pediatric patients may be at risk of developing postoperative, fulminant infections.)

splenectopia Splenectomy — a displaced spleen, the "floating spleen".

splenelcosis The abscessed/ulcerated spleen.

splenemia Comorbidity of leukemia with splenomegaly. Splenic congestion by blood. Splenemphraxis, splenohemia.

splenic sequestration crisis A potentially fatal complication of sickle cell disease. These children have a large portion of their blood in the

spleen, with cardiovascular compromise.

Diagnostic are the signs of pallor, splenomegaly, progressive anemia, and cardiovascular collapse. Thrombocytopenia is noted. Nursing staff should not palpate these spleens.

splenicterus An inflamed spleen in the jaundiced patient.

splenitis Lienitis — an acute inflammation of the spleen which includes hypertrophy, proliferative disease, splenomegaly, suppurative infection, secondary to acute infectious pathology.

splenization Tissue transformation to resemble splenic tissue.

splenocele Lienocele, splenic herniation.

splenohepatomegaly Hypertrophy of the spleen and liver.

splenolaparotomy A surgical incision into the spleen via an abdominal approach.

splenolysin An antibiotic which kills splenic tissue.

splenomalacia Pathological softening of the spleen.

splenomegaly Megalosplenism, splenomegalia — splenic hypertrophy.

congestive splenomegaly Banti's syndrome — anemia, hemorrhage, splenic hypertrophy, and portal cirrhosis.

hemolytic splenomegaly Splenic hypertrophy with hemolytic anemia, secondary to hemolytic anemia.

splenoncus Tumor of the spleen, splenic neoplasm.

splenoephric Lienorenal — referring to the spleen and kidney.

splenopancreatic Lienopancreatic — referring to the spleen and pancreas.

splenopathy Abnormalities of the spleen.

splenopexy Surgical fixation of a movable spleen.

splenophrenic Referring to the spleen and diaphragm.

splenopneumonia Pulmonary tissue changes in pneumonia, in which the cells resemble splenic cells.

splenoptosis A "dropped" spleen — caudal displacement of this organ.

spleno renal Splenoephric, lienorenal, spleen and kidney(s).

spleno renal shunt In portal hypertension, the

splenic and renal veins are anastomosed to the general venous circulation.

splenorrhagia Hemorrhage of the ruptured spleen.

splenorrhaphy Suturing the lacerated spleen.

splenotomy Laparosplenotomy — that surgical incision into the spleen.

splenulus An accessory, rudimentary spleen.

splint An appliance of any material which renders a part of the body flexibly or rigidly immovable.

acrylic resin bite guard That which prevents bruxism, facilitates occlusal positioning, and stabilizes teeth.

Agnew's splint That applied to a fractured metacarpus or patella.

airplane splint That prescribed for humeral fractures, or to achieve axillary abduction in burns and grafting cases.

anchor splint That applied to stabilize fractures of the jaw.

Ashhurst's splint An appliance which extends to the foot, applied following excision of the patella.

Balkan splint A tension appliance which exerts constant extension to a femoral fracture.

banjo splint An appliance with rubber bands, prescribed to reduce fractures and/or contractures of the fingers.

Bond's splint That used for radial fractures.

Bowlby's splint That applied to the fractured humeral shaft.

Cabot's splint That metal appliance which posteriorly supports the entire leg.

Carter's intranasal splint A winged, hinged bridge of steel, employed during reduction of a depressed nasal bridge.

coaptation splint An adjustable support which guards against overriding bone fragments.

Denis Browne splint Following manipulation and casting, the infant with talipes equinovarus (clubfoot) may be put to bed for the night with shoes on (attached to an arched bar) to keep the feet in corrected alignment. Children quickly adapt to appliances when applied with decisiveness, free of bargaining.

dental splint That device applied to the patient with fractured, loosened, replanted, or post-surgically repaired teeth.

Dupuytren's splint That used in Pott's fracture to prevent eversion of the ankle.

dynamic splint A functional appliance which augments patient-initiated movement.

Fox's splint An immobilizer for clavicular fractures.

Gordon's splint An arm/hand appliance which immobilizes Colles' fractures.

inflatable splint An emergency immobilizer for an injured extremity. Compartments are inflated to prevent movement and further damage to the site. Circulation must be checked diligently.

Airlift pilots/crews should be informed of the presence of pneumatic devices, prior to takeoff.

Jones' nasal splint That used with fractured bones of the nose.

Levis' splint A perforated metal support extending from the palm of the hand to the elbow.

McIntire's splint A posterior support for the total leg.

Sayre's splint Reinforcement for joint disease in the ankle, knee, hip.

Stromeyer's splint A hinged splint used especially for the knee.

Thomas' knee splint That which prevents weight bearing on diseased knees/hips by transferring the patient's weight to the ischial crest.

Thomas' splint That metal frame used in emergency care. The splint's ring is placed high on the patient's hip. The leg is then wrapped until emergency reduction can be achieved.

Volkman's splint That employed in the treatment of leg fractures.

Zimmer splint That support encompassing the knee above and below — to allow recovery of the knee joint.

splinter A sharp fragment imbedded in tissue.

splinter hemorrhage Linear streaking beneath the nails — symptomatic of subacute bacterial endocarditis.

split foot/hand/pelvis/tongue Congenital anomalies.

spondylalgia Vertebral pain, spondylodynia.

spondylarthritis Osteoarthritis of the spine.

spondylarthrocace Spondylocace — a tubercular spine.

spondylexarthrosis Vertebral dislocation.

spondylitis Vertebral inflammation — which may

be tubercular.

ankylosing spondylitis Marie-Strumpell spondylitis, rheumatoid spondylitis.

Kümmell's spondylitis That traumatic injury, compression fracture which does not present symptoms until a later date.

tuberculous spondylitis Pott's disease.

spondylitis deformans Inflamed vertebral joints — the deposits of which may fuse, causing the spine to become distorted and rigid.

spondyloidiagnosis That assessment made by testing the visceral reflexes elicited by vertebral percussion.

spondylodymus Conjoined fetuses with vertebral fusion.

spondylolisthesis Spondyloptosis — degenerative spondylosis of the lumbosacral vertebrae.

spondylomalacia Vertebral softening.

spondylopyosis Vertebral inflammation with suppuration.

spondyloschisis Rhachiochisis — congenital fissuring of the vertebral arches.

spondylosis Ankylosis of the vertebra(e). This degenerative osteoarthritis of cervical/lumbar vertebrae may produce pain and/or paresthesia.

rhizomelic spondylosis Ankylosis affecting the shoulders/hips.

spondylosyndesis That surgically created intervertebral ankylosis.

spondylotomy Rachitomy — excision of a portion of the spine to facilitate delivery of an impacted infant, or to revise a defect.

sponge Spongia — any substance which absorbs. To lightly bathe a part of the body. All forms of operating room sponges are meticulously counted during surgery, and accounted for before the surgical wound is closed. Since all sponges admitted to the operating room have a radio-opaque band, portable X-ray is summoned if there should be any discrepancy in the instrument or sponge counts. Only then may the cavity incision be closed.

spontaneous That which is voluntary, occurring without a definable cause.

pathological fracture A spontaneous, painful fracture of metastasized/demineralized bone which occurs without trauma.

spontaneous remission A rare (possibly controversial) recovery from serious disease. This is

sometimes attributed to idiopathy or misdiagnosis.

spontaneous version The unassisted conversion of a fetus from transverse lie to breech/vertex presentation.

sporadic That which is scattered, occasional.

sporotrichosis A fungal skin infection characterized by abscess and granulomatous lymph node formation.

sport A mutation — that new genetic variation which has not appeared before.

sports medicine A newer specialty which oversees the prevention, treatment, and investigation of athletic injuries. Patient education is essential.

sprain A ligamentous joint injury.

sprue Tropical (idiopathic), or nontropical diseases of unknown etiology. Digestive disorders, impaired absorption of nutrients with weakness may be noted in the following stages: I — asthenia, diarrhea, fatigue, steatorrhea, weight loss; II — glossitis, nutritional deficiencies, stomatitis; III — macrocytic anemia.

squamous Resembling scales. Desquamation.

stab To pierce with a sharp instrument.

stab wound That developed beside the operative incision of abdominal surgery, to admit a drain. There may be more than one.

stabile Immovable, that which is fixed.

stabilization Reinforcement of that status which is without negative change.

staccato speech Scanning speech — interruption of one's own sounds, syllables, and words.

stage A period(s) within the course of an illness or other length of time.

defervescent stage The period during which a fever is decreasing.

eruptive stage That time during which a rash or tooth appears.

pre-eruptive stage The period following exposure to a communicable disease, and the appearance of a rash.

pyrogenetic stage Presence of a fever.

stage of invasion The time during which the causative organism is present in the asymptomatic host.

stage of latency The incubation period of a communicable disease.

staging Grading and differentiation of malignan-

cy, in order that the most specific tumor protocol will benefit each patient's individual prognosis.

Stamm technique The development of a gastrostomy to achieve gavage feedings or prolonged gastrointestinal (GI) decompression. This surgery can be performed rapidly — which is essential with fragile infants. For cases which will be gavaged long term, the gastrostomy tube will be converted to a gastrostomy button.

standard That established criterion by which the performance of others is evaluated.

standard of care That minimal level which still delivers quality nursing care.

standards of practice The basis against which a practice/profession is evaluated.

standing orders Those specific to a physician/medical group which are to be followed for their patients. Often designated by diagnosis, these orders usually include PRNs.

standstill Cardiac and/or respiratory arrest (absence of functioning).

Stanton's disease Melioidosis — an acute/chronic illness manifested by abscess formation, pneumonia, septicemia, death.

stapedectomy The surgical treatment of otosclerosis. Excision of the stapes is followed by permanent placement of a prosthesis. A highly regimented postoperative month follows, during which the hearing should become more acute. This meets with much success.

staphylectomy Uvulotomy, staphylectomy.

staphylococcal Pertaining to this highly resistant strain/source of infection — staphylococcus.

staphylococcal actinophytosis Botrymycosis, in which the granulomatous lesions grow staphylococci when cultured.

staphylococcal food poisoning This toxic condition may produce cramping, diarrhea, nausea with emesis, prostration, and/or shock, but rarely death.

staphylococcal scalded skin syndrome That infectious disease seen in children with purulent conjunctivitis, nasopharyngeal infection, otitis media, and/or large, flaccid bullae. Sepsis may be noted.

staphylococcemia Staphylohememia.

staphylo dermatitis Staphylococcal skin conditions.

staphyloma Scleral/corneal protrusion.

anterior staphyloma Keratoglobus.

intercalary staphyloma That involving the sclera and the iris.

posterior staphyloma A scleral protrusion which is directed toward the back of the orbit.

total staphyloma The cornea, replaced by an opaque protrusion, may need to be treated by ablation.

staphylopharyngeus Palatopharyngeus.

staphylopharyngorrhaphy Staphyloplasty — plastic surgery of the soft palate and uvula.

staphylo rrhaphy Suturing reconstruction of the cleft palate.

staphyloschisis Cleft palate.

stapling A method of sealing heavy tissues, suture lines under stress, and other incisions at risk because of obesity, site, tension, et al.

Stargardt's disease A rare, genetic condition that results in diminished vision. Compromised hearing may also be present.

startle syndrome That involuntary, excessive reaction of some to sudden light, noise, touch, et al.

starvation The progressive stages to death are cessation of hunger, weight loss, glycogen utilization, fat utilization, nausea, avitaminosis, dehydration, and catabolism.

stasisophobia The delusion that one is unable to walk.

stasimorphy Stasimorpha — deformity secondary to developmental failure(s).

STAT The medical command paged, spoken, or written by physicians and nurses to designate "Immediately!" It is intended that those responding to a STAT order, do so without debate. (Clarification is allowed.)

state A condition of being.

anxiety state Continuous apprehension.

dream state Diminished consciousness. The environment seems to be unreal.

fatigue state Neurasthenia. A depressive state followed by nervous exhaustion.

steady state Dynamic equilibrium.

static Unmoving, at rest, in balance, in equilibrium.

statics Dynamics.

static splint A brace with no movable parts, to achieve positioning, protection, stability, and

support.

stationary Unmoving.

statistics Collecting, organizing, analyzing, and interpreting numerical input.

medical statistics Those pertinent to scientific data.

morbidity statistics Those which calculate factors relating to disease.

vital statistics Birth, marriage, death — that data which is generally considered to be in the public domain and, therefore, not confidential.

statokinetic reflexes Accelerator reflexes, kinetic reflexes, reactions of the head/body.

status A patient's condition/state.

status anginosus The patient in unrelieved angina pectoris.

status arthriticus That patient at risk for gout.

status asthmaticus Intractable, persistent asthma. These patients go on to die if the sudden, rapid deterioration leading to respiratory failure is not reversed.

status epilepticus Intractable grand mal seizures, which may require general anesthesia to interrupt.

status parathyreoprivus That following total parathyroidectomy.

status praesens The status of a monitored patient.

status raptus Ecstasy.

status sternuens Uninterrupted sneezing.

status vertiginosus Unrelieved dizziness.

staunch To stop bleeding at its source.

steal Diversion of circulation.

subclavian steal That shunting of cerebral circulation in the presence of an occluded subclavian artery.

uterine steal In a multiple pregnancy, one fetus may be much smaller than its more viable sibling(s).

steatadenoma A sebaceous gland tumor.

steatocele A fatty tumor of the scrotum.

steatocryptosis Sebaceous gland pathology.

steatocystoma multiplex That dermatitis in which are developed multiple sebaceous cysts.

steatogenous That which causes fatty degeneration, produces sebaceous pathology.

steatolysis Lipolysis — fat decomposition, emulsification, hydrolysis, absorption.

steatoma A sebaceous cyst, lipoma which is

benign.

steatonecrosis Death of fatty tissue in small areas.

steatopathy That dermal pathology of sebaceous glands.

steatopygia Enhanced obesity of the gluteal tissues — as may be seen in many of African descent, et al.

steatorrhea Seborrhea — the fatty stools of pancreatic disease. Increase in sebaceous gland secretion.

idiopathic steatorrhea Sprue — gastrointestinal (GI) disorders with impaired absorption.

steatorrhea simplex Excess secretion of the facial sebaceous glands.

steering wheel injury Being thrown against the steering wheel in a motor vehicle accident (MVA) may cause the driver to receive chest wall/ribcage injuries and/or cardiac contusion. Airbags in autos decreases this risk, but may kill small children (who must never ride in front seats).

stegnosis Costiveness — constipation, stenosis.

Steinert's disease Dystrophia myotonia — that inherited condition which includes cataract formation, muscular atrophy, myotonia.

Stein-Leventhal syndrome Polycystic ovary syndrome — that endocrine disturbance which causes polycystic ovaries and anovulation because of constant ovarian stimulation by the pituitary luteinizing hormone. The resultant infertility may respond to treatment.

Steinmann's extension Skeletal traction attached to the Steinmann pin — which maintains the fractured bone in alignment.

stellate Star-shaped.

stellate fracture That fissured break with radiating cracks in the bone.

stellate veins Stars of Verheyen — those plexes beneath the renal capsule.

Stellwag's sign Reduced/absent winking, accompanied by widening of the eyelid area, as seen in Graves' disease.

stenocardia Cardiac neuralgia, angina pectoris.

stenocephaly A narrowed cranium.

stenochoria Stenosis — partial constriction.

stenocoriasis Pupillary constriction.

stenosis A constriction, stricture of a duct, tube.

stenostomia A constricted mouth.

- stent** That reinforcement which secures an anastomosis/graft during healing.
- steppage gait** A high-stepping gait which permits ambulation despite footdrop — as may be seen when the peroneal nerve is involved in diabetic neuritis.
- stercolith** Coprolith, fecalith — a fecal impaction.
- stercoroma** Coproma, scatoma, fecaloma.
- stercus** Excreta, excrement, feces.
- stereoagnosis** Astereognosis.
- stereoanesthesia** That inability to perceive objects by tactile shape. The absence of stereognosis, astereognosis.
- stereoarthrolysis** Surgical construction of a new joint in the patient with ankylosis.
- stereo-orthopter** A reflecting device used to treat strabismus.
- stereophantoscope** That stereoscopic instrument which tests visual acuity.
- stereophorometer** A prismatic device which assists in the correction of defective vision.
- stereopsis** Stereoscopic, 3-dimensional visual perception.
- stereotaxis** Mapping the brain for precise neurosurgical procedures.
- stereotypy** That behavior seen in some catatonic states — the meaningless repetition of words/movements.
- stereotypic movement disorder** Driven, non-functional motor behavior, which may be mutilative. This disfunctioning interferes markedly with the child's activities and relationships.
- sterility** That state which is void of living microorganisms. The absence of fertility.
- sternalgia** Sternodynia — pain felt in the sternum.
- sternal puncture** Aspiration of bone marrow from the sternum for purposes of examination, donation, or replacement by donated cells.
- sternodymia** Sternopagia — conjoined twins fused at the breastbone.
- sternotomy** Surgical dissection of the sternum.
- sternotripsy** Surgical perforation of the breastbone.
- sternutament** Sternutator — that which elicits sneezing.
- sternutatio** Sneezing.
- sternutatio convulsiva** Paroxysmal, allergic sneezing.
- steroidal withdrawal syndrome** Those adrenal insufficiency symptoms seen in long-term patients whose corticosteroids have been discontinued. When the adrenal functioning been long-suppressed, an appropriate, life-saving response will be absent in times of major illness, injury, surgery. This failure of the body to respond to stress may also affect the patient psychiatrically. Gradual tapering off corticosteroids (when feasible), will prevent this phenomenon. Steroid-induced psychosis clears as soon as the steroid is discontinued (DC'd).
- sterterous respirations** That snoring sound heard with labored breathing.
- stethalgia** Chest pain.
- stethogram** Phonocardiogram — a recording of audible and graphic heart sounds.
- stethomyositis** Stethomyitis — inflammation of the chest wall musculature.
- stethoparalysis** Paresis of the chest muscles.
- stethoscope** An instrument which enhances sounds auscultated within the body.
- binaural stethoscope** That which permits sounds to be heard in both ears.
- compound stethoscope** That study instrument which allows the clinical instructor and student to hear the same sounds simultaneously.
- fetoscope** A stethoscope which is held without hands, to obtain more definitive fetal heart tones (FHTs). A doppler will enhance those sounds.
- percussion stethoscope** A pretracheal stethoscope, designed for intercostal auscultation.
- stethospasm** Convulsive movement of the pectoral muscles.
- Stevens-Johnson syndrome** Erythema multiforme — a serious, violent, dermatological reaction which can follow a respiratory infection, penicillin side effect, or be otherwise triggered by an allergen. Presenting with fever and malaise, various lesions follow. Viscera may be involved in this disorder of unknown etiology. This allergic rhinitis with lesions is considered to be a hypersensitivity reaction, with patients who may go on to die.
- stibialism** Antimony (Sb) toxicity.
- Stickler's syndrome** Hereditary arthro-ophthalmopathy is an under-diagnosed condition affecting the ocular, skeletal, and orofacial organ systems. Joint involvement includes hypermobility,

- enlargement, and cartilagenous degeneration which lead to arthropathy later in life. Marked pleiotropism may be seen, as well as an optically empty vitreous behind the lens. Many patients exhibit high myopia and diffuse hypopigmentation of the fundus. Of unknown etiology, symptoms of intermittent aching, muscular tightness, and connective tissue dyplasia may progress to permanent limitation of movement. Some have responded to selected anticonvulsants. A serious manifestation of this disease may be the Pierre Robin sequence, a form of micrognathia (with less clefting). Neonatal facial anomalies may normalize by adulthood. Hearing loss is typical. Underdiagnosis can lead to blindness.
- stiff-man syndrome** A rare disorder of the central nervous system (CNS) which affects both sexes. Characterized by spasms and rigidity, these patients may be at risk for carcinoma (CA), diabetes mellitus (DM), occult tumors, and/or opisthotonus.
- stigma** Stigmata — a physical or psychological mark which lasts for life.
- hysterical stigma** Any mark which causes the patient emotional stress. This may be objectively insignificant.
- psychic stigmata** Emotional/mental states characterized by suggestive susceptibility.
- stigmata of degeneration** Abnormally-sized head, absent beard in the male, deformed ears, defective mentality, hirsutism, imbalanced eyes, low forehead, et al.
- stigmatometer** Astigmatometer — an ophthalmic instrument which assesses visual refraction.
- stilette** A thin surgical probe.
- stillbirth** Delivery of an infant which expired prior to parturition.
- stillidium** Dripping, dribbling.
- stillidium lacrimarum** Epiphora — tearing.
- stillidium narum** The rhinorrhea of coryza.
- stillidium urinae** Urinary incontinence, stranguary.
- Still's disease** Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis. Difficult to identify, and without a known cure, this involvement of organs (rather than joints) flares up periodically, leaving no permanent joint damage.
- stimulant** An agent which enhances functioning.
- stimulus** An agent which directly stimulates living cells.
- adequate stimulus** That which elicits a response.
- iatrotropic stimulus** The chief complaint — that which forces the patient to seek medical care.
- liminal stimulus** The threshold, minimal stimulus — the weakest stimulus capable of eliciting a response.
- noceptive stimulus** A painful, injurious stimulus.
- subliminal stimulus** That stimulation of which the patient is unaware.
- thermal stimulus** That produced by extreme temperature (T).
- unconditioned stimulus** That which is too noxious to ignore, and elicits an unconditioned response.
- sting** A sharp pain.
- stippled** Punctate areas which coalesce.
- stirrups** Those supports on an operating/examination/delivery table which hold the patient's knees/heels to accommodate lithotomy positioning. Laparotomy socks will provide the patient comfort and dignity — especially during a prolonged procedure.
- stockinet** Tubular cotton knit in various widths and unending lengths. These secure dressings on nonconforming sites, serve as slings, line all casts, et al.
- Stokes-Adams syndrome** Adams-Stokes syndrome, Stokes-Adams syncope. That syncopal state caused by cerebral circulation interrupted by heart block. The patient may convulse or lose consciousness. Emergency cardiac pacing is required.
- Stokes' disease** Exophthalmic goiter.
- Stokes' law** That muscle superior to an inflamed mucous/serous membrane may be paralyzed.
- stoma** A mouth, pore, opening — natural or surgically created.
- stomatalgia** Stomatodynia — oral pain.
- stomatitis** Thrush — oral inflammation, gingivoglossitis.
- aphthous stomatitis** Follicular thrush, vesicular thrush — the formation of mucosal canker ulcers within the mouth.
- catarrhal stomatitis** Uncomplicated thrush.

- corrosive stomatitis** That caused by oral exposure to caustic substances.
- herpetic stomatitis** That characterized by herpes simplex eruptions. Eskalith powder sprinkled on these lesions helps them resolve.
- mercurial stomatitis** The form of thrush seen in those who work with mercury (Hg), those who receive large doses of mercurials, and following Hg ingestion. Tender gums, a metallic taste, sialorrhoea, erythema, and/or edema may be experienced. Progressive ulceration of mucosae, loss of teeth, and mandibular necrosis follow.
- mycotic stomatitis** Pediatric inflammation of the oropharynx. This form of thrush is characterized by white ulceration, accompanied by fever and gastrointestinal (GI) inflammation.
- traumatic stomatitis** Mechanical injury from biting the cheek, sharp teeth, poorly-fitting dentures, orthodontic wires, et al.
- ulcerative stomatitis** Vincent's angina, trench mouth. Necrosis of the jaw with loosening of the teeth may occur in severe cases. Debridement of ulceration, rinsing with hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂), forced fluids, compose the therapy of choice.
- stomatodynia** Stomatalgia — oral pain.
- stomatomalacia** Pathology which includes the softening of any oral structure.
- stomatomenia** Oral hemorrhage during the menses.
- stomatomycosis** Any fungal condition within the mouth.
- stomatonecrosis** Gangrenous stomatitis, cancrum oris, stomatonoma — gangrenous ulceration of the mouth.
- stomatoplasty** Plastic surgery of any oral structures.
- stomatorrhagia** Hemorrhage of the mouth.
- stomatosis** Any oral pathology.
- stomocephalus** Those fetal anomalies of miniaturized head and neck structures.
- stone heart** Calcified myocardial tissue noted in the postmortem examination, and attributed to terror leading to death.
- stools** Excreta, feces.
- bilious stools** Diarrhea with a yellow liquid.
- fatty stools** Seen in pancreatic carcinoma/calculi, obstructive jaundice, overfed infants.
- frothy stools** Representative of colonic spasticity, intestinal flatus, inflammation.
- lienteric stools** Noted in inflammatory stomach/upper bowel conditions, when undigested food is seen.
- meconium stools** The first feces of the neonate.
- melena** Tarry stools seen in cases of swallowed blood from the oropharyngeal/respiratory/gastro-intestinal/trauma and/or pathology patient. Hepatic cirrhosis or carcinoma may also produce these tarry stools.
- membranous shreds** That which occurs in colonic carcinoma, dysentery, acute proctitis, relapsing fever, sloughing of the intestinal mucosae.
- storm** An exacerbation of a significant symptom/syndrome.
- renal storm** In patients with aortic regurgitation, renal symptoms may accompany a neurosis.
- thyroid storm** Expedient intervention is mandatory in this life-threatening complication of thyrotoxicosis. The sudden onset of congestive heart failure, diaphoresis, fever, pulmonary edema, tachycardia may be precipitated by infection, surgical emergency, or trauma, et al.
- strabismus** Heterotropia, squint — a congenital deviation of visual axes.
- accommodative strabismus** Bilateral strabismus caused by disordered ocular focusing.
- alternating strabismus** That which affects each eye separately.
- concomitant strabismus** The eyes focus freely and independently, but not in convergence with each other.
- constant strabismus** This will become a permanent condition, if untreated.
- convergent strabismus** The deviating eye turns inward.
- divergent strabismus** The deviating eye turns outward.
- horizontal strabismus** The deviation is on an even plane.
- intermittent strabismus** That which occurs periodically.
- monocular strabismus** Monolateral strabismus — the deviating eye is always the same.
- nonconcomitant strabismus** The deviation

varies proportionately to eye movement.

paralytic strabismus That caused by paresis of an ocular muscle. A cerebral/systemic disease may be the cause. The prognosis is guarded.

spastic strabismus That caused by a constricted ocular muscle.

unilateral strabismus Monocular strabismus — the same eye deviates.

vertical strabismus Diplopia follows ametropia in childhood, or central nervous system (CNS) pathology in the adult. Brown's strabismus — the inability to look up.

strabismus deorsum vergens Hypotropia — vertical squint in which the eye deviates caudally.

strabismus sursum vergens Hypertropia — vertical squint in which the eye deviates cephalad.

strabotomy The surgical repair of strabismus (using a strabotome).

strangulation Potentially lethal constriction. The crucial intervention is that of releasing/cutting the source of constriction STAT!

strangury Dysuria caused by spasmodic muscular contractions of the urethra/bladder.

stratified Layered.

strephosymbolia Dyslectic confusion with similar letters. Reversed, mirrored perceptions.

strepticemia Streptococcemia — septicemia caused by streptococci. Streptosepticemia, streptomycosis.

streptoangina A severe pharyngitis with streptococcal membranous formation. "Strept throat".

stress Disruption of balance/equilibrium — physically, psychiatrically, organically, mentally, structurally, systemically. Some stress is required to maintain well-being. This becomes pathological when the patient can no longer cope.

stress fracture The hairline fracture in the absence of soft tissue injury. These fractures are difficult to diagnose, and may be missed.

stressor That which contributes to disruption of well-being.

stress test An electrocardiogram (EKG, ECG) with the patient undergoing physical exertion. The oxygen consumption may be calculated. A physician is present to terminate the test should there be any indication of an abnormal cardiac response.

stress ulcer That peptic ulcer caused by

acute/chronic stress from severe burns, cerebral trauma, overwhelming sepsis, surgery, et al.

stretcher A gurney.

striated Streaked, striped.

stricture An acquired or congenital narrowing/constriction of any lumen — which may be temporary or permanent.

annular stricture A ring which encircles the entire organ.

anorectal stricture Fibrotic narrowing of the anal canal.

bridle stricture A membranous, partially occlusive band.

cicatricial stricture A constricting scar.

functional stricture That which is spasmodic, caused by muscular spasms.

impermeable stricture That lumen which cannot be penetrated.

stricturotome A surgical instrument which ligates strictures.

stricturotomy The surgical procedure in which urethral strictures are released.

stridor Stridulous "crowing" respirations due to a partially obstructed airway.

congenital laryngeal stridor That present at birth.

stridor dentium The grinding sound produced by bruxism.

stridor serraticus A sawing noise emitted by the tracheotomy tube during respirations.

strike-through That contamination by body fluids which leaks through the isolation/operating room gown.

string-of-pearls deformity That fusiform enlargement of phalanges noted in rickets.

string sign The constricted ileus of regional enteritis as seen on X-ray of the abdomen.

stroke Cerebral thrombosis, apoplexy, cerebral vascular accident (CVA). Of acute onset — often with stertorous respirations, and/or unconsciousness, hemiparesis, aphasia. Following acute care, rehabilitation may be extensive and complicated by depressive mood and cerebral changes.

stroke volume Systolic discharge.

stroking Muscular response elicited by the tactile stimulation of neurophysiological rehabilitation.

Stromeyer's splint That which is hinged to allow angulation over a joint.

stromuhr Rheometer — an instrument which calculates the speed of flowing blood.

strophocephaly That developmental anomaly of a distorted face and head.

struma Goiter.

Riedel's struma Atrophic, chronic, fibrotic thyroiditis.

struma congenita That goiter present at birth.

struma lymphomatosa Hashimoto's struma — a rare, extensive and diffuse infiltration of the entire thyroid.

struma maligna Thyroid carcinoma.

strumitis Thyroiditis — inflammation of a goiter.

strumous Scrofulous — that affected with goiter/scrofula (tubercular adenitis).

Strümpell-Marie disease Rheumatoid/ankylosing spondylitis.

Strümpell's sign When the thigh is flexed on the abdomen, dorsiflexion of that foot occurs.

strychnism Strychnine toxicity, which may proceed to emprosthotonos (spastic flexion of the spine), respiratory arrest.

Stryker frame That turning frame, capable of rotating 180°, which becomes the bed for a critical burn/spinal patient.

stupefacient Narcotic, soporific — that which causes stupor.

Sturge-Weber syndrome Nevoid amentia — the congenital distribution of neurological anomalies which includes glaucoma, epilepsy, mental retardation, et al.

stuttering Anarthria literalis — spasmodic repetition of opening syllables. This impediment is aggravated by anxiety/stress. Speech therapy is essential for the patient's comfort and self-worth. These people are often able to sing/rhyme without stuttering.

stylus Probe.

styptic Astringent — that substance which chemically halts minor bleeding.

subacute That status which combines acute and chronic features.

subacute care A transitional facility/unit which rehabilitates the patient upon discharge from the hospital, to return home.

subacute myelo-optic neuropathy (SMON) That neurological disease which appears with diarrhea/abdominal pain followed by ataxia, coma, convulsions, motor/sensory abnormalities in the

legs, impaired vision. Patients survive with neurological disabilities.

subacute sclerosing panencephalitis (SSPE)

Panencephalitis — This degenerative cerebral disease manifests itself in the child's failure to progress in the classroom. Emotional instability, generalized myoclonic contractions, and/or personality changes may appear. Generalized rigidity and dementia are seen in the late stages. There is no therapy for this fatal disease.

subalimentation Inadequate nourishment.

subanconeus Inferior to the elbow.

subarachnoid That between the arachnoid membrane and the pia mater.

subarachnoid hemorrhage Often fatal, these younger victims may appear to have stroked.

subaural Beneath the ear.

subception Subliminal perception. The subconscious.

subchondral Beneath cartilage.

subclavian Subclavicular — beneath the collarbone(s).

subclavian steal syndrome Occlusion of the subclavian artery — which results in shunting blood away from the cerebral circulation. The transient symptoms are aggravated by exercise, with a marked difference in blood pressure between the arms.

subclinical That which presents without symptoms. The subclinical period is that prior to symptomatology of the illness.

subconjunctival hemorrhage Bleeding which may occur spontaneously or following severe coughing/vomiting. Serious in appearance, this is harmless and only rarely signals a significant problem.

subcontinuous Almost constant.

subcostal Beneath the rib(s).

subcutaneous (sub Q) Hypodermic (h).

subcutaneous surgery That performed through a small opening in the skin.

subcuticular Subepidermal.

subdiaphragmatic Subphrenic.

subdural space That between the dura mater and the arachnoid membrane.

suberosis The occupational hazard of pulmonary hypersensitivity to cork.

subfebrile An elevated temperature, no higher than 101° F.

- subglossal** Sublingual, hypoglossal — beneath the tongue — a rapid means of absorption.
- subglossitis** Inflammation of those tissues beneath the tongue.
- subicterus** Mild jaundice.
- subinflammation** An irritation.
- subinfrant** Proleptic — paroxysms which overlap.
- subinvolution** An incomplete return to the pre-morbid state.
- subjacent** That which is beneath.
- subject** One undergoing scientific/medical investigation. A cadaver undergoing postmortem dissection.
- subjective** In reference to oneself.
- subjective sensation** That feeling which only the owner can appreciate.
- subjective symptoms** Those which cannot be assessed by the examiner.
- sublatio** Detachment, elevation, excision of an organ part.
- sublatio retinae** Detached retina(s).
- sublethal** That which was not fatal.
- sublethal dose** A toxic dose which did not cause death.
- sublimation** An unconscious ego defense, in which ego-dystonic drives are transformed into ego-syntonic resources and coping.
- subliminal** Beneath the level of consciousness. That stimulus which is too weak to be acknowledged by the senses.
- sublingually** Administered beneath the tongue for rapid absorption into the circulation. This route will be ordered specifically for medication produced in this form.
- subluxation** A partial dislocation. Crepitation will be noted, as in that of temporomandibular joint disorder (TMJD). Dental injury resulting in dislocated (but not shelled) teeth.
- submandibularitis** Mumps/inflammation involving a salivary gland beneath the jaw.
- submedian** Submedial, central, beneath the center.
- submental** Below the chin.
- submerge** To immerse in a liquid.
- submucous resection** Excision of submucosal and cartilaginous tissues in nasal surgery.
- subnormal** Deficient, less than average.
- suboptimal** Lower than that which is ideal.
- subpelviperitoneal** Inferior to the pelvic peritoneum.
- subperitoneoabdominal** Beneath the peritoneum.
- subphrenic** Subdiaphragmatic, inferior to the diaphragm.
- subpoena** An order of the Court, compelling the designated recipient to appear. Failure to do so is cited as being in contempt of Court.
- subpyramidal** Beneath the kidney.
- subspinous** Below/anterior to the spinal cord.
- substance** Organic matter, substantia.
- gray substance** The gray matter of the spinal cord and brain. Cinerea.
- pressor substance** That by which the arterial blood pressure is elevated.
- substance-induced mood disorder** That in association with intoxication/withdrawal states, symptomatology may occur within 4 weeks of the patient's last use of an illicit substance. Antidepressants, L-dopa, steroids, stimulants, and somatic therapy may produce the paradoxical effect of hypomania.
- substandard** That which fails to comply with the minimal established criteria for quality.
- substitution** Replacement of a behavior, drug, substance, technique, et al., for another. That ego defense mechanism of replacing an unacceptable/obstructed gratification with more socially acceptable behavior.
- subtotal** Partial, less than all.
- subungual** Subunguial — beneath the nail.
- subungual hematoma** Traumatic hemorrhage beneath a nail. Cauterization with a heated metal tip through the nail above the hematoma is painless, and affords immediate relief of the exquisite pain. This will prevent the necrotic nail which persists for months.
- subvirile** Deficient/absent masculinity.
- subvitreal** That beneath the vitreous body of the eye.
- subvolution** The surgical technique of turning an edge of the wound to prevent adhesion formation.
- succagogue** A stimulant of hormone production.
- succussion** Detection of fluid in a body cavity by eliciting a splashing sound. This is achieved when the supine patient's trunk is shaken, in the presence of pathology.

suction Reduction of air/fluid contents by aspiration.

post-tussive suction Chest sounds auscultated after coughing.

suction biopsy A method of obtaining tissue samples from the gastrointestinal mucosae.

suction purpura Vacuum-induced extravasation into the epidermis.

sudatoria Hyperhidrosis, ephidrosis — excessive perspiration.

sudden death That occurring without terminal signs/symptoms. If within 24 hours of admission, on the operating table, or in the emergency room, this may be a coroner's case. A major asymptomatic cause is hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (which can be detected only on echocardiography). Other causes include Adams-Stokes syndrome, dissecting aortic aneurysm, drug idiosyncrasy/toxicity, electrolyte imbalance, myocarditis, pulmonary embolism, et al. Necropsy often reveals a structural cardiac defect which eluded examinations lifelong.

sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) "Crib death" — the unpredictable demise of a well baby at sleep. Infants at risk for cardiovascular/respiratory compromise may have monitors prescribed for home use. Acoustic cry variables have been associated with this syndrome, in research. Since the incidence of these tragic deaths is lower in European infants (who sleep supine), than in American infants (who sleep prone), the American Academy of Pediatrics has advised that healthy, term babies sleep on their backs. Already, there has been a documented decrease in these deaths!

Sudeck's atrophy/disease Traumatic osteoporosis. A marked loss of bone tissue is noted at the site of injury.

sudoresis Diaphoresis.

sudorific Diaphoretic.

suffocation Asphyxiation — death by airway obstruction. This may occur by mechanical, submersive, biological, toxic, or other means — accidental or intentional.

suffusion Extravasation — infusion of fluid into adjacent tissues.

suggestibility Susceptibility to the ideas of others. Accepting suggestions without considering

their worth.

suggestion An idea offered to/received from another.

auto-suggestion Self-encouragement, which sometimes occurs in a post-hypnotic state.

hypnotic suggestion That idea which has been conveyed by the hypnotist. If followed after the hypnotic state, it becomes a post-hypnotic suggestion.

suggestive therapeutics The treatment of pathology through hypnosis.

suicidality The increasing prevalence of self-inflicted deaths and their impact. The outpatient needs psychotherapy, drug treatment of depression, and a crisis number. A therapeutic question is, "If you decide to end your life, will you call me first?" If s/he refuses to answer direct questions about the lethality of his/her plan and state of mind, this person should be considered to be suicidal. If the client is in a state of agitated depression, has a lethal plan, appears to be dangerous to him-/herself or others, and/or psychotic features are noted, hospitalization on a closed (locked) psychiatric unit becomes mandatory. The resistant client need to be Court-ordered, and transported by peace officers. On the unit, constant observation is required, as hospitalized patients may become worse before they improve. (Patients have suicided on psychiatric units) Restraints may be necessary to protect the patient until medication takes hold. Some recovering depressives brighten because they have perfected their suicidal plans. If they are committed to their demise, they will succeed.

sulfuric acid (H₂SO₄) poisoning Locally, burning will occur. Ophthalmic involvement may result in blindness. Orally, major trauma to the esophageal/gastric/oral/pharyngeal mucosae causes extreme pain, edema, salivation, gasping, protracted vomiting, and profound shock. Gastric lavage may be contraindicated.

Sunday morning paralysis Saturday night paralysis — a radial nerve palsy caused by pressure/immobility as the alcoholic slept on the sidewalk in stupor. Treatment of this acute ethanol toxicity yields prompt restoration of innervation.

sunstroke Heliosis — an acute reaction to heat,

- manifested by fever > 105° F, absent perspiration, blood pressure elevation, confusion, convulsions, delirium, fluid imbalance, headache, numbness, paresthesia, renal failure, and/or tachycardia. Immediate and extreme measures must be taken to reduce the fever.
- superalimentation** Hyperalimentation.
- supercilia** Eyebrows.
- supercilium** The eyebrow.
- superego** One's personality, embracing his/her personal ethic, moral standards, self-criticism. From these attributes evolves the conscience.
- superfecundation** Superimpregnation — fertilization which produces multiple births from the pregnancy which results from ova repeatedly impregnated.
- superfemale** One possessing 3 "X" chromosomes.
- superficial** cursory.
- superficial reflex** That elicited by light stimulus.
- supergenual** Above the knee(s).
- superinfection** Comorbidity of overwhelming, resistant sepsis/sepses.
- superiority complex** That which compensates for one's inferiority complex.
- superior vena cava syndrome** Obstruction (usually due to malignancy) of this major trunk, leading to death. Benign etiology includes aortic aneurysm, goiter, mediastinal fibrosis, paralyzed vocal cords. Anhidrosis, dyspnea, Horner's syndrome, neck tightness, neck vein distention, periorbital edema, and/or a reddened, edematous face may be noted.
- superjacent** That which is immediately above.
- superlethal** That in excess of the amount/condition which would be expected to cause death.
- supermotility** Hyperkinesia, hyperkinesis, movement to excess.
- superovulation** Excessive ovulation caused by gonadotropin therapy.
- supersonic** Ultrasonic. Speed in excess of sound (which cannot be heard).
- supervenosity** Pathologically reduced oxygen content in the venous circulation.
- supervention** Comorbidity.
- supination** The rotation of an extremity. Turning the patient (pt) onto his/her back.
- supine** That position in which the patient lies on his/her back.
- supplemental** Additional.
- support** Reinforcement.
- emotional support** Encouragement of another's feelings, using empathic identification.
- suppository** That form of medication prepared specifically for rectal or vaginal administration, and ordered by that route.
- suppression** Unconscious sublimation of an act, impulse, speech, thought. Failed secretion/excretion.
- suppurative fever** Pyemia, septicemia — invasion of the circulation by pus.
- suprachoroidal hemorrhage (SCH)** Extrusion of intraocular contents. In surgery, this extreme hemorrhage may be heralded by profound pain. Postoperatively, excruciating pain accompanied by reduced vision signals an impending suprachoroidal hemorrhage. When feasible, anticoagulants should be discontinued. Lower the blood pressure of hypertensive patients, and control tachycardia. Intraoperatively, avoiding general anesthesia will reduce the Valsalva risk. The placement of safety sutures is mandatory.
- supracostal** That above the ribcage, superior to the ribs.
- supracotyloid** Superior to the acetabulum of the hip.
- suprainguinal** That above the groin.
- supraliminal** Above the consciousness/stimulus threshold.
- supramarginal** Superior to the border.
- supramental** That above the chin.
- supraorbital neuralgia** Hemicrania.
- suprapubic** Superior to the pubic arch.
- suprapubic aspiration of urine** To lessen the chance of contaminating the bladder with bacteria during catheterization, the physician may aspirate urine suprapubically, using a syringe and long needle. This procedure carries the risk of puncturing adjacent bowel.
- suprapubic catheter** That sutured through a pelvic, abdominal incision into the bladder. The patient needs to be observed for signs of infection, both local and systemic. Unless contraindicated, force fluids, maintain intake/output records.
- suprarenal** That which is superior to the kidney.
- suprarenalectomy** Adrenalectomy.
- suprarenal gland(s)** The adrenal gland(s).

- suprarenalopathy** Any disorder affecting adrenal functioning.
- suprasternal** Episternal.
- supravergence** Failure of the eyes to track together in an upward gaze.
- supraversion** That which is turned upward.
- suralimentation** Superalimentation, hyperalimentation.
- surditas** Deafness, surdity.
- surdomute** One who can neither hear nor speak normally, suffering from deafmutism.
- surface** The exterior covering/layer.
- surfactant** A cohesive base which lowers surface tension.
- pulmonary surfactant** That agent which controls the tension of air/liquid emulsion within the lungs. This is crucial in the survival of extremely premature neonates.
- surgery** Chirurgery, chirurgia. Those operations which correct abnormalities, injuries, pathology.
- conservative surgery** That which retains as much tissue as prudent — as in segmental mastectomy (breast-conserving resection).
- cosmetic surgery** An elective procedure which restores/revises epidermal imperfections.
- elective surgery** An operation which is not urgent, and may be scheduled at the surgeon's, patient's, and hospital's convenience.
- major surgery** That which places the patient at greater risk, violating (entering) the abdominal, cranial, or thoracic cavity.
- maxillofacial surgery** Dental/oral/facial bone procedures.
- minor surgery** Those operations which do not enter a major cavity. Many can be performed as ambulatory surgery, day surgery, come and go cases, et al.
- oblative surgery** That which destroys an organ and/or tissues such as mutilative procedures, amputation, enucleation, et al.
- orthopedic surgery** An operation on bone, joint, and/or muscle.
- plastic surgery** Precise revision of facial, grafting, and other exacting procedures. A number of these operations may be in stages. Often miniature ("mosquito") instruments are used. The surgeon may own and bring these. (They may not be autoclaved without the MD's directive, since some may need to be gas-sterilized.)
- surrogate** A substitute, replacement for another.
- surrogate mother** One who carries another's fetus in utero. Upon delivery, she relinquishes it to the genetic mother. Some of these cases end up in Court.
- sursumduction** Elevation.
- surveillance** Close guarding of one in need of diligent monitoring.
- survey meter** An instrument which indicates the level of radioactive contamination a patient may have received. A risk to themselves and others, positive patients will have to go into isolation. If the hospital does not have this monitor, it may be obtained from the police.
- survivor guilt** That ruminative, depressive affect which may obsess a victim who survived a tragedy in which another perished. Psychiatric referral becomes the modality of choice.
- susceptibility** The state of having little resistance, of being easily influenced.
- suspension** That held inert or in flotation.
- cephalic suspension** Cervical traction.
- tendon suspension** Tenodesis.
- sustenacular** That which upholds, supports.
- Sutton's disease** Granuloma fissuratum.
- suturing** Union achieved by gut, silk, wire, or other suture material.
- swallowing** Deglutition — which may be both voluntary and reflexive.
- swallowing air** Aerophagia — taking air into the stomach while chewing gum, eating, drinking, smoking. The hysterical patient may habitually swallow air without being aware of this.
- Swan-Ganz catheter** A critical coronary procedure, using a flexible catheter which incorporates a balloon. This floating (within the circulation) catheter tip may therapeutically release obstructing thrombi.
- swan neck deformity** An arthritic contracture of the hand.
- Sweet's syndrome** That extremely rare condition of unknown etiology, characterized by haloed, dermal infiltration, fever, leukocytosis, plaques, bullous lesions, dyspnea, pancytopenia. Behçet's syndrome must be ruled out.
- Swift's disease** Acrodynia.
- sycophant** One who insincerely praises an influential person, employer, et al.
- Sydenham's chorea** A pediatric disorder sec-

ondary to streptococcal infection. Anxiety, bizarre movements, impaired speech/memory may be noted.

syvatic plague Bubonic plague.

symbiosis Similar to codependency, a dependent, reinforcing alliance which supports both persons. An unhealthy symbiosis may reinforce psychopathology.

symblepharon A traumatic adhesion between the eye and its eyelid. This may also be noted secondary to chemical burns, surgery, and in phemphigus or trachoma.

sybrachydactyly The webbing of shortened fingers.

Syme's operation Amputation of the foot at the ankle. External urethrotomy. Glossal amputation.

symmelia Fusion of the extremities.

symmetromania The abnormal use of unnecessary bilateral movements for unilateral needs.

symmetry Aesthetic balance.

bilateral symmetry Balanced organs on both sides of the central axis of the body.

radial symmetry That balance of extremities radiating from the center.

sympathectomy Sympathicectomy — excision of sympathetic ganglia, nerves, and/or plexuses.

chemical sympathectomy Medical, subtotal inactivation/destruction of the sympathetic nervous system.

periarterial sympathectomy Removal of the sympathetic arterial sheathes in the treatment of trophic disorders.

sympatheoneuritis Neural inflammation of the automatic nervous system.

sympathetic Sympathic, empathetic, empathic, supportive.

sympatheticalgia Painful cervical autonomic ganglion/ganglia.

sympathetic nervous system Those neurological ganglia, nerves, plexuses which innervate the involuntary motor/sensory receptors. The autonomic nervous system's response to an emergency, fear, rejection, threatening situation, is "Fight or flight."

sympatheticopathy Disorders arising from the sympathetic nervous system.

sympathetic ophthalmia The infectious contamination of one eye by the other. This places the patient at high risk for blindness. Guard against

this with meticulous technique which includes medicating the eyes from separate eye trays and medications (all of which are labeled accordingly), washing hands between eyes. Another technique is that of a second nurse treating the second eye with *its* eye tray.

sympathicoparalytic The patient with paresis originating from the sympathetic nervous system.

sympathicotonia Sympathicotonia — that increased tone of the autonomic nervous system leading to hypertension and vascular spasm.

sympathism Suggestibility, vulnerability.

sympathoma A tumor comprised of sympathetic tissue.

sympathomimetic Sympathicomimetic, adrenergic.

sympathy Feeling the same emotions as another.

sympalangism Symphysodactyly, syndactylism — webbing of the digits.

symphyseotomy Hebstosteotomy, pelvioplasty, hebotomy, pubiotomy, symphysiectomy, symphysiotomy, symphysectomy, synchondrotomy. Excision/sectioning of the symphysis pubis to facilitate the delivery of an impacted infant.

sympodia Sympos — fusion of the legs — a congenital anomaly.

symptom A pathological sign(s). From imperceptible to terminal, these may arise in any body system. In assessing the symptomatic risk/change status, the nurse should heed his/her "gut instinct" — especially with psychiatric and pediatric patients.

accessory symptom A minor sign.

cardinal symptom The major, principal sign of the diagnosis.

concomitant symptom A lesser symptom occurring with the cardinal symptom.

constitutional symptoms Generalized, systemic indications of illness.

equivocal symptom That occurring in many illnesses.

labyrinthine symptom An indication of inner ear pathology.

negative pathognomonic symptom That which rules out the presence of a disease/condition.

pathognomonic symptom That specifically diagnostic of the disease/disorder.

- presenting symptom** The chief complaint (CC) which motivated the patient to seek medical care.
- prodromal symptoms** Those which serve as a prelude to illness.
- rational symptom** That subjective complaint which only the patient can perceive.
- signal symptom** That which warns of an impending attack.
- static symptom** A passive sign.
- withdrawal symptoms** Those experienced by persons dependent on an illicit or (abused) prescription drug, following the abrupt halt of this agent.
- symptomatology** Semeiology — The science of signs, symptoms (sx), and indications.
- symptomolytic** Symptomolytic — that which causes the signs and symptoms to cease.
- symptosis** Emaciation.
- synache** Obstructive pharyngitis.
- synactosis** That congenital anomaly which results in the fusion of body parts.
- synalgia** Referred/reflexive pain distant to the original site of pathology.
- synarthrosis** Synarthrodia, an absent joint cavity in which mobility is limited/absent.
- syncanthus** Adhesion of the ophthalmic globe to the orbit.
- syncephalus** That fetal deformity in which there are 4 ears.
- synchilia** Atresia of the mouth. Congenital adhesion of the lips.
- synchiria** That disordered sensation in which unilateral stimuli are perceived bilaterally.
- synchondroseotomy** Surgical revision/repair of congenital exstrophy.
- synchorial** Multiple fetuses sharing one placenta.
- synchronous** Simultaneous events.
- synchysis scintillans** That optical sensation of light flashes caused by fatty substances/cholesterol crystals in the vitreous body.
- syncinesis** Synkinesis — the association of voluntary and involuntary movements.
- imitative syncinesis** Efforts of a paralyzed side to achieve movement, produces a contralateral involuntary motion.
- spasmodic syncinesis** That involuntary movement experienced on the paralyzed side, accompanying a contralateral voluntary movement.
- synclonus** The disease characterized by muscle spasms.
- synclonus ballismus** Paralysis agitans, Parkinson's disease.
- synclonus tremens** Generalized tremors.
- syncope** Transient loss of consciousness due to inadequate circulation to the brain. This may be caused by altered blood chemistry, cardiac arrhythmias/standstill, cerebrovascular accident (CVA), peripheral circulatory failure, et al.
- cardiac syncope** That originating in Adams-Stokes syndrome, aortic stenosis, bradycardia, myocardial infarction, tachycardia.
- carotid sinus syncope** That caused by a hypersensitive/pressured carotid sinus.
- cough syncope** That elicited in some persons who cough to the point of gagging.
- defecation syncope** Caused by the first bowel movement post-hemorrhoidectomy, for some patients.
- hysterical syncope** That seen in unstable, anxious patients who are prone to fainting.
- laryngeal syncope** Laryngeal vertigo — fainting briefly in response to pharyngeal irritation.
- local syncope** The blanching/numbness of a body part with compromised circulation, local asphyxia, Raynaud's syndrome/disease.
- micturition syncope** Experienced by some men who arise from sleep with a full bladder, to void.
- vasovagal syncope** Caused by bradycardia/hypotension, this may be exacerbated by the prolonged bedrest patient assuming upright positioning, under emotional stress, fear, significant blood loss.
- syncope anginosa** Fainting accompanied by chest pain.
- syndactylism** Congenital fusion/webbing/adhesion of the digits.
- syndelphus** That rare anomaly in which the fetus has 8 extremities.
- syndesis** The congenital surgical ankylosis/fixation of a joint.
- syndesmectomy** That partial excision of a ligament.
- syndesmectopia** An abnormally positioned ligament.
- syndesmitis** Conjunctival inflammation. An inflamed ligament.
- syndesmoma** A neoplasm of connective tissue.

- syndesmopexy** The surgical fixation of a dislocated ligament.
- syndesmoplasty** That plastic surgery procedure in which ligaments are revised.
- syndesmorrhaphy** The suturing/repair of a ligament.
- syndesmotomy** That surgical sectioning of a ligament(s).
- syndrome** Related signs and symptoms.
- Adair-Dighton syndrome** That familial condition resembling osteogenesis imperfecta (OI).
- Adams-Stokes syndrome** Heart block which may include bradycardia, convulsions, syncope. Stokes-Adams syndrome.
- Angelucci's syndrome** Conjunctivitis, excitability, palpitations, vasomotor disturbances.
- Cushing's syndrome** Adrenogenital syndrome — excess secretion of adrenocortical hormones producing hirsutism, overmasculinism, precocious puberty, and/or virilism, et al.
- dumping syndrome** Immediate postprandial emesis accompanied by diaphoresis, diarrhea, nausea, syncope, weakness — which may occur following surgical gastrectomy.
- Fröhlich's syndrome** Lesions of the hypothalamus and pituitary may manifest themselves in adiposogenital dystrophy — genital atrophy and obesity.
- Gradenigo's syndrome** Unilateral paralysis of the external rectus muscle accompanied by suppurative otitis media and severe temporoparietal pain on that side.
- Horner's syndrome** A cool, dry side of the face, enophthalmos, contracted pupil, and ptosis will be noted, due to paresis of sympathetic nerves.
- Korsakoff's syndrome** Alcoholic psychosis accompanied by bilateral foot/wrist drop, delirium, disorientation, hallucinations, insomnia, and/or polyneuritis.
- Marfan's syndrome** That congenital disorder of hyperflexibility which affects the cardiovascular, connective, muscular, ophthalmic, osseous systems.
- sick sinus syndrome** Sinoatrial node malfunctioning which may include sinoatrial block, sinus arrest, sinus bradycardia, tachyarrhythmia.
- skin-eye syndrome** An iatrogenic disorder which is seen as a side effect of phenothiazine preparations — skin pigmentation with deposits on the posterior cornea and anterior lens.
- toxic shock syndrome** That rare disease which diagnosis requires involvement of 3 organ systems. This involves desquamation of the palms and soles; diffuse, macular, erythematous rash; fever greater than 102° F; orthostatic syncope, et al.
- Weber's syndrome** Unilateral hypoglossal paresis with oculomotor paralysis on the contralateral side. The extremities will also be paralyzed by this lesion of the cerebral peduncle.
- synechia** Adhesions.
- synechotome** The surgical instrument used to release adhesions.
- synechotomy** Surgical dissection of adhesions.
- synechtenterotomy** Operative release of intestinal adhesions.
- synergism** That interaction of drugs, organs. Synchronization to yield an augmented response.
- synergistic action** Mutual enhancement of the efforts of another.
- synezesis** Constriction of the pupil(s).
- syngamy** Sexual reproduction.
- syngeneic** Histological tissue compatibility.
- syngenesioplasty** Transplantation within the species.
- syngnathia** Congenital maxillary/mandibular adhesions.
- synhidrosis** Excessive perspiration.
- synizesis** Occlusion.
- synizesis pupillae** Blindness (unilateral/bilateral) due to constriction of the pupil(s).
- synnecrosis** That relationship which allows mutual inhibition/death.
- synonym** Similarity in meaning.
- synophrys** Growth of the eyebrows in which they meet over the bridge of the nose. This is often noted in patients (pts) with Down's syndrome, mongolism.
- synophthalmus** Cyclops.
- synopsia** That congenital anomaly of fused eyes.
- synopsis** A generalized review/summary.
- synoptophore** That instrument by which strabismus is diagnosed and treated. Synoptoscope.
- synorchidism** Synorchism — partial fusion of the testicles.
- synoscheos** Scrotal/penile adhesions.

synosteotomy That dissection of a joint(s).

synotia Embryonic union of the ears in the (partial) absence of the mandible.

synovia Synovial fluid — that viscid liquid which lubricates bursae, joints, and tendons.

synovioma A synovial neoplasm.

synovitis Arthromeningitis.

syntaxis Elasticity. The capacity to stretch.

syntaxis Articulation.

syntaxis Cachexia — tissue destruction secondary to carcinomatous and starvation disease states, et al.

synthetic That which is an artificial substitute, produced by synthesis.

syntonic The self, personality.

ego-syntonic Compatible to the self.

syntripsis A comminuted fracture.

synulosis Cicatrization, scar formation.

syphilecus A syphilitic chancre.

syphilide That dermatitis secondary to syphilis.

syphilis Lues — that venereal disease with cutaneous lesions which may lie dormant for years. These progress in stages, and may include psychosis and paralysis. This is a mandatory reportable disease in the USA.

cardiovascular syphilis Aortic insufficiency and aneurysm may follow.

congenital syphilis Prenatal syphilis which is transmitted in utero.

extragenital syphilis The primary chancre does not involve the genitalia.

latent syphilis The stage during which this disease is asymptomatic, detectable only through serological testing.

meningovascular syphilis Neurosyphilis.

pseudosyphilis A nonspecific condition which mimics syphilis.

visceral syphilis Syphilitic involvement of internal organs.

syphilis insontium That which is not sexually transmitted.

syringectomy Excision of the walls of a fistula.

syringitis Eustachian inflammation.

syringobulbia The progressive cavitation of the medulla oblongata.

syringoencephalomyelia Cavitation of the spinal cord and/or the brain.

syringomyelia Progressive cavitation of the spinal cord. There is no adequate therapy.

Intractable pain may necessitate medullary tractotomy/chordotomy.

syringosystrophy Torsion of the oviduct.

syringotome That instrument which is used to incise a fistula.

syringotomy Surgery for a fistula.

syrinx A fistula. A pathological cavity in the brain/spinal cord. An eustachian tube.

syssarcosis Bones united by muscles.

systatic Pulsating, systolic.

system A grouping of compatible tissues. The metric measurement of length, mass, and time as centimeter-Gram-second (C-G-S).

systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) That collagen disease which is accompanied by butterfly (malar) erythema — the stigmata of this serious condition. Confirmation of the diagnosis is made when at least 4 of the following conditions are noted: alopecia, arthritis, the characteristic discoid skin lesion, chronic false-positive syphilis serology, chronic pericarditis, chronic pleuritis, convulsions, hemolytic anemia, L.E. cells, psychosis, thrombocytopenia, urine protein or cellular casts, ulceration in the mouth or oropharynx. All symptoms need to be treated early and aggressively, as this is a crippling, life-threatening disease. Immunosuppressive agents, antimalarial therapy, corticosteroid drugs may be required to keep the patient in remission, and to combat exacerbations.

syzygy That organic fusion in which each remains distinct.

T

tabacosis Tabacism — tobacco abuse, chronic tobacco poisoning/pneumoconiosis.

tabescent Cachectic, malnourished to the stage of tissue breakdown.

tabetic crisis Acute manifestations of late syphilis.

tachycardia Tachyarrhythmia — a heart rate in excess of 100 beats per minute.

atrial tachycardia Tachyarrhythmia arising from the atrium at a rate of 100–200 beats per minute.

ectopic tachycardia That in which the heartbeat is not stimulated by the sinoatrial node, but from an extraneous source.

essential tachycardia That caused by a functional disturbance.

nodal toxicity A tachyarrhythmia frequently caused by drug side effects — possibly digitalis intoxication.

paroxysmal atrial/ventricular tachycardia An abruptly appearing and resolving apical pulse (P^a) of 150-240/minute.

paroxysmal nodal tachycardia Due to increased heart activity, the heart rate may reach 180 beats per minute.

polymorphic ventricular tachycardia Torsade de pointes — a self-limiting tachyarrhythmia which may evolve into a life-threatening fibrillation.

reflex tachycardia That stimulated from without the heart.

sinus tachycardia A heart beat in excess of 100 beats/minute due to anoxia, cardiac failure, drugs, hyperthermia, hemorrhage, infection, exercise, thyrotoxicosis, et al.

ventricular tachycardia A series of 3+ heart beats arising from a single ventricular focus at a rate of 150-200 beats per minute.

tachycardia strumosa exophthalmica That occurring secondary to exophthalmic goiter.

tachylalia Tachyphasia, tachyphrasia, tachyphemia — an excessive rate of speaking. Press of speech.

tachyphrenia Racing thoughts, flight of ideas.

tachypnea An excessive respiratory rate. When seen in critical patients, this could be an indication of a condition change leading to expiration.

tachytrophism Accelerated metabolism.

tactus Tactile, taction, tactual — sensitivity of

touch.

tactus eruditus That sensitivity of touch acquired through diligent effort and experience.

taedium vitae Hopelessness accompanied by suicidal ideation.

Tagliacotian operation Nasal plastic surgery utilizing a skin graft from the patient.

Takayasu's arteritis "The pulseless disease." Aortic arch syndrome, in which syncope and transient ischemic attacks (TIAs) may occur with claudication. Visual problems without ophthalmic pulses (Ps) are common. Pulmonary artery obstruction may lead to pulmonary hypertension. The etiology of this inflammation of the aorta with occlusion of its branches to the brain/arms is unknown.

talalgia Pain in the ankle and heel.

talcosis Talc granulomas — lesions which are formed in intense response to talcum contamination. The reaction of calcification, hemorrhage, inflammation may attack any serous membrane, including the pericardium. Caused by inhalation of, or direct contact with, the talc from surgical gloves, these are now rinsed in sterile water/saline prior to developing the incision.

talipes "Clubfoot" deformity — a congenital orthopedic deformity, of which there are many varieties.

tambour The equipment used to define and document slight movements such as arterial pulsations, imperceptible blood pressure, peristalsis, obscure respirations, et al.

tamperer The classic tamperer is an angry, anti-social person who gets an inflated sense of power from devising a plan which expands in the media. Some will use this means to enhance their own credibility. (The fireman who is the first to "discover" the fire s/he set; The nurse who is the first responder to the apneic patient s/he injected with curare; The security guard who hides contraband to impress supervisors with his/her vigilant surveillance when s/he "discovers" this, et al.)

tampon An absorbent, internal surgical pack intended to arrest hemorrhage.

Mikulicz' tampon Mikulicz' drain — a large-scale capillary drain used to control parenchymatous oozing.

tamponade The pathological compression of a hemorrhaging part/organ. Taponment employed by a balloon encompassing a catheter within bleeding tissues.

tangentiality That response which is oblique.

tangential speech Tightly-linked associations which pass the conversational goal to go off on a tangent.

Tangier disease A rare, familial condition of lipoprotein deficiency. Signs and symptoms include accumulation of organic cholesterol, decreased lipoproteins, discolored, hypertrophied tonsils, hepatosplenomegaly, lymphadenopathy, polyneuropathy. Therapy is only supportive.

tap Surgical puncture of a fluid-filled cavity.

taphephobia An exaggerated fear of being buried alive.

taphophilia A pathological attraction to graves.

Tapia syndrome Unilateral atrophy of the tongue, accompanied by laryngeal/pharyngeal paresis of the contralateral side — an anomaly of a cranial nerve.

tapinocephaly Tapeinocephaly — flattening of the superior skull.

tapotement A massage technique which employs percussion.

tarantism Tarentism — a nervous condition marked by dancing mania, depression, and stuporous states.

Tarasoff mandate That legal requirement that a psychiatrist/psychotherapist determine whether his/her patient is of lethal danger to specific, named persons. Confidentiality must be breached, and these persons at risk must be informed and warned about this patient prior to his/her discharge, and STAT if s/he elopes (escapes).

Tardieu's spots Upon autopsy of those who expired by strangulation, ecchymotic spots may be noted subpleurally.

tardive dyskinesia (TD) A major, irreversible, extrapyramidal syndrome of buccofacial-mandibular movements and/or choreiform/athetoid movements, neck/trunk dystonias — which emerge late in the course of treatment with anti-psychotic/neuroleptic agents. Symptomatology includes lip smacking, involuntary blinking, lateral movements of the

mandible, grimacing, fasciculations, foot tapping, tongue thrusting, writhing, and a myriad of other tics. Obviously, these involuntary mannerisms destroy the patient's attempts at sociability. Patients on neuroleptics should be assessed routinely for impending tardive dyskinesia, looking for fine, vermiform movements of the tongue (an early sign), and for the above symptoms. If any pathologic facial movements appear, or if no benefit is being derived from this medical regimen, its use should be reconsidered. These patients remain under the care of a psychiatrist.

target child The only child in an abusive family to receive maltreatment, s/he may bear the features of the despised ex-spouse/parent (of the abuser). This victim may be hyperkinetic, an FLK (funny-looking-kid), display mannerisms of despised relatives, et al. Psychotherapeutic intervention is essential.

target lesion A dermatitis with triple rings.

Tarnier's sign That indication of impending spontaneous abortion — disappearance of the angle between the lower and upper uterine segments.

tarsadenitis Inflammation of the meibomian/tarsal glands of the eyelid(s).

tarsalgia Pain in the ankle/tarsus.

tarsal tunnel syndrome Numbness, pain, and weakness of the ankle due to tibial neuropathy.

tarsitis Blepharitis — inflammation of the eyelid margin. Inflammation of the tarsus.

tarsocheiloplasty Plastic surgery of the eyelid margin(s).

tarsoclasia Tarsoclasia — surgical correction of a talipes deformity ("clubfoot"), which involves fracturing the tarsus.

tarsomalacia Softening of the ophthalmic tarsal cartilage.

tarsomegaly Hypertrophy of the calcaneus (heel).

tarsoplasty Blepharoplasty, tarsoplasia — plastic surgery of the eyelid.

tarsorrhaphy Plastic revision of the eyelids.

tattooing A therapeutic technique to conceal dermal defects. This is employed to reduce hemangiomas, in elective cosmesis, et al.

traumatic tattooing The result of severe abrasions from pavement, et al., unless the imbed-

- ded particles are excised at the time emergency care is given.
- Taussig-Bing syndrome** That congenital, cardiac deformity consisting of an intraventricular septal defect, an aorta arising from the right ventricle and the pulmonary aorta from both.
- taxis** The manual reduction of a dislocation/herniation. The reaction of an organism to its environment.
- bipolar taxis** Bimanual manipulation of a retroverted uterus.
- negative taxis** Turning away from a stimulus.
- positive taxis** Attraction to a stimulus.
- Taylor brace** That with diagonal straps over the chest, and 2 rigid back sections.
- Tay-Sachs' disease** A fatal, inherited disease characterized by blindness, an exaggerated startle reflex, hypertrophied head, mental/physical retardation, neurological deterioration, seizures, spasticity, Tay's spots (cherry-red macular spots). With no known therapy, these children usually die by age 4 years. Genetic counselling is essential for these parents.
- T-bar** Tubing attached to endotracheal equipment in the administration of oxygen to an intubated patient off mechanical ventilation.
- T binder** A belt which holds perineal/perianal dressings. The male belt is split.
- tear duct patency test** Drops of a sugar solution are instilled into the eye (each at a different time). If the subject describes a sweet taste, the tear duct is patent.
- technique** Skill required to perform a procedure correctly, orderly, scientifically, and competently.
- teeth** Organs of mastication.
- Hutchinson's teeth** Notched permanent teeth — an occasional symptom of hereditary syphilis.
- malacotic teeth** Those prone to decay.
- reimplantation of teeth** If the teeth have been completely shelled, they should be cleaned (not scrubbed), placed in water or milk, and rushed with the patient to the dentist. (Fragments should also be included with the tooth/teeth.)
- sclerotic teeth** Yellowed teeth which are not as prone to decay.
- tegumentum** Tectorium, tegument, tectum — a covering. Skin.
- teichopsia** Scintillating scotoma.
- teinodynia** Tenodynia, tenalgia — tendon pain.
- telalgia** Referred pain at a site specific to the organ.
- telangiectasia** Telangiectasis — dilated, superficial blood vessels seen in certain systemic pathology. The etiology is unknown.
- hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia** Osler-Weber-Rendu disease presents with epistaxis and hemorrhage from gastrointestinal arteriovenous malformation. This systemic disorder may produce lesions in the hepatic, pulmonary, central nervous systems. None are found on the head.
- spider telangiectasia** Stellate angioma, nevus araneus.
- telangiectasia lymphatica** That tumor composed of dilated lymphatic vessels.
- telangiitis** Capillaritis — inflamed capillaries.
- teleopsia** That visual disorder which imparts excessive perceptual distance to that which is seen.
- teleorganic** That which is vital and necessary to organic life.
- teleotherapeutics** Suggestive therapeutics. The use of hypnotic suggestion in disease therapy.
- telergy** Automatism — function without cognition.
- telesthesia** Telepathy — perception received at a distance, without benefit of sensory organ use.
- teletactor** An apparatus which conveys vibrations to the skin of the deaf.
- tellurium (Te) poisoning** Toxicity which imparts a garlic scent to all excretions. The symptoms include anorexia, suppressed secretions, lethargy.
- temperament** The emotional, ethical, intellectual, physical characteristics of each person.
- temperate** Moderate.
- temperature** Degrees of heat.
- inverse temperature** That body temperature which is higher in the morning than in the evening.
- maximum temperature** That body temperature above which bacteria will not grow.
- minimum temperature** That body temperature below which bacteria will not grow.
- normal temperature** 98.6° F, 37.0° C.
- temporal arteritis** Giant cell arteritis — an inflammatory condition of the carotid artery.

More common in Caucasians, this is seen in Scandinavia and in the United States. Half of these patients also have polymyalgia. Some will become blind. There is no known cure.

temporomandibular joints Craniomandibular joints.

temporomandibular joint dysfunction (TMJD)

Costen's syndrome — limitation of joint mobility at the junction of the mandible/maxilla. This may be accompanied by crepitus, deafness, joint noises, pain, and/or tinnitus. The causative factors are many — arthritis, bruxism, ill-fitting dentures, malocclusion, neoplastic pathology, trauma.

tenacious That which is adherent.

tenaculum A sharp, pointed instrument which grasps and holds.

tenalgia Tenodynia, tenotodynia — a painful tendon(s).

tenalgia crepitans Tendon inflammation with crepitus — tenonitis, tenontitis, tenosynovitis crepitans.

tenderness Sensitivity.

rebound tenderness Pain which is elicited upon the release of pressure. Significant is whether the pain was greater when pressure was applied, or when it was released. This is pathognomonic for appendicitis.

tendinitis Tenonitis — inflammation of the tendon.

tendinoplasty Tendoplasty, tenoplasty, tenontoplasty — plastic surgery which restores tendons.

tendinosuture Tenorrhaphy — that suturing of a tendon.

tendinous synovitis Inflammation of the synovial sheath of a tendon.

tendolysis The release of tendon adhesions.

tendonitis That inflammation involving a tendon.

tendon reflex The automatic response of a muscle upon percussion of its tendon.

patellar tendon reflex With the knee flexed and relaxed, percuss the quadriceps' tendon below the patella. (The examiner is at risk of being kicked if the patient's reflex is brisk.)

tendosynovitis Tenontothechitis, tendovaginitis, tenosynovitis — inflammation of a tendon and/or its sheath.

tendosynovitis crepitans Tenalgia crepitans —

tendon inflammation accompanied by crepitation.

tendotome Tenotome — that instrument by which a tendon is severed.

tendotomy Tenotomy — dissection of a tendon.

tendovaginal Descriptive of a tendon and its sheath.

tenectomy That excision of a xanthoma, ganglion, tendon lesion and/or sheath.

graduated tenectomy The partial dissection of a tendon.

teniasis Infestation with tapeworms.

tennis elbow An occupational hazard of tennis players, in which this painful condition is aggravated by supination/dorsiflexion of the arm(s). A weak wrist, with difficulty picking up objects, may be experienced. Numerous supportive and medical modalities are available, with surgery as the last resort.

tenodesis Surgical fixation/transfer of a tendon's origin in order to restore functioning.

tenodesis splint A wrist-driven flexor hinge hand splint which permits pinch and grasp movements.

tenomyoplasty Tenontomyoplasty — a restorative surgical procedure on a muscle and tendon.

tenonitis Tendinitis, tenositis — inflammation of a tendon(s).

tenometer That instrument which measures the degree of intraocular pressure — essential in diagnosing/monitoring glaucoma.

tenontomyoplasty Tenomyoplasty, myotendonoplasty — muscle/tendon restoration by plastic surgery — as in the treatment of herniation.

tenorrhaphy Tenosuture — the suturing of a tendon.

tenostosis Tendon calcification.

tenosynovectomy That excision of a tendon sheath.

tenosynovitis Tenontolemmatitis — tendon sheath inflammation.

tenosynovitis crepitans The presence of crepitus, pain, and tenderness upon joint flexion.

tenosynovitis hyperplastica Edematous extensor tendons of the wrist, which are painless.

tenotome The instrument used to dissect tendons.

tension Emotional/mental stress. Pressure within a contained area. The state of being

strained/stretched.

arterial tension That produced by the force of the blood pressure upon the arterial wall.

intraocular tension That within the eye(s) — which may become sight-threatening.

intravenous tension That exerted by the blood pressure upon the venous walls.

muscular tension The status of muscle tonus and response.

premenstrual tension That experienced by some female patients prior to the establishment of catamenia. Nervousness, emotional instability, irritability, headaches, and/or depression may be experienced until the menses are well established.

surface tension The film on a liquid surface which resists interruption of integrity.

tissue tension That state of equilibrium between cells.

tension headaches Those caused by sustained muscular strain of the face, neck, scalp, due to stress.

tension pneumothorax Valvular pneumothorax.

tension sutures Those used to reduce the pull of heavy retention sutures (often on the morbidly obese in abdominal, surgical procedures).

tentative Indecisive, subject to change.

tephromalacia Softening of the gray matter within the central nervous system (CNS).

tephromyelitis Inflammation of the spinal cord gray matter.

tephrosis Cremation of the dead.

tepid Lukewarm.

teramorphous A congenitally deformed child, fetus, infant.

teras That profoundly malformed fetus.

teratism An anomaly.

acquired teratism That prenatal, environmentally-influenced abnormality.

atresic teratism An orifice which forms abnormally — if at all.

caesmic teratism That in which essential union fails to occur.

ectogenic teratism Displacement of a portion(s) of the body.

hypergenic teratism That duplication of a part(s) of the body.

symphysic teratism Fusion of body parts which should be separate.

teratocarcinoma That malignancy which has evolved from teratomatous epithelial cells.

teratogenetic Those agents (some are medications), which have been associated with, or proven to be, causative factors of embryonic malformation/severe deformities in the fetus. By law, the product information of these drugs must ban its use by pregnant women, informing the physician of the risks involved.

teratosis The fetus with deformities.

teraspermia The finding of malformed sperm in the semen.

terebrant Excruciating pain.

terebration Trephination. The presence of boring pain.

ter in die TID, 3 times daily.

term A period of time. A limit, boundary.

at term Completion of the given period of time, such as a completed pregnancy.

terminal That nearing the end.

terminal carcinoma (CA) End-stage malignancy, in which the treatment is no longer aggressive, but palliative. Addiction to ordered opiates is not to be a concern.

terminal device A specific appliance which serves as a prosthetic hand.

terminal illness In anticipation of death, the patient is supported and assisted to face his/her loss and grief — in whichever form this appears. Dealing with the major concerns of dependency, depression, disability, fear, hopelessness, pain, loss of pleasure and self-esteem, each patient is enabled to adjust to his/her vision of death with dignity.

terminal infection That which is acute and septic, often appearing in the late stages of fatal disease.

termination An ending/cessation/terminus.

terminology Nomenclature — the study of scientific/technical words and their usage.

terracing Suturing in rows to secure a heavy wound.

terror A terrifying fear.

tertiary care A sophisticated level of care, available mainly in research centers and other large areas with a population which can support this affluent utilization.

tertiary syphilis The most advanced stage of this communicable, sexually-transmitted disease —

of which reporting is mandatory by law in the United States.

testalgia Testicular pain.

testectomy Castration by testicular excision, performed as aggressive treatment for testicular carcinoma. This operation may also be elected by sexual offenders who have failed to be rehabilitated by imprisonment and therapy.

testis compression reflex Contracted abdominal muscles as a result of compression of the testes.

testitoxicosis A poisonous effect which may occur, secondary to ligation of the ductus deferens.

tetanic That which produces tetanus/tetanic spasms.

tetanic convulsions Constant tonic seizures.

tetanilla Tetany without rigidity.

tetanism Pediatric hypertonicity.

tetanoid Tetaniform — that which mimics tetanus.

tetanoid paraplegia Spastic paresis involving the legs, as caused by lateral sclerosis of the spinal cord.

tetanus Acutely infectious, a painful state of tonic spasm. A sustained, painful contraction induced by the slightest stimulation. The critical pattern of this reportable condition (USA) may progress from stiffness of the jaws to include esophageal and neck muscles (in this order). Since a tracheotomy may be necessary, a trach tray must be in the room. If the jaws lock (risus sardonius), a grotesque grin will appear on the patient's face. The voice will be distorted, and spastic rigidity of the extremities/back (opisthotonos) will be noted. These reflexive paroxysms are elicited by minor environmental stimuli. A high fever may be present. Despite intensive care, death comes to these alert patients from asphyxia and exhaustion. Trials of hyperbaric oxygenation are being researched for these victims.

artificial tetanus A rare, paradoxical reaction to some medications.

ascending tetanus Spasticity arising from the legs, cephalad.

cephalic tetanus Hydrophobic tetanus — that caused by a high facial injury. Trismus — unilateral paresis with marked dysphagia, may lead to

death.

cryptogenic tetanus The source of infection/injury is unknown.

descending tetanus Spasms which first occur in the head, then progress caudad.

hydrophobic tetanus Tetanus dorsalis — the cephalic form of this acute disease, in which opisthotonos may occur.

idiopathic tetanus That in which a lesion is absent.

imitative tetanus A false condition in which hysteria has caused the symptomatology.

local tetanus In the absence of trismus (tonic contractions of the jaws, "lockjaw"), muscle spasms occur at the site of the wound.

postoperative tetanus A complication of general surgery and/or anesthesia.

puerperal tetanus That which rarely follows parturition.

toxic tetanus That caused by an overdose of strychnine/nux vomica.

tetanus anticus That during which emprosthotonos (spastic flexion of the spine) occurs.

tetanus infantum Tetanus neonatorum. Tetanus of infancy.

tetanus lateralis That form in which pleurothotonos (spastic torsion of the spine) occurs.

tetanus paradoxus Cephalic involvement, resulting in paralysis of a facial/cranial nerve(s).

tetany Paroxysmal nervous spasms which may be accompanied by muscular excitability, paresthesia, and pain — caused by pH changes due to hypocalcemia. The patient remains alert. Characteristic signs are Chvostek's, peroneal, and Trousseau's signs. Attacks following thyroidectomy and parathyroidectomy may be fatal. The prognosis is more favorable when the causative factors are alkalosis, hyperventilation, parathyroid deficiency (iatrogenic excision during thyroidectomy), or vitamin D deficiency.

alkalotic tetany That caused by excessive intake of sodium bicarbonate, excessive loss of vomited chlorides, gastric lavage, gastrointestinal suctioning, metabolic/respiratory alkalosis.

gastric tetany A severe course of gastric involvement accompanied by tonic spasms of the limbs.

hypocalcemic tetany That due to high serum

phosphate and low serum calcium levels — which can be caused by Vitamin D deficiency. Factors interfering with calcium (Ca) absorption may be the defective renal excretion of phosphorous, neonatal diarrhea, and/or steatorrhea.

latent tetany Excitability may not be evident as a symptom until mechanical/electrical stimulation is applied.

manifest tetany That form in which are exhibited convulsions, carpopedal spasms, laryngospasm.

parathyroid tetany A complication of hypoparathyroidism, parathyroidectomy, or other pathology of the parathyroid glands.

rachitic tetany That due to vitamin D deficiency, as well as hypocalcemia.

thyreoprival tetany That status resulting from surgical excision of the thyroid and parathyroid glands — thyroidectomy and parathyroidectomy.

tetartanopsia *Tetartanopia, quadrantanopsia* — symmetrical blindness in corresponding quadrants of the visual fields.

tetrabrachius The presence of 4 arms in the congenitally-deformed fetus.

tetracycline A broad-spectrum antibiotic which is contraindicated in pregnancy and pediatrics, because of the danger of mottling unerupted teeth.

tetradactyly The absence of a digit on a hand or foot.

tetragy Elementary groupings of four.

tetralogy of Fallot The congenital cardiac anomaly in which there are 4 major defects — dextroposition of the aorta, interventricular septal defect, pulmonary stenosis, and right ventricular hypertrophy. These young children instinctively stop their play to assume a characteristic genupectoral squatting position, whenever this becomes cardiovascularly required. Because they have not been taught this physiological behavior, it is pathognomonic of this critical, cyanotic, cardiac anomaly. Surgical correction involves closure of the interventricular defect, and the Blalock-Taussig, Potts, and Waterston anastomoses.

tetramastia *Tetramazia* — the presence of 4 (or more) breasts. The accessory breasts may be

rudimentary.

tetrameric Tetramericous — that with 4 parts.

tetranopsia Obliteration of 1/4 of the visual field.

tetraplegia *Quadriplegia* — paralysis of all extremities.

tetrapus That congenital abnormality of 4 feet.

tetrascelus The congenital anomaly of 4 legs.

tetrotus That congenitally deformed fetus with 2 faces, 4 ears, and 4 eyes.

texis Childbearing.

textoblastic Regenerative.

T-bar Respiratory tubing which delivers oxygen to an intubated patient who is not receiving mechanical ventilation.

T cells These thymic lymphoid cells, derived from the bone marrow, circulate within the lymphatic/circulatory systems.

T fracture That which extends both transversely and longitudinally through bone tissue.

T-group A sensitivity training group (predominantly composed of out-patients).

thalamic syndrome Vascular lesions of the thalamus which may cause severe pain, sensation disturbances, and/or paresis.

thalamotomy Surgical obliteration of thalamus tissue in the treatment of intractable pain or psychotic states.

thalassemia Hereditary anemias — some of which are fatal.

thalassemia major *Mediterranean anemia, Cooley's anemia* — a severe pediatric form characterized by hypertrophy of cranial bone(s) and cardiac tissue, cholelithiasis, fatigue, jaundice, leg ulcers, increased malar eminences, splenomegaly, profound anemia. The younger the patient (pt), the more vicious the disease course.

thalassemia minor Heterozygosity which may be asymptomatic. These patients have an excellent prognosis.

thalassophobia An exaggerated fear of the ocean.

thalassoposia The ingestion of sea water.

thalassotherapy Therapeutic qualities attributed to the ocean.

thallitoxicosis *Thallotoxicosis* — thallium (TI) poisoning, characterized by severe abdominal pain, coma, convulsions, delirium, diarrhea, paralysis, vomiting, tremors, and/or death.

thamuria The pathological frequency of voiding.

thanatobiological Regarding life and death processes.

thanatophoric Lethal.

thanatophoric dwarfism That caused by endochondral failure. These infants, characterized by a large cranium with prominent forehead, saddle nose, hypertelorism, and short extremities, often expire early in the neonatal period.

thaumaturgic Referring to miracles or the working of magic.

theaism Theinism — excessive ingestion of tea, leading to chronic toxicity.

thecitis Inflammation of a tendon sheath.

thecoma That ovarian tumor, usually benign, which is associated with menopause.

thelalgia Painful nipples.

thelarche Pubertal breast development.

thelasis Sucking, nursing, suckling.

theloplasty Mammilliplasty — nipple revision achieved by plastic surgery.

thelerethism Nipple erection.

thelitis Acromastitis — inflammation of the nipple(s).

theloncus Tumor of the nipple.

thelorrhagia Bleeding from the nipple.

thelygenic Production of only daughters.

thenar Reference to the palm of the hand, the sole of the foot.

theomania Religious fanaticism, in which the person believes him-/herself to have divine powers, endowed by God.

theophobia An exaggerated fear of God.

theory A premise prior to its scientific testing — after which acceptance it is considered to be a principle/doctrine.

theotherapy The incorporation of a belief in God in one's treatment of pathology.

therapeusis Therapeutics, therapy.

therapeutic That which possesses healing properties.

therapeutic alliance That successful doctor-patient relationship which holds fulfillment for both.

therapeutic privilege The physician's option to withhold information/intervention which could adversely affect the patient.

therapeutic ratio The curative rate. That amount obtained by dividing the effective healing dose

by the minimum lethal dose.

therapeutic touch (TT) As simplistic as a touch on the arm of a suffering patient/relative/staff member, a caring gesture can convey a restorative message — that their anguish is understood with empathy. In this age of technical and too brief hands-on care, those who are in psychic/physical pain anticipate comfort to come in the form of chemical and/or surgical relief. Often, therapeutic touch may surpass the need for words. If this concept is new to the nurse, s/he may begin with task-oriented hands-on care ... unrushed! (Since words are supplementary and optional, the nurse may adapt this method to his/her level of comfort.)

therapia sterilisans magna The administration of a bolus of parasiticide, in an amount which will destroy the parasite, while sparing the patient suffering.

therapy The treatment of pathology. A healing art.

anticoagulant therapy The reduction of blood coagulation by heparin, coumadin, et al., in order to prevent thrombosis.

aversion therapy Behavior modification which discourages unacceptable behavior in the patient, through association with noxious stimuli.

directly-observed therapy The ingestion of medication by outpatients — which is monitored because of noncompliance issues. Decanoate preparations may be administered as depot injections, by order of the Court and physician, to achieve this purpose.

electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) Electroshock therapy (EST) — that treatment modality for those with resistant clinical depression (that which medication and psychotherapy have failed to lift). This form is also specific for those for whom medication is contraindicated because of pregnancy, cardiac status, et al. This protocol has been refined over the years: the electrode placement is unilateral instead of bilateral, and the procedure is conducted under general anesthesia (instead of with none). This intervention is considered to be safe, and its prominent side effect of memory loss eventually returns for most patients.

fever therapy Exposure of the patient to artifi-

cially-produced hyperpyrexia — within the environment, or by injected foreign proteins. This treatment is rarely, if ever, used.

group therapy The giving and receiving of support by patient peers, staff, to and from each other.

immunosuppressive therapy Drastic prevention of an immune response occurring within the patient during critical neoplastic procedures. These patients may require reverse isolation, et al., because of their high risk for opportunistic infections.

inhalation therapy The administration of respiratory agents and techniques to enhance each patient's breathing ability and quality. Included is oxygen (O₂) therapy, respirator management, the drawing of arterial blood gases (ABGs), mechanical ventilation, incentive spirometry (small children are encouraged to blow bubbles), et al.

milieu therapy That environmental interaction (audible and/or inaudible) of psychiatric patients to each other. This may be positive or negative.

occupational therapy Retraining the patient in the specific tasks required in his/her living and working environments (including those adaptations which facilitate this).

physiotherapy Physical therapy — the use of electricity, exercise, heat, hydrotherapy, massage, transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS), et al., to treat pain and limitation of motion.

radiation therapy The modality of ionizing radiation in the diagnosis and eradication of pathological tissue.

replacement therapy Supplementation of the body's deficient/absent substances.

serotherapy Serum therapy — administration of immunized blood.

spiritual therapy That inclusion of religious thought in the medical/surgical healing process. (Some surgeons pray with the patient and operating room staff before induction of the anesthesia.) Throughout the hospitalization, those religious concepts incorporated into the nursing care should enhance the *patient's* faith and beliefs, as well as receptive staff members'.

vaccine therapy Opsonic therapy — an injection which produces active immunization

against specific pathogens.

thermacogenesis That increase of body temperature caused by medication.

thermal Heat.

thermalgia Pain secondary to heat.

thermalgia Causalgia — neuralgia accompanied by a sensation of intense burning, diaphoresis, erythema, pain.

thermanalgesia Thermoanalgesia — the inability of the patient to recognize the sensation of heat, as due to a cerebral lesion.

thermanesthesia Ardanesthesia, thermoanesthesia — that inability to discern temperature changes, and/or cold from hot. This may be seen in syringomyelia.

thermesthesia Thermoesthesia, thermic sense, thermic perception, temperature sense.

thermobiosis That ability to tolerate high temperatures.

thermocauterectomy Excision by cauterization.

thermocoaulation That modality by which surgical bleeding is halted by the high-frequency currents of electric cautery.

thermodynamics That branch of physics which concerns energy.

thermogenesis The production of heat in the body.

thermography Medical graphing of hot and cold areas on body surfaces. This is used to study extremity perfusion, carcinoma of the breast, et al.

thermohyperesthesia Exquisite sensitivity to heat.

thermohypothesia Thermohypesthesia — diminished heat perception.

thermolabile Instability to heat.

thermoluminescent dosimeter That monitor which calculates exposure to radiation.

thermolysis Chemical decomposition by heat. Loss of body heat by evaporation.

thermomassage The use of heat in manual manipulation of muscles.

thermometer An instrument which registers temperature (of the body). This may be per os/tympanum/rectum — which may be by mercury/electric instruments.

spirit thermometer An alcohol thermometer which registers hypothermia.

thermoneurosis That elevation of body tempera-

- ture in neurotic states.
- thermopenetration** Thermoradiotherapy — application of deep heat.
- thermoplegia** Heatstroke.
- thermopolypnea** Tachypnea caused by high heat/fever.
- thermoregulatory centers** Those hypothalamic areas which control heat production/loss in order to maintain thermostasis.
- thermostabile** That which is resistant to changes in temperature.
- thermostat** A biological/mechanical regulator which maintains an appropriate temperature.
- thermosteresis** Loss of body heat.
- thermotaxis** Thermotropism — regulation of body heat.
- negative thermotaxis** The repulsion of cells away from heat.
- positive thermotaxis** The attraction of cells toward heat.
- thermotherapy** Thermotherapeutics — the application of heat during treatment.
- thermotoxin** The poison formed in body tissues under extreme heat.
- theroid** A person who behaves with animalistic mannerisms and instincts.
- thesaurismosis** Metabolic disorders which cause excessive/abnormal storage in designated body cells.
- thesaurosis** Accumulation within body tissues.
- thiemia** A circulatory excess of sulfur.
- Thiersch's graft** That skin grafting technique which uses two layers of skin.
- thigmesthesia** Sensitivity to tactile stimulation.
- thinking** That capacity for reasoning and mentation — of which only the human brain is capable.
- thiram poisoning** An occupational hazard of those working with this antifungal agent.
- thixolabile** That substance whose properties can be changed by shaking.
- thlipsencephalus** The fetal anomaly of absence/malformation of the skull.
- Thomas splint** That appliance used to apply traction to the femur.
- Thomas-White hypothesis** The unproven premise that a fetus with two umbilici will present with another congenital anomaly.
- Thomsen's disease** Myotonia congenita.
- thoracalgia** Pleurodynia — chest wall pain.
- thoracectomy** Partial rib resection.
- thoracentesis** Pleurocentesis, thoracocentesis — chest puncture with aspiration of fluid. Assess these patients for chest pain, cough, cyanosis, diaphoresis, dyspnea, hemoptysis, nausea, pallor, syncope, vertigo, vital signs, weakness, tachycardia. Pre-/post-procedure chest films will be taken.
- thoracic aortic dissection** Splitting/tearing of layers of the aorta, productive of sudden, extreme pain, hypertension, syncope. These patients must be watched constantly.
- thoracic squeeze** The dangerous practice of competitive swimmers, in which they hyperventilate prior to deep diving (in order to go deeper and stay down longer with a greater vital capacity). For those who develop respiratory distress, artificial respiration with compressed oxygen is the therapy of choice.
- thoracobronchotomy** An incision developed into the bronchus via the thoracic wall.
- thoracoceloschisis** Thoracogastroschisis — congenitally fissured abdominal and thoracic cavities.
- thoracocyllosis** A chest deformity.
- thoracocystosis** That marked chest curvature.
- thoracodelphus** The congenitally deformed fetus with four legs.
- thoracodidymus** Conjoined twins with a thoracic fusion.
- thoracodynia** Chest pain.
- thoracolaparotomy** Surgical access achieved by an incision through the diaphragm and thoracic wall.
- thoracolysis** Pneumonolysis — dissection of the adhered lung away from the chest wall.
- thoracomelus** That fetal anomaly of a third leg fused to the chest wall.
- thoracomodynia** Chest wall discomfort.
- thoracopagus** Conjoined fetal twins who are fused at the chest/thorax.
- thoracoparacephalus** The smaller thoracopagus fetus presents with a rudimentary head.
- thoracoplasty** Therapeutic lung collapse achieved by plastic chest surgery in which ribs are partially resected.
- thoracopneumoplasty** Plastic chest surgery.
- thoracoschisis** The chest wall which is congeni-

- tally fissured.
- thoracoscope** Stethoscope.
- thoracoscopy** An endoscopic examination of the pleural cavity.
- thoracostomy** Surgical resection of the chest wall to permit chest drainage, or room for a hypertrophied heart.
- thoracotomy** A surgical incision into the chest.
- Thorn test** To determine the presence of adrenal insufficiency, the patient is given a trial of corticotropin. The circulating eosinophils will decrease unless the test is positive, indicating adrenal insufficiency.
- thoughts** Those ideas which originate from oneself and others.
- thought broadcasting** The psychotic delusion that one's thinking is evident to the world.
- thought insertion** The psychotic delusion that one's thoughts have been placed in his/her brain by an outside source.
- thought-stopping technique** Used with obsessive patients, who are directed to set a timer for 3 minutes. During this time, s/he floods her/himself with objectionable thoughts. When the bell rings, the patient switches to ego-syntonic thoughts, and is forbidden to return to the egodystonic material. If s/he does, the technique is to be practiced again — as well as throughout the day.
- thought withdrawal** The psychotic delusion that an outside source is extracting one's ideas.
- threshold** That point at which a physiological/psychiatric effect appears.
- absolute threshold** The lowest level of stimulation which elicits a response.
- auditory threshold** The softest sound which can be perceived by the subject.
- differential threshold** That lowest level at which 2 stimuli can be separately perceived.
- erythema threshold** The first appearance of reddening from radiation therapy.
- no threshold substance** That which is entirely excreted.
- sensory threshold** The minimal stimulus which will achieve a response from one of the senses.
- threshold dose** The smallest amount of a drug which produces an effect.
- threshold stimulus** Liminal stimulus.
- thrill** Fremitus — a cardiac murmur or vascular tremor. This is indelibly noted by palpating a dialysis shunt.
- Throckmorton's reflex** When the sole of the foot is percussed, the great toe will extend, while the others flex.
- thrombasthenia** A hemorrhagic disorder caused by platelet malfunctioning, thrombopathy.
- thrombectomy** The excision of a thrombus through the vessel wall.
- thromboangiitis obliterans** Buerger's disease — that peripheral, vascular, occlusive disease seen most often in males with tobacco abuse. The chief complaint (CC) is excruciating pain of the foot/leg with occlusion, cyanosis, and later, gangrene of that limb. Even when amputation has been accomplished, some of these patients continue to smoke, repeating this relentless cycle.
- thromboarteritis** That thrombotic inflammation of an artery.
- thrombolysis** Thrombolysis. Lysis (gradual decline) of a thrombosis.
- thrombocytopenia** A marked increase in platelets.
- thrombocytopenia** Thrombopenia — an abnormal platelet drop. These patients need to be protected from mechanical trauma which could result in internal hemorrhage. Observe carefully for signs of hemorrhage — abdominal distention, anemia, epistaxis, gingival ecchymoses, hematemesis, hematuria, hemoptysis, melena, menstrual complications, occult bleeding from any site, petechiae, purpura. To prevent inhibition of platelet functioning, ASA (aspirin) and NSAIDs (nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs) are contraindicated. Splenectomy may be indicated, or mandatory.
- thrombocytosis** An increase in blood platelets.
- thromboendarterectomy** That surgical extraction of a thrombus from within an artery. Any diseased intima is also excised.
- thromboendocarditis** That formation of a thrombus on an inflamed valve(s) of the heart.
- thrombokinesis** Coagulation of blood.
- thrombolympangitis** That obstruction by thrombus formation, of an inflamed lymphatic vessel.
- thrombolysis** Thrombolysis — the disintegration of a clot.
- thrombopenia** A pathologic decrease in blood platelets.

thrombophilia A predisposition toward coagulation within the vessel.

thrombophlebitis Venous inflammation with clot formation, usually occurring in the leg. Patients should be assessed frequently for arterial blood gases (ABGs), chest pain, dyspnea, EKG changes, level of consciousness, pulmonary symptoms, tachypnea, Homans' sign. Therapy seeks to prevent thrombi from becoming emboli through the use of anticoagulation and/or ligation of a proximal vein.

iliofemoral postpartum thrombophlebitis That which may occur following delivery.

thrombophlebitis migrans Recurrent inflamed clotting in various sites.

thrombosis The intravascular coagulation of blood — which may be life-threatening or life-saving.

cardiac thrombosis That dangerous clotting in a myocardial artery.

coagulation thrombosis Clotting caused by fibrin within the vessel.

coronary thrombosis The cause of myocardial infarction — clotting within a coronary artery.

embolic thrombosis That caused by an embolus traveling clot, within the blood vessel.

infective thrombosis Clots which carry pathogenic bacteria.

marasmic thrombosis That accompanied by emotional neglect.

placental thrombosis Clotting within the utero/placental veins.

puerperal thrombosis Venous clotting following labor and delivery.

traumatic thrombosis That occurring in relation to an injury/wound.

venous thrombosis Coagulation within a vein.

thrombotic thrombocytopenia purpura The hemolytic uremic syndrome.

thrombus The obstruction of a cardiac cavity or blood vessel by a blood clot.

annular thrombus That clot which adheres to the wall of an unoccluded vessel.

antemortem thrombus Those clots produced prior to death.

Laennec's thrombus That globular clot which, in fatty degeneration, forms in the heart.

milk thrombus A milk tumor in the lactating breast.

occluding thrombus Obstructing thrombus — that which completely occludes a blood vessel.

parietal thrombus Mural thrombus — the clot which adheres to the wall of a vessel.

progressive thrombus That clot which increases in size.

trush A pediatric manifestation of stomatitis. This oral/pharyngeal/gastric/intestinal inflammation presents with ulceration of mucosae.

thrypsis A splintered, crushed fracture.

thumb sign Seen in children with Marfan's syndrome — the flexed thumb extends beyond the clenched palm.

thumb sucking A pacifying habit of infants and small children, during which they may caress something with the other hand. Occurring during moments of fatigue, boredom, frustration, fear, this is usually abandoned by the time the child reaches school age. (If not, peers' ridicule may shame the child into stopping.) If this habit persists during the eruption of permanent teeth, a dental consult should be obtained. Some parents choose to give their infant a pacifier.

thymectomize To perform a thymectomy — surgical excision of the thymus.

thymelcosis Thymus ulceration.

thymitis An inflamed thymus gland.

thymolysis Dissolution of thymus tissue.

thymoma A neoplasm of the thymus.

thymopathy Pathology of the thymus gland.

thymoprivic Reference to excision of the thymus.

thymotoxic That which is toxic to the thymic tissues.

thymusectomy The surgical excision of the thymus gland.

thymus persistens hyperplastica Failure of the thymus to undergo involution by adulthood.

thyreoplasia Developmental anomaly of the thyroid, which affects its functioning.

thyrocardiac That patient with thyroid pathology which is aggravated by cardiopathy.

thyrocele Goiter formation.

thyrochondrotomy Surgical incision into the cartilage of the thyroid.

thyroid cachexia Exophthalmic goiter, thyrotoxicosis.

thyroidectomy Surgical excision of the thyroid. These patients are at risk for damage to the recurrent laryngeal nerve, tetany, and thyroid

storm.

thyroiditis Strumitis — an inflamed thyroid.

giant cell thyroiditis That characterized by fibrosis, giant cells, infiltration.

Hashimoto's thyroiditis The autoimmune disease in which hypothyroidism accompanies thyromegaly. The treatment of choice is permanent thyroid replacement.

thyroidomania The psychiatric features of hyperthyroidism.

thyroid storm Thyroid crisis — that fatal complication of thyrotoxicosis precipitated by infection, surgical emergency, trauma. Abrupt fever, congestive heart failure, diaphoresis, pulmonary edema, restlessness, tachycardia, and/or tremulousness may serve as warning signs of thyroid crisis.

thyrolysin That agent which destroys thyroid tissue.

thyromegaly Hypertrophy of the thyroid.

thyroparathyroidectomy Surgical excision of the thyroid/parathyroid glands. It is significant when the parathyroidectomy is an iatrogenic complication of thyroidectomy.

thyropathy Diseases/disorders of the thyroid gland.

thyroprivia Hypothyroidism caused by deficient thyroid functioning.

thyrosis Functional pathology of thyroid tissue.

thyrotherapy Treatment with thyroid extract.

thyrotome That scalpel used to incise thyroid cartilage.

thyrotoxicosis Exophthalmic goiter accompanied by toxicity due to hyperthyroidism and its symptomatology of elevated metabolism, nervousness, hypertrophy of the thyroid, exophthalmos, tremulousness, and/or weight loss. This can aggravate cardiomyopathy such as atrial fibrillation, congestive heart failure, et al. The circulation to coronary, cutaneous, skeletal tissues is markedly enhanced, while that to the cerebral, hepatic, renal tissues is not. This alters the loading dynamics on the heart. Thyrotoxicosis increases cardiac output. Thyrotoxic, geriatric patients with pre-existing heart disease are at increased risk for congestive heart disease. Common symptoms of cardiomyopathy in the thyrotoxic patient are palpitations, exertional dyspnea, increased pulse pressure and heart

rate, and/or apical impulse hyperactivity.

Prolapse of the mitral valve occurs more frequently in this population. The risk of arterial thromboembolism — especially cerebral — is increased in patients with thyrotoxicosis. This warrants anticoagulation to reduce the frequency of embolic events. Patients' ongoing angina pectoris may be aggravated by the myocardial oxygen demand. Frank myocardial infarction is rare. Persistent sinus tachycardia or atrial fibrillation — in which the ventricular rate fails to slow to digoxin — suggests the presence of thyrotoxicosis. Also, a normal T_3 in a severe cardiac points to thyroid toxicity. Treatment of choice includes radioactive iodine and thyroid ablation, to prevent recurrence. In the absence of pre-existing cardiac disease, treatment of thyrotoxicosis usually results in a return to normal cardiac functioning.

tibial deformity Acquired curvature of the tibia(s).

saber-shaped tibia(s) Convex curvature of the tibia, attributed to syphilitic gummatous periostitis.

tibialgia Tibial pain.

tibial osteochondrosis Blount's disease.

tibia valga Genu valgum — concavity of the lower legs.

tibia vara Genu varum — convexity of the lower legs.

tic A spasmodic, involuntary vocal and/or motor movement which may have psychogenic overtones. When suppressed, these outbursts can be briefly inhibited, only to erupt with greater intensity. These sudden, rapid-fire, recurrent, stereotypical vocalizations and actions are startling to onlookers — who are shocked into watching out of concern.

Gilles de la Tourette's syndrome The shouting of coprolalia, barking, blinking, head jerking, inordinate touching, kicking, nail biting, repetition of television commercials, occur suddenly without provocation. Symptomatology may be reduced by medication, but persists for life.

convulsive tic Spasms of the facial muscles stimulated by the facial (seventh cranial) nerve.

habitual tic That repetition of a muscular spasm or grimace — which may be exaggerated out of nervousness.

tic disorder Sudden vocal/motor disturbances which cause marked impairment in functioning.

tic douloureux Trigeminal neuralgia, prosopalgia, trifacial neuralgia — pressure/degeneration affecting the fifth cranial nerve. Paroxysms of pain occur repeatedly, subside briefly, then recur. The treatment of choice is surgical.

Tickhoff-Linberg procedure Radical excision of the subtotal upper arm, clavicle, and scapula to treat malignant lesions in the proximal humerus. This surgical procedure spares the elbow, arm, and neurovascular upper arm, preserving total functioning of the hand and wrist.

tic rotatoire Spasmodic torticollis which forcibly rotates the head/neck.

tic spasmodic Those unilateral/bilateral contractions accompanied by facial paresis.

tidal An increasing/decreasing, rising/falling flow pattern.

tidal air The flow of normal respirations.

tidal drainage That of a paralyzed urinary bladder eliminating by automatic irrigation equipment.

Tietze's syndrome Of unknown etiology, inflammation of the costochondral cartilage. This self-limited pain may mimic chest complaints. Costochondritis.

tilmus Carphology, picking at the bedclothes by a moribund patient.

tilt table testing The goal of this test is to reproduce the syncopal episode experienced by the patient. (This constitutes a positive test.) Many of these "droppers" are young people. After establishing that the heart is symptom-free, this procedure is scheduled for the morning. The patient presents following 6 hours of fasting. The base blood pressure is determined, and an intravenous infusion (IV) with Isuprel is inserted. Periodically, the IV and tilt table are increased, while closely monitoring the patient. (Isuprel can provoke syncope in normal subjects.) Once the patient becomes syncopal, the Isuprel is discontinued and the table lowered. Convulsive syncope may rule out epilepsy in the presence of normal EEGs, seizures in the upright position, and in poor response to anti-convulsants.

timbre That resonant quality which is identified by overtones.

time The measurement of duration.

bleeding time That required for bleeding to cease — normally 1-3 minutes.

clot retraction time Normal, 1 hour.

coagulation time Normal, 20-60 minutes.

doubling time That during which malignant cells double in size.

prothrombin time (PT) An essential determination which reveals the level at which coagulation is being prevented.

reaction time That lapse between a stimulus and its response.

thermal death time That which is required for bacteria to be killed at a given temperature.

time frame Predetermined specifics.

tincture Tinctura — the alcohol preparation of an agent. Care should be taken that these solutions, mouthwashes, et al., are not used nor consumed by children, nor by alcoholic patients on Antabuse therapy.

tincture of iodine poisoning Consumed accidentally or to suicide, these patients present in intense pain with vomiting, purging, extreme thirst, and in circulatory collapse. Pain control, electrolyte and fluid balance will be required, as well as a possible tracheotomy.

Tinel's sign Cutaneous tingling in response to pressure upon a regenerating nerve trunk.

time test A tuberculin skin test administered by 4 prongs and read in 48 and 72 hours. The portability of these self-contained units (which need no refrigeration), makes this the ideal modality for mass testing. Still, it is falling into disuse.

tinnitus Fluttering, hissing, musical, ocean wave, pressurized ringing, pulsating, roaring, throbbing, thumping sounds within the ear(s). It is essential that acoustic neuroma be ruled out. Causes of tinnitus: endocrine disease; idiopathic causes; medication side effects; metabolic disease; noise-induced trauma; structural anomalies. Immune disorders associated with tinnitus: Hashimoto's thyroiditis; rheumatoid arthritis; ulcerative colitis, autoimmune disease.

aurium tinnitus Sonitus in the inner/middle/exterior ear accompanied by hysteria, labyrinthitis, Ménière's syndrome, myringitis, otitis media, and/or otosclerosis. The etiology may also be attributed to side effects from medication, or to overdosage of aspirin (ASA).

tirefond That instrument used to remove a foreign body or depressed bone.

tissue A group of similar cells — adenoid, adipose, areolar, bone, cancellous, cartilage, chondroid, chordal, cicatricial, connective, elastic, embryonic, epithelial, erectile, extracellular, fatty, fibrous, gelatinous, glandular, granulation, interstitial, lymphadenoid, lymphoid, mesenchymal, muscular, myeloid, nervous, osseous, reticular, scar/keloid, scleral, skeletal, splenic, subcutaneous.

tissue bank A transplantation facility which collects, processes, and stores tissue/body parts for donation. These are preserved in a frozen or freeze-dried state.

tissue culture A collection of animal/human cells for lab growth/propagation of a virus.

tissue plasminogen activator (tPA) Recombinant tPA — that drug administered within 6 hours of a myocardial infarction. This may increase survival chances by 50%. Contraindicated in those over 75 years of age, this agent should be used with deliberation and caution during pregnancy.

tissue typing That determination of histocompatibility in anticipation of transplantation, grafting.

titer Titre — a standard of concentration.

agglutination titer That test in which the clumping of bacteria is measured against the highest dilution of a known serum. A dilution in which antibody can be detected.

titillation The sensation of, fear of, or response to tickling.

titration The use of titrimetry — that estimation of the concentration of a solution.

titubation That intoxicated gait of cerebellar pathology.

lingual titubation Stammering, stuttering.

tobacco abuse The addictive use of tobacco in any form.

tocodynamometer Tocometer — that instrument which calculates the intensity of uterine contractions during labor.

tocolysis The inhibition of labor.

tocus Childbirth, parturition.

Todd's paralysis Transient postictal (that following a convulsion) paresis.

toilet training Teaching a young child to become continent (once s/he is receptive to, and ready for this training).

tolerance That capacity for endurance — whether a substance, physical exertion, or emotional stress, et al.

drug tolerance The acceptance of medication without side effect(s), with evidence of improvement of the condition for which it was prescribed. Decreased effectiveness may be noted in long term therapy. Paradoxical side effects may occur years after a medication has been well established. A drug holiday or switch in agents may be necessary.

exercise tolerance The amount of activity that can be endured before abnormal EKG signs and/or exhaustion occur.

glucose tolerance test An accurate blood sugar determination in which a predetermined amount of dextrose is given and serial blood sugar tests obtained.

immunologic tolerance The status of antigen inactivity in which an immune reaction does not develop.

substance tolerance The necessity of increasingly greater amounts of alcohol/illicit drugs in order to achieve the accustomed response.

tomography Noninvasive radiography in which soft structures as well as those in deeper planes can be identified, assessed, and diagnosed.

computerized axial tomography (CAT) A more precise form of scanning by which greater sensitivity is appreciated in assessment of the brain. CT scan.

tonaphasia That cerebral lesion which prevents music recall.

tone Tonus, tonicity — that state of normalcy and health. The state of responsive tissue tonus. A musical sound. Normal tension of muscles at rest.

tone deafness Amusia — the inability to discern tones and musical pitches.

tongue-tie Ankyloglossia — a congenitally short frenum of the tongue. This is surgically freed to relieve interference with sucking. Uncut, this would obstruct the child's articulation.

tonic Muscular contraction/tension. Medication which increases strength.

cardiac tonic Digitalis preparations, et al.

general tonic Iron supplements, et al.

tonic labyrinthine reflex All extremities of the decerebrate patient extend when the head is

- positioned in the erect position.
- tonic neck reflex** Turning the neonate's head causes extension of an extremity(s) on that side. The extremities flex on the contralateral side, assuming the "fencing" position.
- tonic spasm** An involuntary, persistent, violent muscular contraction.
- tonoclonic** Tonicoclonic, tonic/clonic, muscular spasms such as those seen in grand mal seizures.
- tonometry** The measurement of intraocular pressure by the use of a tenometer/tenometer/tonometer, to screen for glaucoma.
- digital tonometry** Determination of intraocular pressure by the ophthalmologist's palpation, instead of using an instrument.
- non-contact tonometry** Intraocular measurements achieved by altering the cornea by puffs of air.
- tonsillar herniation** Rupture of the cerebellar tonsil(s). By exerting pressure on the medulla oblongata, this complication may end fatally.
- tonsillectomy** That surgical excision of the tonsils. Assess the patient carefully for postoperative bleeding, aware that children may be swallowing blood. (Coffee-ground emesis is confirmatory.) Try to prevent crying and coughing. Forbid straws, popsicle sticks, and any other objects being placed in the mouth. Tonsillectomized adolescents/adults may suffer significant complications, requiring blood replacement and/or return to surgery.
- tonsillitis** An acute inflammation of the tonsils and adjacent pharyngeal tissue.
- tonsil snare** The surgical instrument used to excise tonsillar tissue.
- tooth avulsion** The most serious dental injury, a shelled tooth can be successfully replanted in its socket within 30 minutes. If the dentist cannot be reached STAT to orthodontically splint the tooth (teeth), the victim should be taken to the emergency room, with the tooth/fragments.
- topagnosis** Topoanesthesia — the loss of ability to discern the site of tactile stimulation.
- topalgia** Localized pain felt by neurasthenics in crisis.
- topectomy** Modified frontal lobotomy, as performed on the intractably violent patient as a last resort. Lobotomized patients may lose their personalities and initiative, in addition to their violent tendencies.
- topesthesia** Topognosia, topognosis — the ability to discern the site of tactile stimulation.
- topical** External. A local area.
- toponarcosis** Use of a local anesthetic.
- topophobia** A psychoneurotic fear regarding locality.
- topothermesthesiometer** An instrument which measures the accuracy of one's sense of local temperature.
- tormina** Intestinal colic which is intensely painful.
- torpent** Apathetic, dormant, torpid. Incapable of functioning.
- torpidity** Sluggish, inactive, passively moving.
- Torsade de pointes** Polymorphic ventricular tachycardia. Self-limiting, this may convert to ventricular fibrillation. A 12-lead electrocardiograph (EKG, ECG) is used to monitor this lethal, uncontrollable heartbeat.
- torsion** A state of being twisted, torsive.
- torso** The trunk.
- tort** That legal claim resulting from negligence.
- torticollis** Wryneck, loxia — retrocolic spasm, congenital or acquired contraction of the head/neck musculature. This malpositioning may be habitual, spasmodic, permanent.
- fixed torticollis** That caused by organic shortening of the neck musculature.
- intermittent torticollis** Spasmodic torticollis, in which clonic contractions cause malpositioning.
- ocular torticollis** That caused by differing visual acuity between eyes.
- rheumatic torticollis** Symptomatic torticollis — that with transient, recurrent, clonic contractions which cause the malpositioning. This may be aggravated by nervousness.
- spurious torticollis** That caused by cavities in the cervical vertebrae.
- tortipelvis** Dystonia musculorum deformans — distortion of the hip and spine due to muscular spasms.
- tortuous** Complex, severe twisting of a body part.
- torture** Inhumane emotional, mental, and/or physical torment inflicted upon another — often as coercion. If of a child, this may not be recognized because of the child's guilt of "being naughty". S/he will seek to conceal this information.

tion, blaming him-/herself.

toruloma A solid mass, that nodular lesion of torulosis (cryptococcosis) which may mimic a neoplasm.

total allergy syndrome The belief that a patient is allergic to all within his/her environment. Those with marked emotional stress should receive psychotherapy. "20th Century Syndrome".

total hip/knee arthroplasty replacement The procedure of choice for the following diagnoses: ankylosing spondylitis, avascular necrosis, congenital hip dysplasia, fracture, hemophiliac damage of the joint, neuromuscular pathology, osteoarthritis, Paget's disease, primary/metastatic tumor, post-traumatic arthritis, resolved septic arthritis, or rheumatoid arthritis. Weight-bearing X-rays are the most revealing. This operation is contraindicated for the joint which is unmanageable by medical care, and the patient with active infection. The primary indication for joint replacement is intolerable pain in the joint. Because this surgery is irrevocable, paralytics, those with Charcot joints, neuropathic joints, ischemic legs, anemia, or medically compromised patients, those who have a limited life expectancy, or who are non-compliant, will make poor candidates. Mentally retarded, alcoholic, or drug-addicted patients are also discouraged from undergoing this involved, irreversible procedure.

total parenteral nutrition (TPN) To nourish the cachectic, catabolic, debilitated patient, a subclavian venocatheter is sutured into the superior vena cava. (The formula to be infused is too rich and caustic for smaller veins.) Neither intravenous solutions nor medications (except insulin) may be administered through this subclavian line. Nor may blood be drawn by this route. The addition of Chromium 10 mcg/liter makes the insulin more efficient in this highly concentrated formula — which becomes outdated in 24 hours.

Tourette's disorder Gilles de la Tourette's syndrome — the presence of multiple motor/vocal tics. These vary in their complexity, frequency, location, severity. These restless symptoms are manifested by barking, blinking, head jerking, humming, inordinate touching, kicking, nail bit-

ing, repetition of commercials, throat-clearing, et al. — which may be constant. The onset of this disorder is prior to 21 years. Coprolalia (the shouting of sacrilegious and obscene indignities) is an alarming feature to all — especially the general public. This significant, incurable interference may persist throughout life, in addition to obsessive compulsive traits. On medication, many will obtain symptom reduction.

Tournay's sign Pupillary dilation occurring with strong lateral fixation.

tourniquet A band which constricts an extremity to halt hemorrhage, or to aid venipuncture. If a tourniquet is to remain on a bleeding limb, tighten it until the bleeding ceases, and write this time on the limb. It is adamant that the tourniquet be released every 15 minutes, lest the tissues become necrotic, and the limb be lost.

rotating tourniquets In acute pulmonary edema, sphygmomanometer cuffs are applied to 3 extremities simultaneously, (none with an IV), with the patient in high Fowler's position. Determine the patient's midway reading between systolic and diastolic readings. This is the level at which the pressure will be held. Every 10 minutes, deflate the cuffs, obtain new readings, rotate the cuffs to allow a new limb to be free, and change the midway reading if indicated.

tourniquet paralysis Nerve injury which can follow tourniquet application which remained in place too long. If necrosis results, the limb could be compromised — an iatrogenic result which suggests liability.

tourniquet test That which demonstrates capillary fragility.

toxaemia A strain of anemia caused by a hemolytic toxin.

toxemia Systemic poison generalized throughout the body. In diphtheria, toxin affects the muscles and nerves. With tetanus, the nervous system is attacked.

alimentary toxemia Illness derived from gastro-intestinal toxins.

eclampsogenic toxemia Eclampsia, toxemia of pregnancy.

toxic That which is poisonous to the organism.

toxic-allergic syndrome That illness which is characterized by abdominal pain, eosinophilia,

- fever, headache, hepatosplenomegaly, myalgia, nausea, pneumonopathy, respiratory distress. There are few specific treatments for this occupational hazard other than corticosteroids and mechanically assisted respiratory therapy.
- toxic erythema** Reddening of the skin caused by poisonous agents/drugs.
- toxicity** The quality of being poisonous.
- toxicoderma** Any dermatitis which has been caused by a poison.
- toxicogenic** That toxicodermatosis which has been caused/produced by a poisonous agent.
- toxicologist** A specialist in poisons.
- toxicomania** An obsession for intoxicants, narcotics, poisons.
- toxicophobia** Iophobia — an exaggerated fear of poisoning by any means.
- toxicosis** A condition caused by poisoning.
- endogenic toxicosis** Autointoxication — poisoning caused by autogenous substances within the body.
- exogenic toxicosis** Poisonous conditions due to toxins not produced by the body.
- retention toxicosis** Poisoning caused by retained excreta within the body.
- toxic shock syndrome (TSS)** A rare and fatal illness in which 3-4 of the following criteria confirm the diagnosis: A diffuse, macular, erythematous rash followed by desquamation of the palms/soles; fever greater than 102° F; hypotension, orthostatic syncope. Positive involvement of at least 3 of the following organ systems: central nervous system, ophthalmologic, gastrointestinal, hematologic, hepatic, muscular, renal, oropharyngeal.
- toxicodermatitis** Toxicodermatitis — any inflamed rash caused by poisoning.
- toxiciferous** Poisonous.
- toxicigenic** That which is productive of poison.
- toxicogenicity** The virulence of an organism which generates poison.
- toxin** A poisonous agent of organic origin.
- bacterial toxin** That poisonous substance produced by bacterial cells — both endotoxins and exotoxins.
- endotoxins** Poisons released upon the destruction of bacterial cells.
- erythrogenic toxin** Dick toxin.
- exotoxin** That which diffuses from bacterial cells into the adjacent environment.
- toxinoses** Toxonosis — those conditions/diseases caused by poisons.
- toxocarisis** Visceral larva migrans — that infestation which may cause encephalitis, endophthalmitis, myocarditis, retinoblastoma.
- toxoid** An anatoxin.
- toxolysin** An antitoxin, toxicide — a poison which destroys substance.
- toxophylaxin** That which neutralizes bacterial poisons.
- toxoplasmosis** A disease which may be imperceptible in a severely disseminated form, or in a congenital state. Included may be anemia, central nervous system (CNS) lesions, dermatitis, dyspnea, encephalitis, hepatitis, jaundice, lymphadenopathy, malaise, myalgia, pneumonia. This infection is often a marker for autoimmune deficiency syndrome.
- trace** An amount too minute to measure.
- trace elements in the body** Aluminum, bromine, chromium, cobalt, copper, fluorine, iron, iodine, manganese, nickel, silicon, zinc.
- tracer** A radioactive isotope used in nuclear medicine.
- tracheaectasy** Tracheal dilation.
- trachealgia** Tracheal pain.
- tracheal tug** A late sign of respiratory distress, in which cyanosis is seen with suprasternal retractions.
- tracheal tugging** That symptomatic sign of a thoracic aneurysm. When the thyroid cartilage is manipulated in examination, the patient may sense downward traction of the trachea or larynx, with pulsation.
- tracheitis** That acute/chronic inflammation which may accompany bronchitis, laryngitis.
- trachelagra** Torticollis due to gout of the neck musculature, or rheumatism.
- trachelectomopexy** Fixation of the uterus with partial excision of the uterine neck.
- trachelectomy** Amputation of the uterine cervix.
- trachelism** Trachelismus — hyperextensive spasm of the neck which may precede (or be part of the aura of) an epileptic seizure.
- trachelitis** Cervicitis — mucous membrane inflammation.
- trachelocystitis** Inflammation of the bladder, extending to the neck of the bladder.

- trachelodynia** Neck discomfort.
- trachelokyphosis** That excessive anterior curvature of the cervical spine.
- trachelomyelitis** Inflammation of the neck muscles.
- tracheloplasty** Plastic surgery of the uterine neck.
- trachelorrhaphy** The suturing of a lacerated cervix.
- tracheloschisis** A fissure/congenital opening in the neck.
- trachelotomy** An incision into the cervical neck.
- tracheobronchial papillomatosis** That respiratory condition which causes multiple papillomatous lesions to develop within the tracheal mucosae.
- tracheobronchomegaly** Congenital hypertrophy of the bronchi and trachea.
- tracheobronchoscopy** That surgical examination of the entire respiratory tract, using a bronchoscope. This procedure is also used to obtain tissue, secretions, foreign bodies, et al.
- tracheolaryngotomy** An incision developed into the trachea and larynx.
- tracheomalacia** Softening of the tracheal cartilage.
- tracheopathia osteopathica** A rare condition in which nodules are present in the bronchi/trachea, but may not be discovered until autopsy. Of unknown etiology, this occurs in geriatric patients — many of whom are asymptomatic. Computerized tomography, bronchoscopy, and chest x-rays may reveal a sabersheath trachea at the thoracic inlet. Localized tumors may be asymptomatic, and require no intervention. Other patients suffer dyspnea, hemoptysis, recurring infections. Extension of the tumor into the bronchi may cause obstruction and, eventually, atelectasis.
- tracheopathy** Tracheopathia — a disordered/diseased state of the trachea.
- tracheophony** Auscultated sounds heard over the trachea.
- tracheoplasty** Plastic surgery of the trachea.
- tracheopyosis** Suppurative tracheitis.
- tracheorrhagia** Hemorrhage within the trachea.
- tracheoschisis** A tracheal fissure.
- tracheostenosis** The constricted lumen of the trachea.
- tracheotomize** Tracheostomize — the surgical development of a tracheotomy/tracheostomy. Rarely, this may be developed under unsterile conditions outside the hospital — as a lifesaving effort.
- tracheotomy** Tracheostomy — the emergency rescue which opens an airway during tracheal obstruction. Tracheotomy care requires much suctioning. Oxygenate the patient prior to this procedure. Another tracheotomy tray should remain in the patient's room, in the event of another emergency.
- trachitis** Tracheitis — tracheal inflammation.
- trachoma** Egyptian ophthalmia, granular conjunctivitis. That form of conjunctivitis which is chronic and communicable. Sequelae include corneal opacities, blindness, ectropion, staphyloma, entropion, symblepharon, trichiasis.
- brawny trachoma** That infectious conjunctivitis with generalized lymphoid infiltration.
- diffuse trachoma** Conjunctivitis with major granulation.
- trachyphonia** The voice which sounds hoarse, husky.
- tracing** The record of a machine which uses a graph and needle.
- tract** A path, course, tractus.
- traction** The function of pulling against an opposing weight/force/gravity — which may be the patient. By this force are fractures reduced and/or held in reduction.
- cervical traction** That applied to the neck as a halter for injuries, surgery, et al. (The pull should be felt at the neck, not the chin.)
- Crutchfield tongs** Skeletal traction into the skull to immobilize the spine. Halo traction has evolved from this modality, and permits the patient to leave the bed.
- elastic traction** That exerted by expansive devices to achieve traction.
- tractotomy** Surgical sectioning of a central nervous system (CNS) tract to relieve intractable pain.
- tragophonia** Tragophony, egophony — those sounds auscultated at the fluid level in hydrothorax.
- training** Organized instruction.
- assertiveness training** Behavior modification utilized to encourage passive persons in the

expression of their genuine feelings, with role playing.

trait A characteristic — congenital or acquired.

acquired trait That obtained from the environment, not inherited.

inherited trait A characteristic transmitted through the genes.

trajector That device which determines the site of a bullet within the wound. Special forceps will be required to retrieve the bullet.

trance A sleep state induced by hypnotists, hysterics, spiritualists, et al. This trance may be self-induced, and may be followed by transient amnesia.

dissociative trance disorder That temporary, altered state of consciousness/identity, or a replaced identity — influenced by a deity, power, spirit, or person. This state is not religiously/culturally accepted within the patient's value system, and is the cause of significant clinical distress.

tranquillizer A medication which reduces psychiatric anxiety and tension while permitting normal mentation and, perhaps, sleep. This is the state of tranquilization. These drugs are the agents of choice for severely disturbed patients. (A side effect is depression.) Tranquillizers may be selected by the anesthesiologist for preoperative sedation, and/or as the agent for a procedure during which the patient will remain awake and cooperative. (This patient won't care what is being done to him/her.) Many of these agents have potential for teratogenicity.

transactional analysis Psychotherapy which utilizes role playing in its adaptation of the patient to reality.

transaminase That enzyme by which transamination is catalyzed.

SGOT Serum glutamic-oxaloacetic transaminase — that enzyme which indicates hepatic cell damage or myocardial infarction. Aspartate aminotransferase.

SGPT Release of serum glutamic-pyruvic transaminase into the circulation suggests liver damage.

transamination Artificial respiration.

transaortic Cardiac surgery accomplished via an aortic approach.

transatrial Open heart surgery which is

approached through the atrium.

transcalent Diathermal, penetrated by heat waves.

transcapillary exchange The transfer of cells between interstitial fluid and blood.

transcranial Doppler Ultrasonography which can measure the blood flow in all the cerebral arteries. This makes possible the prompt diagnosis of arteriovenous malformation, intracranial arterial stenoses, vasospasm following subarachnoid hemorrhage. In the presence of apparent brain death, cerebral circulatory arrest can be confirmed or ruled out.

transcription The precise interpretation and follow-through of the physicians' orders, findings, progress notes, consultations, et al. — as dictated. This ensures accurate, timely records in the patient's chart.

transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS) The administration of weak electrical stimuli via electrodes placed over an area of unrelieved pain. This interference with the transmission of pain perception affords relief when other modalities fail, and heavier analgesia is not warranted.

transdermal topical system Transdermal drug-delivery system, transdermal therapeutic system — epidermal patches of medications such as nitroglycerine, nicotine, scopolamine, et al. If the old patch isn't removed (and medication wiped off the body) when the new one is applied, the patient is at risk of overdosage.

transesophageal echocardiography (TEE) That invasive form of cardiac ultrasonography in which the flexible gastroscope is equipped with an ultrasound probe. An intravenous infusion (IV) and/or oxygen (O₂) administration may be ordered by the cardiologist/anesthesiologist. These patients are at risk for esophageal/gastric perforation, congestive heart failure (CHF), sepsis, and/or laryngospasm. Patients with esophageal anomalies are not accepted for this procedure.

transference Those emotional feelings a patient holds for his/her psychiatrist/therapist — which may incorporate those unconsciously held for others during his/her life.

countertransference Those unspoken feelings (recognized and unrecognized) that the psychia-

trist/therapist holds for the patient. If not acted upon, this is regarded as appropriate and therapeutic.

transfixion Amputation which is accomplished from the center to the periphery.

transforation Craniotomy of the expired, impacted fetus, in which the basal skull is perforated to allow parturition or extraction of tissue remains.

transformation Metamorphosis, metastasis.

transfusion An intravenous infusion of blood.

autologous transfusion That in which a patient receives his/her own stored blood. Children may be drawn if their physicians approve. Patients may donate 1 unit weekly, (if their hematocrits remain greater than 34%), up to 5 days prior to surgery. Obstetrical patients are held to greater restrictions. There is an \$85 charge to draw each unit, and another charge when transfused. Indirect transfusion.

cadaver blood transfusion That blood obtained from an expired person shortly following death. (This is a rare procedure.)

direct transfusion A transfer of blood by tubing between an extremely critical and difficult-to-match patient and donor (who may not have tested precisely). This is an unusual and controversial condition of ethics as well as possible rescue. (The risks are compounded.)

exchange transfusion Replacement transfusion — withdrawal of blood from the infant/patient followed by transfusion of blood until the volume has been totally exchanged. Multiple procedures may be required. This technique is the procedure of choice for neonates with erythroblastosis fetalis and in patients with uremia.

multiple transfusion syndrome That cytomegaloviral group of serious symptoms which may follow involved blood therapy. These patients require same-day donated blood and fibrinogen.

transfusion reactions A multitude of adverse protein responses which may accompany transfusions, and vary from minor to fatal. Some patients require antihistamines prior to, and/or in their transfusions to cover side effects. Incompatible blood will cause clumping with the killing of erythrocytes. Severe reactions include cardiac failure, cyanosis, edema, flushing,

hematuria, lumbar/neck pain, pressure, pulmonary edema, râles, shock, urticaria, headaches, vomiting, and/or anaphylaxis.

Discontinue the infusion, infuse normal saline in new blood tubing, and notify the physician STAT. All fluids administered during resuscitation should be warmed, using coiled blood warming tubing in a water bath (at the *precise* temperature) connected between the blood and the patient.

transillumination Assessment of an organ/cavity as light is shone through its walls. If a lesion or fluid is present, the transmission of light will be less, or obscured.

transient ischemic attack (TIA) Pseudoapoplexy — that symptomatology of brief cerebral, neurological deficits which resolve within 24 hours. These signs may include aphasia, astereognosis, ataxia, atrial fibrillation, blindness, diplopia, dysphagia, embolus, hemiplegia, impaired circulation, hypercoagulation, mitral valve prolapse, numbness, occlusion, paresthesia, stenosis, and/or vertigo, et al. These “mini strokes” originate in the basilar vertebro/carotid arteries. The patient’s risk factors must be objectively and subjectively appreciated, lest s/he go on to stroke in the near future. Anticoagulant therapy or carotid endarterectomy may be the procedure of choice, or the waiver of aggressive procedures in the absence of quality of life, or the presence of a dismal prognosis.

transitional Changeable, convertible.

translation Conversion into another modality, mathematical expression, language, et al.

translocation Chromosomal manipulation.

reciprocal translocation That intrachange of chromosomes.

translucent Pellucid — permitting the transfer of light in the absence of transparency.

transmigration The passage of cells from one tissue across/through to another.

external transmigration That transfer of an ovum to the contralateral fallopian tube via the pelvic cavity.

internal transmigration That transfer of an ovum to the contralateral fallopian tube via the uterus.

transmissible Communicable, contagious.

transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE)

Neurological degeneration of the brain. Symptomatology may include intellectual impairment, disorientation, confusion, myoatrophy, weakness, progressive loss of coordination.

transmission Transfer.

biological transmission That communicable disease in which the causative organism plays an essential role.

duplex transmission Nervous impulses which travel in both directions.

mechanical transmission The passive transfer of pathogens.

placental transmission The transfer of blood, immunity, nutrients, et al., by fetal/maternal circulation.

transmural Transmigration across a structure/organ.

transmural myocardial thrombosis Transfer of cells across the cardiac wall.

transmutation Transformation, evolution, change.

transmyocardial laser revascularization Cardiac surgeons may employ this high-energy laser to pierce holes in the myocardium.

transocular That which spans across the eye(s).

transonance The transmission of auscultated sounds through another organ.

transorbital Passage through the eye.

transovarian passage That transmission of poisonous agents and/or infectious micro-organisms into the ovaries, placing the oocytes at risk.

transphenoidal hypophysectomy Surgical excision of the pituitary by an approach which is beneath the upper lip, superior to the maxillary gum line, through the sphenoidal structures, reaching this gland at the base of the cranium.

transpiration Exhalation through membranes.

cutaneous transpiration Perspiration. Toward expiration, renal dysfunctioning may cause the patient to excrete urea through skin pores.

transplacental Penetration of the placenta by a chemical, organic, teratogenic, or toxic agent.

transplantation The grafting of tissue to another site or person.

autoplastic transplantation Homoplastic transplantation in which the graft donor is the recipient.

heteroplastic transplantation The graft donor and recipient are of the same species.

heterotropic transplantation The transplanted site of the recipient is not the donor's site of origin.

homotopic transplantation The organ sites of the donor and the recipient are the same.

transpleural That via the pleurae.

transposition Metathesis — that transfer from one site to another. Repositioning an organ to the contralateral side. Transfer of a pedicle graft without severing the original attachment.

transposition of the great vessels That crucial, fetal anomaly in which the pulmonary artery arises from the left ventricle, and the aorta from the right ventricle.

transsexual That person who is obsessed with profound desires to be of the opposite sex. One who has to constantly readjust to the belief that s/he is subjectively masquerading as the opposite sex. One who has undergone medical/surgical transformation of the secondary sexual characteristics. S/he who anticipates hormonal/surgical transformation may first be required to cross-dress for a year. S/he may be given a physician's authorization in case s/he is apprehended.

transsexualism That search and effort by those with "incorrect", undesired sexual assignment to have their sexual anatomy altered to correspond with their hormonal/sexual self-image.

transsexual surgery That permanent genital alteration of those whose psychiatric and/or anatomic sexual characteristics are in conflict.

transtentorial herniation Rupture into the brain — the result of increased intracranial pressure.

transthalamic That which passes over the optic thalamus/chiasma.

transthermia Diathermy, thermopenetration — the electric production of heat, applied to deep tissues.

transtracheal oxygen therapy (TTO)

Administered directly into the anterior trachea via an oxygen (O₂) catheter which is dressed. This is removed only by the physician. Promptly notify the doctor of dyspnea, severe coughing, râles, and/or cyanosis.

transtympanic neurectomy Surgical severing of the parasympathetic innervation to the sub-

- mandibular/parotid glands. This procedure is indicated for the intervention of sialorrhea (drooling) of profoundly retarded patients.
- transudate** An exudate of low specific gravity, containing few cellular elements.
- transudation** The oozing of fluid through a membrane.
- transureteroureterostomy** Surgical anastomosis of the bilateral ends of a severed ureter into the remaining ureter. This is to repair a surgical incident.
- transurethral** Surgery performed via a urethral approach.
- transurethral prostatectomy (TURP)** Excision of the prostate via the urethra. Postoperative hemorrhage is such a significant concern, these patients are often placed in intensive care the first postoperative night, as protocol.
- transverse** That which is horizontal to the erect person.
- transversectomy** Excision of the transverse vertebral process(es).
- transverse plane** That which figuratively separates the body into superior and inferior halves.
- transversion** Eruption of a tooth (teeth) at abnormal sites.
- transvesical** Via the urinary bladder.
- transvestism** Transvestitism — cross dressing. Living in the role of the opposite sex.
- trapdoor incision** A 3" incision, instead of the 12" incision, developed in the chest for bypass surgery. This experimental, minimally invasive cardiac surgery requires no heart/lung machine. Only anterior vessels (those which can be reached) can be revised via this approach.
- trauma** An acquired deformity/injury/wound resulting from external force, and/or violence. This may sometimes be self-inflicted.
- birth trauma** A neonatal injury occurring during parturition.
- obstetrical (OB) trauma** Motor vehicle accidents (MVAs) cause most of the critical injuries to pregnant women. Aggressive resuscitation of the mother yields the highest fetal survival. Because of the increased oxygen (O₂) requirements of pregnancy, the mother under stress should be oxygenated on the field until seen by an MD. OB trauma results in premature labor, abruptio placentae, fetal distress/injury/demise.
- Abruptio placentae** can occur even in minor trauma within 48 hours post-injury. Maternal blood loss can reach 1,500 cc before her vital signs (VS) change. The most common cause of intraperitoneal hemorrhage is splenic rupture. Auscultation of the fetal heart tones (FHTs) is an essential part of OB trauma assessment. Perimortem Cesarean section must be performed within 15 minutes to secure a neurologically intact infant.
- psychic trauma** That painful, emotional experience which may render the victim anxious, vulnerable, unable to cope, desperate, and/or suicidal. Long term psychiatric care may be required.
- trauma psychosis** The aftermath of emotional shock and physical injury.
- trauma score** An assessment tool which numerically estimates the severity of trauma, incorporating cardiopulmonary function grading and the Glasgow Coma Scale.
- traumatic atriovenous fistula(s)** Stabbing and/or gunshot wounds of the abdomen. Special care, in the operating room, will be taken to guard against air embolism.
- Treacher Collins' syndrome** Mandibulofacial dysostosis — an extraordinary, congenital deformity which requires multiple, staged surgical revisions of the face. These anomalies include the jaws, cheek bones, eyelids, and/or ears, et al. Bilateral, conductive hearing loss may be noted. (These abnormalities startle all with whom the patient comes in contact.) Functional problems may cause feeding and breathing risks for many — especially in the presence of a cleft palate. A tracheotomy may be required for victims of this life-threatening condition. The outcome of each surgical revision often leaves the child and parents greatly disappointed, since their hopes and expectations are so unrealistic.
- treatment** Specific intervention/therapy embracing the dental/medical/psychiatric/surgical needs of pathologic conditions. These represent many schools of thought.
- active treatment** Aggressive care gauged to relieve the recognized pathology.
- causal treatment** That specific to the eradication of specific pathology and its source/cause.

conservative treatment Until such time as medication and/or procedures are clearly indicated, they may be held with a “watch and wait” stance. Follow-up will indicate the next decision. Medications ordered may not be the “big guns” until their use is clearly warranted. Referrals are made to specialists at the physician’s initiative and/or the patient’s request. Drug holidays (days spent completely off medications) help the practitioner decide which drugs are no longer needed by the chronic patient.

dietetic treatment Nutritional care which considers the age, pathology, patient preferences, and physician’s orders. A diet plan will be formulated for each individual.

electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) Electroshock therapy (EST) which is specific for intractable depression, especially for those in whom psychotropic medications are contraindicated — cardiac and pregnant patients.

empirical treatment That based on expertise and observation primarily, less on scientific theory.

expectant treatment Those measures directed toward emerging symptomatology of the course of the illness.

palliative treatment A regimen in which terminal patients are no longer aggressively treated, but are supported by all the comfort measures which work for them — especially innovative ideas for individual problems and concerns.

preventive treatment Innoculation programs, quarantine measures, mandatory reporting, patient education, et al.

rational treatment Scientific rationale guides this protocol.

specific treatment Those measures which are best indicated for the etiology of the disease/condition.

starvation treatment Fasting, followed by controlled intake.

supportive treatment That which supplements the prescribed therapy.

surgical treatment That provided those who visit the operating room (OR) — preoperatively, perioperatively, and postoperatively.

symptomatic treatment Care indicated for constitutional symptomatology — pain, fever, shock, et al.

treatment plan That written assignment of patient care which is based upon the admission assessment and diagnosis, and amended by the evaluation each shift RN assigns to his/her ongoing condition. Treatment as usual: TAU.

tremor That involuntary, opposing myoclonus which may be dynamic, hysteric, inherited, kinetic, static. Pathologic tremors may be coarse or fine, slow or rapid, may appear on movement, be due to organic disease, or emotional expression. All disappear during sleep except ocular myoclonus and palatal myoclonus.

cerebellar tremor That present with cerebellar pathology.

continuous tremor Paralysis agitans.

delirium tremens (DTs) An advanced symptom of alcohol toxicity which appears during withdrawal of alcohol. Force fluids and administer vitamin supplementation to prevent seizures and alcoholic psychosis.

enhanced physiologic tremor An intention tremor associated with alcohol withdrawal, anxiety, hypoglycemia, thyrotoxicosis. The side effects of amphetamines, caffeine, corticosteroids, lithium, levodopa, theophylline, tricyclic antidepressants may also appear in tremor.

essential tremor A benign trembling of the chin, head, voice which is aggravated by anxiety.

fibrillary tremor Fibrillation — the source of which is not muscular, but systemic.

flapping tremor Asterixis — a coarse tremor in those with hepatic coma and diseases causing encephalopathy.

forced tremor That which extends beyond the stimulation of voluntary movement.

Hunt’s tremor Present in many cerebellar lesions, this fine tremor may be seen in all voluntary movements.

hysterical tremor A generalized or regional tremor aggravated by emotions.

intention tremor An action tremor which appears when voluntary movements are attempted.

intermittent tremor That present in paralyzed muscles upon attempted movement.

parkinsonian tremor A “pill-rolling” tremor which may disappear during sleep. Brain

surgery offers promising results.

senile tremor That which may appear in advanced age.

static tremor Rest tremor.

volitional tremor That which may be seen in multiple sclerosis and other neurological diseases.

Trendelenburg position The supine/prone positions in which the patient's head is lower than the feet. This positioning for the patient in shock is contraindicated in the presence of head injuries. Many gurneys and beds have a pedal for emergency use.

trepination The surgical perforation by a trephine or trepan to reduce cranial pressure.

trepining Partial excision of the cornea in the treatment of glaucoma.

trepidatio Trepidation, tremulousness.

trepidatio cordis Cardiac palpitations.

treponemiasis Parasitic infestation by *Treponema*. *Treponematosi*.

trepopnea The ability to breathe more easily in the patient's positioning of choice.

tresis Perforation.

triad Trivalent. Triplets.

Hutchinson's triad The prenatal syphilitic syndrome of interstitial keratitis, notched teeth, eighth nerve deafness, following meningeal involvement.

triage That screening and classification of those in need of emergency care, according to acuity. Those with chest pain are seen first — even if a visit with another has to be interrupted.

Whatever protocol is in effect, triage is used in emergency situations to serve the masses affected by disaster. Minor cases will not be seen while major cases wait.

triangle The area formed by 3 sides/angles — such as the anal triangle, anterior neck triangle, carotid triangles, cephalic triangle, digastric triangle, elbow triangle, facial triangle, femoral triangle, frontal triangle, Hesselbach's triangle, inferior occipital triangle, inguinal triangle, Lesser's triangle, lumbocostoadominal triangle, muscular triangle, mylohyoid triangle, omohyoid triangle, posterior cervical triangle, pubourethral triangle, Scarpa's triangle, subclavian triangle, submandibular triangle, suboccipital triangle, supraclavicular triangle,

suprameatal triangle, triangle of Petit, triangular ligament, triangular nucleus of Schwabe, trigonum submandibulare, urogenital triangle, vesical triangle.

triangular bandage The cravat — which serves to dress any part of the body (usually in an emergency), as well as being used as a sling. (Cut a square yard of white cotton fabric in half, diagonally.)

tribadism That sexual relationship in which homosexual women imitate heterosexual coitus.

tribasilar synostosis The resultant disorder of premature fusion of the occipital, sphenoidal, and temporal bones. Mental deficiency results from this arrested cerebral development.

tribrachius The malformed fetus with 3 arms. This anomaly may have evolved from the status of conjoined twins.

tricephalus The grossly-deformed fetus with 3 heads.

triceps reflex Tapping the triceps' tendon of the flexed arm will cause the forearm to extend sharply.

trichangiectasia Trichangiectasis, telangiectasia — capillary dilation.

trichauxe Hypertrichosis, trichauxis — an excessive growth of hair.

trichiasis Corneal irritation from inverted eyelashes. The patient may complain of a foreign object in the eye, lacrimation, and/or photophobia.

trichilemmoma A benign tumor of the hair follicle.

trichinosis Trichinelliasis, trichinellosis, trichiniasis — infestation in undercooked pork. The gastrointestinal (GI) symptoms may involve the respiratory center. Facial edema is a classic sign. Signs and symptoms (S/S) of meningitis or encephalitis may appear. Most of these patients survive this prolonged and acute toxemia.

trichlerbrust "Funnel chest" — a concave, depressed sternum.

trichoanesthesia Loss of the tactile sensation of the hair being touched.

trichobezoar A gastrointestinal (GI) concretion composed of hair.

trichocardia "Shaggy" pericardium — inflamed raised areas resembling hair.

- trichoclasia** Trichoclasia, trichorrhexis — brittle hair.
- trichocryptosis** Pathology of the hair follicles.
- trichoepithelioma** The benign follicular tumor.
- trichoesthesia** That sensation of a hair.
- trichokryptomania** Trichorrhexomania, trichologia — the pathological compulsion to break off/pull out one's hair.
- trichoma** Entropion — the inversion of eyelashes. *Plica polonica*.
- trichomadesis** Sudden balding.
- trichomatosis** A fungal dermatitis of the scalp due to deficient hygiene.
- trichomegaly** Heavy, long eyebrows.
- trichomoniasis** A trichomonal infestation.
- trichomycosis** Any fungal pathology affecting the hair.
- trichonodosis** Trichorrhexis nodosa, Hodara's disease.
- trichonosis** Trichonosis — pathology of the hair.
- trichorrhea** Rapid balding.
- trichorrhexis** Trichoschisis — splitting hair.
- trichorrhexis nodosa** Hodara's disease — atrophic fracturing of the hair.
- trichoscopy** Microscopic examination of the hair.
- trichosis** That pathological condition, development, growth, location of hair.
- trichosis decolor** Canities — abnormal hair color.
- trichosis setosa** Abnormally coarse hair.
- trichostasis spinulosa** Congenital obstruction of the hair follicles, accompanied by lanugo.
- trichotillomania** Trichologia — that pathological compulsion to pull out one's hair.
- trichotomy** Trichotomous, trifid — division into 3 portions.
- trichotrophy** Nourishment of the hair — this cannot be absorbed topically (such as protein hair sprays/shampoos), but must be ingested as enhanced nutrient supplements).
- trichromatopsia** Trichromatic, trichromic, trichromatism — normal visual perception of the 3 primary colors: red, yellow, blue.
- tricuspid atresia** Tricuspid murmur/stenosis — that unusual, congenital, cardiac anomaly which results in paroxysmal dyspnea, clubbing, cyanosis, difficult feeding in the neonate/child.
- trielcon** That triple-branched instrument used to extract foreign bodies from within wounds.
- triencephalus** The congenitally deformed fetus in which the organs of hearing, sight, and sense of smell failed to develop.
- trifurcation** That separation into triple branches.
- trigeminal neuralgia** Tic douloureux, trifacial neuralgia — severe spasms along the fifth cranial nerve. This nerve may have to be injected with alcohol, be resected, or be submitted to other intracranial surgery.
- trigeminal pulse** That in which every 3rd beat is an extrasystole (the interval is irregular).
- trigeminy** Triple beats. That occurring in 3s.
- trigger** A stimulus — an eliciting impulse.
- trigger zone** Trigger point — that site which, when stimulated, produces a neurological spasm. This stimulus may be superficial, such as a draft. That cerebral cortex site which produces seizure/tremor activity, when stimulated in brain surgery.
- triglycerides** Fatty acids, lipids, fatty substances. Alcohol abuse can raise the triglyceride level.
- trigone** Trigonum — a triangular area.
- carotid trigone** The triangular area at the anterior neck.
- olfactory trigone** That located between the nose and the brain (beneath the brain).
- Petit's trigone** Trigonum lumbale — a triangular area in the abdominal wall.
- vesical trigone** Trigone of the bladder — that area between the ureters and the urethra.
- trigonectomy** That surgical excision of the bladder base.
- trigonitis** That bladder inflammation of the mucosa at the trigone of the bladder.
- trigonocephalus** The congenital malformation of the head which is triangularly-shaped.
- tri-iniodymus** That grossly deformed fetus with 3 heads, fused at the occiput.
- trilabe** A triple-pronged forceps used to extract foreign objects from the urinary bladder.
- trilaminar** Triple-layered.
- trilateral** Triple-sided.
- trill** A sustained tone with more than one note which rapidly repeats and returns. A cultivated tremor in vocal/instrumental music, as advanced technique.
- trilogy** Triple events.
- trimanual** That procedure which requires the use of 3 hands — such as in an obstetrical maneuver, conducted by 2 examiners.

trimensual Quarterly.

trimester A 3-month period of time.

trimethylaminuria "Fish odor syndrome". (This is under research.)

triocephalus The nonviable fetus which possesses a rudimentary head, void of features.

triolism That sexual aberration involving 2 persons of the same sexual orientation, and a third of the opposite sex.

triophthalmos The severe fetal anomaly of 3 eyes.

tripodymus That congenitally malformed fetus with 3 conjoined heads — each with a face.

triorchidism The presence of 3 testes.

triotus The fetus with a third ear.

trioxsalen That agent used for patients with vitiligo, to achieve repigmentation.

triphalangia The abnormal presence of 3 digits as the great toe, and/or thumb.

triphasic That which is in 3 phases/stages.

Tripier's amputation Surgical amputation which includes partial excision of the heel.

triple Threefold, treble, triplet, triplex.

triplegia Paresis of three extremities.

triplets Three children born of one gestation, confinement, and parturition. One will be fraternal, if not all 3.

triplopia Triple vision.

tripodia The anomaly of possessing a third foot.

tripoding The gait which uses 2 crutches with one foot, or both feet with a cane. The upright, supported sitting of an infant. Hereby is provided the support of 3 bases.

triprosopus The fetal anomaly of 3 faces.

tripsis Massage. Amalgamation.

triquetral Triangular, triquetrous.

triradiate Triradial — 3-directional rays. Radiation in 3 directions.

triskaidekaphobia An exaggerated fear concerning the number 13. Triakaidekaphobia.

trismus Ankylostoma, tetanus — contracted muscles of mastication.

trismus nascentium That inability of the neonate to open his/her mouth.

trisomy The genetic abnormality of 3 homologous chromosomes (instead of 2) in each cell.

trisomy 13 Causing severe mental/physical deformities, this genetic aberration prevents neonates from surviving their first year of life.

Those characteristic anomalies include an abnormal mandible, hypertelorism, low-set ears, a large, broad nose.

trisomy 18 Hereby are caused the severe congenital deformities of cleft lip and/or palate, facial anomalies, index finger(s) overlapping the third finger(s), low-set ears, a prominent occiput, a straight nose projecting sharply from the forehead. These mentally retarded children often do not live beyond age 5 years.

trisomy 21 Down's syndrome encompassing the mongolism abnormalities of Brushfield's spots, dwarfism, low-set ears, epicanthal folds, a flat nose without bridge, sloping forehead, wide hands with short fingers and simian crease, mongolian eyes, absence of the posterior curve of the skull.

triplanchnic That in reference to the 3 major body cavities — abdominal, cranial, thoracic.

tristichia Triple rows of eyelashes.

trituration Amalgamation — reduction to powder.

trocar An aspirating wand used in deep surgical procedures.

trochanterplasty Plastic reconstruction of the femoral neck.

troche Trochiscus, lozenge — a medicated disk which dissolves slowly in the mouth. The patient should be cautioned about not lying down with this in the mouth, (and children watched,) to prevent aspiration.

trochocardia Rotational malposition of the heart.

trochocephalia Trochocephaly — that premature fusion of the parietal/frontal sutures, which results in a rounded head.

trophedema Localized swelling caused by congenital hypoplasia, inflammation, obstruction of lymphatic vessels.

trophoblastoma Chorioepithelioma — that tumor caused by the excess proliferation of chorionic epithelium.

trophodynamics The study of the factors/forces related to nutrition.

trophoneurosis A disorder caused by defective neural nutrition.

disseminated trophoneurosis Scleroderma, sclerema.

facial trophoneurosis Progressive atrophy of the face.

- muscular trophoneurosis** Myopathy secondary to nervous disorders.
- trophopathy** Trophopathy, trophonosis — nutritional pathology.
- tropia** Manifest squint, ophthalmic deviation, strabismus.
- esotropia** Nasal deviation of the eye(s).
- exotropia** Outward deviation of the eye(s).
- hypertropia** Upward deviation of the eye(s).
- hypotropia** Downward deviation of the eye(s).
- tropical immersion foot** Painful maceration of the foot, due to exposure to the elements.
- Troponin T** A rapid assay for the early detection and evaluation of chest pain, with a high sensitivity for myocardial infarction (MI). This screening instrument requires close surveillance in the identification of acute coronary ischemic syndrome (ACIS), unstable angina pectoris, new-onset chest pain, et al. (Cocaine-induced chest pain imitates myocardial infarction.) A sensitive and specific marker of myocardial cell necrosis, this test can detect even minor myocardial damage.
- Trousseau's sign/symptom** Muscular spasms characteristic of latent tetany or osteomalacia. Occluded circulation to the arm with the sphygmomanometer pressure above the systolic level will induce a carpal spasm within 3 minutes.
- Trousseau's spots** Indicative of cerebral pathology, streaking of the skin will appear, when stroked with a pointed instrument.
- truncus** The trunk.
- sympathetic truncus** Vertebral neural fibers extending from the skull to the coccyx.
- truncus arteriosus** A rare anomaly in which the embryonic arteries to the heart fail to develop correctly. Complex cardiac surgery is the therapy of choice.
- truncus brachiocephalicus** That developmental origin of the aortic arch.
- truncus celiacus** That arising from the abdominal artery to supply the duodenum, gallbladder, liver, lumbosacral trunk, spleen, and stomach.
- truncus pulmonalis** That vessel which transports venous blood from the right ventricle to the lungs.
- trypanosomiasis** Central nervous system (CNS) involvement which causes its victims to sleep in coma. This can be transmitted congenitally, as well as by vectors.
- African trypanosomiasis** African sleeping sickness — whose vector is *Trypanosoma gambiense*, carried by the tsetse fly.
- American trypanosomiasis** Chagas' disease — that which may be asymptomatic, or may fatally exhibit megacolon, megaesophagus, myocardiopathy. Facial edema, fever, hepatosplenomegaly, and/or lymphadenopathy may be noted. The drug of choice is Nifurtimox (available in the United States, only from the government Centers for Disease Control (CDC)).
- tryptophanuria** The presence of tryptophan in the urine.
- tsutsugamushi disease** An acute, febrile illness borne by mites in the Asiatic-Pacific region. Untreated patients may expire. Scrub typhus.
- T-tube** The drain which is inserted into the biliary duct during a cholecystectomy. This allows for contrast media to be injected during postoperative cholangiography, as well as for drainage.
- tubal ligation** Surgical contraception of the female — which is intended to be permanent. The fallopian tubes are ligated via a pelvic or laparoscopic approach. When opted by the patient, this may be performed during Cesarean section, to avoid a second surgical procedure. Should later circumstances occur to change the patient's needs, plastic microsurgery may be able to reverse this status of sterilization.
- tubal nephritis** Inflammation of the renal tubules.
- tubal pregnancy** Ectopic pregnancy — that zygote which implants into the fallopian wall (or elsewhere outside the uterus). This becomes a surgical emergency, fatal to both, unless the mother's life can be surgically rescued.
- tubectomy** Total/subtotal excision of an organic tube.
- tube feeding** Nourishment of the patient who is unable to safely eat or swallow — for whatever reason. The prescribed formula is instilled into the stomach by gravity drip, via nasogastric or gastrostomy tube. This may also be ordered for cachectic states. Gavage feeding.
- tuber** Hypertrophy, enlargement, swelling.
- tuber cinereum** That portion of the basal hypothalamus, between the optic tract.
- tubercle** Tuberculum — a tubercular lesion. A

small nodule. An osseous elevation. If the area is covered by nodules, this is **tuberculated**.

tuberculitis A tubercular inflammation.

tuberculocele Testicular tuberculosis.

tuberculo-fibrosis Interstitial pneumonia. Chronic, fibrotic, pulmonary inflammation.

tuberculoma A tuberculous abscess/tumor.

tuberculophobia An exaggerated fear of contracting tuberculosis.

tuberculosis That communicable (and reportable — USA) disease caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Affecting primarily the respiratory system, the osseous, gastrointestinal (GI), genitourinary (GU), integumentary, and nervous systems may be involved. Years ago, the sanitariums were permanently closed in the United States, when this disease responded dramatically to medical/surgical intervention. Following tuberculosis' virtual eradication, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) has met with an escalation of vicious complications. Such comorbidity is especially resistant to known treatment. Routine respiratory isolation is totally ineffective for these patients. Each needs a private room with a large exhaust fan which runs constantly. If unable to shield coughing, the patient should wear a mask. Masks are to be worn whenever s/he leaves the room. (Masks should be discarded as ineffective, when moist.) If maintained, ultraviolet lighting affords added protection to all. Still, universal precautions do nothing to diminish the communication of tuberculosis — which is now increasing. (BCG vaccination is recommended only for uninfected children who are at high risk of exposure to tuberculosis, and for whom other methods of prevention and control are unrealistic.)

chronic tuberculous arthritis Often monoarticular, with a proliferative, granulomatous synovitis.

endogenous tuberculosis That originating at another site.

exogenous tuberculosis That originating from an outside source.

hematogenous tuberculosis Metastasis of tuberculosis via the circulation.

miliary tuberculosis The most tragic form of this disease, this strikes the debilitated patient on the rebound. The lungs may be uninvolved.

Because the symptomatology is non-specific, this condition may masquerade as many blood dyscrasias — the management of which is crucial. This syndrome of diaphoresis, fever, fatigue, weight loss, pancytopenia, calls for bone and liver biopsies. (The diagnosis might not be realized until the autopsy results are known. Then, all who cared for this patient must be X-rayed.)

open tuberculosis That which includes the excretion of mycobacterium.

pseudotuberculosis Those diseases which mimic tuberculosis.

pulmonary tuberculosis Phthisis, "tuberculosis".

verrucosa tuberculosis Epidermal/mucosal lesions of mycobacterium.

tuberosis A state in which developing nodules do not qualify as specific pathology.

tuberosity A nodule, projection, prominence.

tuberos enterocolitis Gastrointestinal tuberculosis.

tuberos sclerosis Bourneville's disease, epiloia — that central nervous system (CNS) disorder which includes adenoma sebaceum, convulsions, hypertrophic sclerosis of the brain, lateral ventricle nodules, progressive mental deficiency, renal tumors. This is a multisystem disease.

tuboabdominal pregnancy Ectopic impregnation, in which the embryo is situated both in the abdominal cavity and in the fallopian tube. This patient will present as an acute abdomen. Emergency surgery is mandatory in this life-threatening situation (for both).

tubo-ovariotomy Salpingo-oothecotomy — excision of the ovary and fallopian tube. This patient will present as an acute abdomen. Emergency surgery is mandatory, as life-preserving intervention.

tuboplasty Salpingoplasty — plastic reconstruction of the fallopian tube(s).

tuborrhoea Drainage from the eustachian tube(s).

tubotorsion That exquisitely painful twisting of an organic tube.

tubulorrhexis The rupture of a renal tubule.

tularemia That mandatory reportable disease (USA), communicated by a vector. Debilitation may include aching, chilling, diaphoresis, fever, headache, nausea with emesis, pain, weight

loss, ulceration, infection.

tumefaction Intumescence — an edematous state.

tumescence Engorgement of an extremity, organ, et al.

tumor An enlargement, inappropriate growth, neoplasm.

desmoid tumor That neoplasm invading fibrous connective tissue.

Ewing's sarcoma Malignancy of bone tissue.

false tumor Extravasation of blood/fluid into an area. This is not neoplastic.

heterologous tumor That of which the cells differ from those of its site.

Hürthle cell tumor A thyroid neoplasm of Hürthle's eosinophil cells.

Krukenberg's tumor An ovarian tumor metastasized from a gastrointestinal (GI) neoplasm.

melanotic neuroectodermal tumor A benign tumor of the jaw, seen in the neonate.

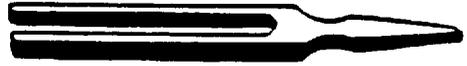
tumor angiogenesis factor (TAF) The protein component present in, and responsible for, carcinoma (CA) growth.

tumoraffin Oncotropic — that which has an affinity for neoplastic cells.

tumoricidal That which is lethal to malignant cells.

tumorigenic Oncogenic — that which is productive of malignant growth.

tumor markers Tumor biomarkers. In the screening of carcinoma, highly sensitive analyses which can identify those at risk. These protocols are not used as screening tools for the general public, but to modify patient care in the therapy of malignant disease. Most tumor markers have been approved in the United States, only for highly-regimented research protocols. Those in use by the Mayo Clinic include prostate-specific antigen (PSA), CA 125, alpha-feto-protein, human chorionic gonadotropin, carcino-embryonic antigen (CEA), and urinary 5-hydroxyindole-acetic acid. These assess the risk of carcinoma (CA), achieve early detection and staging, monitor recurrence of malignancy, monitor response to a therapeutical trial, or provide prognostic information of use to the patient with CA. The United States' National Institutes of Health (NIH) mandates that tumor markers providing prognostic information must demonstrate



Tuning fork

significant and independent predictive value, be applied widely with high quality and little variability, be readily interpretable, *and* have therapeutic implications.

tumor necrosis factor (TNF) That which is lethal to neoplastic cells. The antitumor hormone, experimentally under research, which is produced from the patient's extracted tumor cells. This vaccine is injected into the patient to immunize him/her against his/her own carcinoma.

tumor of pregnancy The gravid uterus.

tumor staging Assessment and stratification of carcinoma — 1-4: smaller-larger. (The lower the grade, the brighter the prognosis.)

tumultus Excessive response.

tumultus cordis An arrhythmia accompanied by palpitations.

tumultus sermonia Marked stuttering caused by pathologic factors. These patients may be able to sing without stuttering.

tuning fork That instrument which can be heard and felt, when struck. Used in neurological testing (it plays a 440 A), this may be perceived both by acoustic and bone conduction. (Strike the tines on the opposite hand, and place the end of the handle on the patient's frontal bone while the instrument is still sounding.)

tunnel vision Marked constriction of the visual field, due to advanced glaucoma. Figuratively, a narrow-minded perspective with hysterical state, which indicates a constricted outlook.

turbidity Cloudiness without translucence. A liquid suspension (such as blood in urine). Clear urine with sediment in the bottom of the container is cloudy urine because its sediment has settled, but is still there.

turbineotomy Turbinotomy — excision/incision of a nasal turbinate(s).

turgor Tension.

Turner's syndrome Gonadal dysgenesis, congenital absence of the ovaries, testosterone. This chromosomal endocrine disorder is caused by

- the ovaries' failure to respond to stimulation by the gonadotropin hormone. Amenorrhea, failed sexual maturation, impaired IQ, severe cubitus valgus, short stature, and/or webbed neck may be noted. These females become highly feminized, with exaggerated nurturing tendencies.
- turriccephaly** Oxycephaly — possessing a high, pointed skull.
- tussis** A cough.
- tussis convulsiva** Pertussis (whooping cough).
- tussis stomachalis** Reflexive coughing — the result of irritation to the gastric mucosa.
- tussive syncope** Laryngeal vertigo — in the patient with chronic bronchitis, fainting may accompany a severe coughing spell.
- tutamine oculi** Those protective structures of the eye — the eyebrows, eyelashes, eyelids.
- twilight sleep** That hypoconsciousness/partial anesthesia in which the patient responds to pain. (Medication blocks the memory of the event and its pain.)
- twilight state** An hysterical/epileptic state in which consciousness is disordered without the patient's recall of events (which may have been chaotic).
- twinning** Two infant siblings who share the uterus from the same impregnation.
- conjoined twins** Those who are organically fused.
- dizygotic (DZ) twins** Fraternal twins, biovular twins who have their own placentae.
- impacted twins** Those so tightly interlocked in utero, they must be delivered by Cesarean section.
- monozygotic (MZ) twins** Enzygotic twins, identical twins, uniovular twins — those who develop from a single zygote, nourished from a single placenta. These infants are of the same sex, with identical emotional/psychiatric features.
- parasitic twins** Unequal twins — the victim of uterine steal, in which the larger "steals" more than its share of circulation/nourishment.
- twitching** Myoclonic movements without intentional control.
- two-point discrimination test** That evaluation of cutaneous sensation which requires the patient to discern between two tactile points simultaneously. This assessment is determined following trauma/pathology involving the central nervous system (CNS).
- two-tier system** That laboratory testing strategy by which abnormal hemoglobin identified by one technique, is confirmed by a second.
- tympanectomy** Surgical excision of the tympanic membrane.
- tympanicity** The tympanic quality, tympanal resonance, tympanitic response.
- tympanites** Abdominal distention, meteorism, tympania, tympanism, tympanosis.
- tympanitis** Otitis media — a painful infection of the middle ear. This may appear with/without pain and/or tinnitus.
- tympanomastoiditis** Inflammation of the tympanum and mastoid tissue.
- tympanoplasty** Any surgical procedure on the middle ear — either to restore hearing or to cure an infectious process.
- tympanosclerosis** Fusion of the ossicles of the middle ear.
- tympanostomy** Myringotomy — that incision into the tympanic membrane to treat otitis media with effusion, and to ventilate the middle ear. Myringotomy tubes are often placed.
- tympany** Resonance upon percussion — a pathological sign when elicited over a body cavity.
- typhlectomy** Cecectomy — surgical excision of the cecum.
- typhlenteritis** Typhlitis, typhloenteritis — cecal inflammation.
- typhloempyema** A post-appendiceal abscess of the abdomen, following rupture of the appendix.
- typhlolithiasis** A cecal concretion.
- typhlomegaly** Cecal hypertrophy. Megacolon of the cecum.
- typhlospasm** Painful spasm(s) of the cecum.
- typhlostenosis** Cecal stricture(s).
- typhlostomy** The surgical construction of a cecal fistula.
- typhlotomy** Laparotyphlotomy — the development of a cecal incision through a lateral abdominal approach.
- typhloureterostomy** Surgical implantation of ureters into the cecum — in the surgical absence of a urinary bladder.
- typhoid fever** An acute communicable disease, of which reporting is mandatory in the USA. Characteristic are the symptoms of *état criblé*

(Peyer's patches of the intestine). Lesions of the spleen and mesenteric glands may be accompanied by abdominal distention/pain, alopecia, anemia, bronchial râles, carphologia, coma vigil, constipation, cough, delirious stupor, dermatitis, desquamation, diarrhea, dicrotic pulse, epistaxis, headache, high fever, leukopenia, muscular twitching, nausea with emesis, oropharyngeal coating, pain, physical/mental debilitation, proteinuria, splenomegaly, tachypnea, tympanitis, urinary retention, weakness. The patient must be monitored to insure that the isolation is not violated. Surgical intervention will be required if intestinal decompression/perforation/hemorrhage occurs — the most crucial complication of this condition. (The precursor is often a sudden drop in fever.)

typhoid fever carrier A recovered victim who harbors the typhoid bacillus and excretes this organism.

typhopneumonia Comorbidity of pneumonia accompanied by symptoms of typhoid fever.

typhus fever Acute communicable diseases similar to typhoid fever, but differing in intensity of symptomatology, severity of illness, and mortality rate. Characterized by profound prostration, maculopapular rash, severe headache, and sustained high fever, a progressive neurologic deterioration may end in crisis. Comorbidity with bronchopneumonia, hypostatic pulmonary congestion, nephritis, or parotid abscess may occur.

Brill-Zinsser disease Typhus fever which reoccurs years following the original outbreak for the patient.

endemic typhus fever Flea-borne typhus, murine typhus, shop typhus.

epidemic typhus Classic typhus fever.

Mexican typhus Tabardillo.

recrudescant typhus fever Recurring typhus with attacks.

scrub typhus fever Rural typhus, tsutsugamushi disease (self-limited by strain).

typhing That identification of tissue strain bacteriologically, hematologically, histologically.

tyrannism Sadism — that pathologic tendency and attraction toward cruelty.

tyromatosis Caseation, tyrosis.

tyrosinemia That metabolic disease caused by

deficient tyrosine aminotransferase. Dermatitis, keratitis, and mental retardation may be present.

tyrosinuria The presence of tyrosine in the urine — tyrosyluria.

tyrotoxicism Toxicity caused by cheese and milk.

tysonitis Inflammation of Tyson's (preputial) glands.

Tzanck test The microscopic examination of tissue from vesicular lesions.

U

uberous That which is fertile, fruitful, prolific.

Uffelmann's test That which determines the presence of lactic acid in gastric secretions.

Uhthoff's sign Nystagmus — noted in multiple disseminated sclerosis.

ulaganactesis Irritation of the buccal mucosae (gums).

ulalgia Painful gingival tissues.

ulatrophia Atrophy of buccal membranes. Buccal pathology holds a greater risk of tooth loss than decay.

ulcer Ulcus — a lesion of the mucous membrane/skin, with sloughing of necrotic tissue. Ulceration may result from arterial/venous stasis, caustic agents, extreme temperatures, traction on the skin, trauma.

amputating ulcer An encircling ulceration which surrounds the part, destroying its circulation.

atonic ulcer Chronic necrosis of tissue.

chronic leg ulcer Stasis ulcer — that due to occlusive arterial/venous disease, which is long-standing. Skin grafting may be required.

Curling's ulcer A form of stress ulceration suffered by many patients with critical, thermal burns.

decubitus ulcer Ischemic necrosis due to pressure over bony prominences during extended confinement without measures to prevent this. These may go on to stages of necrosis, then systemic infection — which sometimes ends fatally.

duodenal ulcer That caused by gastric acid in contact with the duodenal mucosa. These ulcers are larger in the smoking patient.

follicular ulcer Necrosis of a lymph follicle which affects the mucous membrane.

gastric ulcer Erosion of the interior lining of the stomach.

Hunner's ulcer That painful, slowly-healing lesion of the mucosa of the urinary bladder.

indolent ulcer A painless, indurated lesion of the leg — which may persist chronically. (Without pain, patients may lack motivation to seek medical attention.)

Jacob's ulcer Ulcus cancrorum — malignant necrosis which erodes facial tissues and structures.

peptic ulcer Erosion of the stomach or duode-

nal mucosae. Stress ulcer.

perforating ulcer That which erodes through an organ/body part.

phagedenic ulcer Rapidly spreading, this necrotic process disintegrates tissue.

serpiginous ulcer Ulceration which extends, while healing elsewhere.

simple ulcer Local necrosis which presents without pain nor inflammation.

stress ulcer A peptic ulcer which is caused by the acute/chronic stress secondary to acute burns, prolonged adrenal corticosteroid therapy, cerebral trauma, central nervous system (CNS) pathology, acute infection, extensive major surgery.

tropical ulcer That caused by leishmaniasis or a combination of environmental factors.

varicose ulcer Varicosities caused by the presence of thrombophlebitis. This may result in stasis ulceration with edema.

venereal ulcer That caused by sexually transmitted disease (STD).

ulceration Helcosis, necrosis.

specific ulceration That caused by known/unique pathology.

ulcerative colitis Sloughing necrosis of the colonic mucosa(e). Emotionally enhanced, this may progress to include hemorrhage and intestinal perforation.

ulcerogangrenous Ulceration which becomes necrotic.

ulcerogenic drugs Those medications whose systemic side effects produce peptic ulceration.

ulceromembranous tonsillitis That serious tonsillar infection which ulcerates, forming a pseudomembrane.

ulcus Ulcer.

ulcus cancrorum Jacob's ulcer — that malignant ulcer which relentlessly and indiscriminantly erodes tissue.

ulcus induratum Syphilitic chancre.

ulectomy Ulotomy, gingivectomy — the excision of gum tissue.

ulegyria Fetal scarring of the cerebral gyri.

ulemorrhagia Ulorrhagia, oulorrhagia — gingival hemorrhage, as may be seen in some leukemic patients and others.

uletomy Cicatricotomy — the incisional release of scar/keloid formation.

- ulitis** Gingivitis, oulitis — inflammation of gingival tissue.
- interstitial ulitis** Inflammation of peridental tissue.
- ulnar drift** The rheumatoid arthritic shift of the phalangeal joints of the fingers and hands, occurring from longstanding synovitis. This marked deformity interferes with functioning.
- ulocarcinoma** Malignancy of gingival tissue.
- ulodermatitis** Skin pathology which leaves scarring.
- uloglossitis** Inflammation of the tongue and gingival tissues.
- uloncus** Neoplastic/edematous conditions of gingival tissue.
- ulorrhea** The gingival oozing of blood.
- ulosis** Cicatrization — the formation of keloid/scar tissue.
- ulotrichous** The “kinky” hair of the African race and others.
- ultimate** That which needs no further analysis, division, separation. An eventual goal. The last/highest in a series or progression. That which is the most remote in time and space.
- ultrabrachycephalic** That cephalic index (cranial capacity) which is in excess of 90.
- ultramicroscope** The Darkfield microscope — that high-powered instrument which operates by peripheral illumination.
- ultramicrotome** That which slices microscopic wafers of tissue specimens for frozen sectioning/grafting.
- ultrasonic** Sound frequencies which are inaudible to the human ear — those greater than 20,000 to 10^9 (10 billion) cycles per second.
- ultrasonography** The use of ultrasound for diagnostic and therapeutic procedures. In assessing glandular parameters, this modality is operator-dependent. (The patient must not move. If unpredictable, restraints are required.)
- ultrastructure** Tissue arrangement visible only by electron microscopy.
- ululation** The wailing and screaming of the mentally deficient.
- umbilical soufflé** A bruit auscultated from the umbilical cord.
- uncal herniation** Transtentorial rupture of the brain.
- uncinariasis** Hookworm infestation.
- uncinate** That which is in the shape of a hook.
- uncinate epilepsy** A convulsive disorder produced by lesions of the uncinate region of the temporal lobe. Episodic attacks are characterized by the seizure (gustatory, olfactory), and/or a sense of unreality.
- uncipressure** Hemostasis achieved by pressure applied with a blunt hook.
- uncomplemented** Inactive, unjoined.
- unconditioned reflex** That automatic, natural, innate response — which might reflect the survival instinct.
- unconsciousness** The state of insensibility, whether due to coma, pathology, sleep, stupor, syncope, injury. The clinical picture varies with each patient. Although there are no sensory impressions during this state, subjective recall may be experienced. As with all nonresponsive patients, speak only that, in the patient's presence, which is intended for him/her to hear.
- unction** Ointment, unguent. An agent used for anointing the sick. A form of topical medication which should be applied sparingly, with a spatula.
- undifferentiated somatoform disorder**
Neurasthenia — somatic complaints which cannot be medically explained. The impairment is excessive to the subjective complaints. Functioning is disturbed in many areas, but malingering is not present.
- undulant** Ascending and descending, as fluctuating waves.
- undulant fever** Melitensis, brucellosis.
- undulant motion** Waving to and fro.
- undulation** Pulsation.
jugular undulation Venous pulsation.
respiratory undulation Respirations which cause a fluctuation in the blood pressure.
- unguis incarnatus** An ingrown nail — which is especially risky in the diabetic patient. (All infectious processes may seriously affect diabetic control.)
- ungula** That instrument used to extract an expired fetus from the uterus.
- unicameral** Unilocular — possessing only one chamber.
- uniforate** That with one opening.
- unigravida** Unipara, primipara — the patient in her first pregnancy.



Universal biohazard sign

unilaminar A single layer.
unilateral Hemilateral, one-sided.
uniocular Monocular — possessing only one eye. Vision in only one eye.
union The joining of multiples into a combined whole. The healing of severed/fractured trauma.
non-union Failure of wound edges to heal, or of a fractured bone to knit.
secondary union Healing by secondary intention (by adhesion of granulating surfaces).
vicious union That knitting of a fracture which results in deformity.
uniovular Monozygotic, identical twins.
unisex Void of gender. Designed for use by either sex.
unit (U) A single entity. Universal standard measurement.
antitoxin unit That dose designed for individual immunization.
Mache unit (M.u.) The measurement of radium irradiation.
motor unit Those muscles, innervated by neurons, which accomplish motion.
unit dose system That protocol which requires every dose of medication to be individually packaged and labeled. This expensive dispensing, now employed by most hospitals and nursing homes to heighten dispensing accuracy, markedly reduces pilferage. Usually each unit is issued for a given dose — only. Unrealistically, administration of new medications, absent supplies, wasted doses, changed orders must wait excessively, unless they are STAT, or a special trip to pharmacy is made. (Borrowing from



Universal choking sign

another patient's supply is forbidden.)
universal That which provides blanket inclusion throughout the world as omnipresent and existent under all conditions. That which encompasses a major portion (which is comprehensively broad and versatile). That which is adaptable and adjustable to changing conditions.
universal antidote Epicac, a popular antidote for poisoning. Composed of activated charcoal, tannic acid, and magnesium oxide, its use is controversial.
universal biohazard sign A visible symbol to be placed on materials (often to be discarded) known/suspected to be risky to the environment and/or its inhabitants.
universal choking sign When the choking patient instinctively clutches his/her throat with both hands, inaudibly appearing to be in panic, this is the international signal for the Heimlich maneuver to be applied at once (after it is confirmed that the victim cannot speak). Since these desperate victims may not realize they are "choking" (an expression also used for the severe coughing which follows aspiration), et al., this author asks, "Can you talk?" If they can, and/or are still coughing, stand by and permit them to recover *without* intervention. If aphonic, the Heimlich maneuver is applied until it is no longer necessary. (It works!)
universal cuff Palmer cuff — an adaptation

Universal donor/Universal recipient: Rh compatibility

Patient's Rh type	Antigen present	Donor's Rh type
Positive	Yes	Positive or negative
Negative	No	Negative

which enhances the grasp of those without this ability, to perform activities of daily living (ADLs).

universal donor/universal recipient concept

Pertaining only to packed cells (RBCs), this indicates which blood compatibility may be cross-matched as a substitute type in a dire emergency. Blood typing and crossmatching (X-matching) must still be done.

universal donor The donor with type O Rh negative blood.

universal recipient The patient with type AB Rh positive blood.

Universal Dosage Schedule A graphic guide aiding the determination of therapeutic blood levels for the patient of any weight, receiving any drug, at any dosage.

unmedullated Unmyelinated — those nerves without a myelin sheath.

unofficial That which is not formally approved.

unorganized Lacking organization. Inorganic.

unrest Instability, anxiety, turbulence, agitation, restlessness.

unstable hemoglobin (Hgb) Abnormal Hgb which denatures under normal conditions.

Unverricht's disease/syndrome That rare, genetic disease in which school children at risk develop dementia, progressive myoclonic epilepsy, and tetraplegia.

unwell Ill, symptomatic, suffering from general malaise, sick.

upper motor neuron lesion That neurological result of pyramidal or corticospinal damage. Pathological reflexes, sensory loss, and/or spasticity may accompany hemiplegia, paraplegia, quadriplegia.

upper respiratory infection (URI) A vague bacterial/viral, communicable disease process involving the respiratory system.

uptake The absorption of agents, chemicals, medication by body tissues.

uracrasia Voiding disorders.

uracratia Incontinence of urine.

uragogue A diuretic.

uranisconitis Palatal inflammation.

uraniscoplasty Uraniscorrhaphy, uranoplasty, uranorrhaphy — the suturing of a cleft palate. If the palate is not approximated before the child begins to speak, s/he will retain the distinctive, hollow-sounding cleft speech impediment even after the surgical repair(s) has been completed.

uranostaphylorrhaphy Uranostaphyloplasty — that surgical revision of hard and soft palatine clefts.

uranostaphyloschisis Cleft hard and soft palatine anomalies.

urapostema That abscess which contains urine.

urarthrits Arthritis caused by gout.

urATOMA A tophus. Urate concretions caused by gout within a joint.

uraturia Lithuria — excessive urinary urates.

urea frost Uridrosis crystallina — salt deposits on the skin of patients in end-stage uremia. The skin carries the odor of urine, as the patient is excreting urinary salts through the epidermis.

ureameter Ureometer — the instrument which calculates urea.

uredema Distention of subcutaneous tissues with urine.

uremia Hyperazotemia, urinemia — toxic renal insufficiency caused by the retention of nitrogenous products in the circulation. These patients may present with hypertension, oliguria with albumin and/or casts, fixed pupils, urea frost, stertorous respirations, stupor, a uric odor to breath and skin, convulsions, visual disturbances, vertigo, headache, nausea with emesis, and/or uremic coma. The therapy of choice is hemodialysis.

external uremia Prerenal uremia, not of renal etiology. This is caused by circulatory abnormalities, fluid imbalance, metabolic disturbance.

uremigenic That which produces, or is caused by, uremia — renal dysfunctioning.

uresiesthesia Uresiesthesis — the normal urge to micturate.

UNIVERSAL DOSAGE SCHEDULE

Sally Vanderwerf, R.N., B.S.

Amount of any drug per kilogram of body weight on a daily dosage of:

	10	15	20	30	40	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	250	300 mg
50 lbs = 22.7 kg	0.44	0.66	0.88	1.32	1.76	2.20	3.30	4.40	5.51	6.61	7.71	8.81	11.01	13.22
55 = 25.0	0.40	0.60	0.80	1.20	1.60	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.50	6.00	7.00	8.00	10.00	12.00
60 = 27.3	0.37	0.55	0.73	1.10	1.47	1.83	2.75	3.66	4.58	5.49	6.41	7.33	9.16	10.99
65 = 29.5	0.34	0.51	0.68	1.02	1.36	1.69	2.54	3.39	4.24	5.08	5.93	6.78	8.47	10.17
70 = 31.8	0.31	0.47	0.63	0.94	1.26	1.57	2.36	3.14	3.93	4.72	5.50	6.29	7.86	9.43
75 = 34.1	0.29	0.44	0.59	0.88	1.17	1.47	2.20	2.93	3.67	4.40	5.13	5.87	7.33	8.80
80 = 36.4	0.27	0.41	0.55	0.82	1.10	1.37	2.06	2.75	3.43	4.12	4.81	5.49	6.87	8.24
85 = 38.6	0.26	0.39	0.52	0.78	1.04	1.30	1.94	2.59	3.24	3.89	4.53	5.18	6.48	7.77
90 = 40.9	0.24	0.37	0.49	0.73	0.98	1.22	1.83	2.44	3.06	3.67	4.28	4.89	6.11	7.33
95 = 43.2	0.23	0.35	0.46	0.69	0.93	1.16	1.74	2.31	2.89	3.47	4.05	4.63	5.79	6.94
100 = 45.5	0.22	0.33	0.44	0.66	0.88	1.10	1.65	2.20	2.75	3.30	3.85	4.40	5.49	6.59
105 = 47.7	0.21	0.31	0.42	0.63	0.84	1.05	1.57	2.10	2.62	3.14	3.67	4.19	5.24	6.29
110 = 50.0	0.20	0.30	0.40	0.60	0.80	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	5.00	6.00
115 = 52.3	0.19	0.29	0.38	0.57	0.76	0.96	1.43	1.91	2.39	2.87	3.35	3.82	4.78	5.74
120 = 54.5	0.18	0.28	0.37	0.55	0.73	0.92	1.38	1.83	2.29	2.75	3.21	3.67	4.59	5.50
125 = 56.8	0.18	0.26	0.35	0.53	0.70	0.88	1.32	1.76	2.20	2.64	3.08	3.52	4.40	5.28
130 = 59.1	0.17	0.25	0.34	0.51	0.68	0.85	1.27	1.69	2.12	2.54	2.96	3.38	4.23	5.08
135 = 61.4	0.16	0.24	0.33	0.49	0.65	0.81	1.22	1.63	2.04	2.44	2.85	3.26	4.07	4.89
140 = 63.6	0.16	0.24	0.31	0.47	0.63	0.79	1.18	1.57	1.97	2.36	2.75	3.14	3.93	4.72
145 = 65.9	0.15	0.23	0.30	0.46	0.61	0.76	1.14	1.52	1.90	2.28	2.66	3.03	3.79	4.55
150 = 68.2	0.15	0.22	0.29	0.44	0.59	0.73	1.10	1.47	1.83	2.20	2.57	2.93	3.67	4.40
155 = 70.5	0.14	0.21	0.28	0.43	0.57	0.71	1.06	1.42	1.77	2.13	2.48	2.84	3.55	4.26
160 = 72.7	0.14	0.21	0.28	0.41	0.55	0.69	1.03	1.38	1.72	2.06	2.41	2.75	3.44	4.13
165 = 75.0	0.13	0.20	0.27	0.40	0.53	0.67	1.00	1.33	1.67	2.00	2.33	2.67	3.33	4.00
170 = 77.3	0.13	0.19	0.26	0.39	0.52	0.65	0.97	1.29	1.62	1.94	2.26	2.59	3.23	3.88
175 = 79.5	0.13	0.19	0.25	0.38	0.50	0.63	0.94	1.26	1.57	1.89	2.20	2.52	3.14	3.77
180 = 81.8	0.12	0.18	0.24	0.37	0.49	0.61	0.92	1.22	1.53	1.83	2.14	2.44	3.06	3.67
185 = 84.1	0.12	0.18	0.24	0.36	0.48	0.59	0.89	1.19	1.49	1.78	2.08	2.38	2.97	3.57
190 = 86.4	0.12	0.17	0.23	0.35	0.46	0.58	0.87	1.16	1.45	1.74	2.03	2.31	2.89	3.47
195 = 88.6	0.11	0.17	0.23	0.34	0.45	0.56	0.85	1.13	1.41	1.69	1.98	2.26	2.82	3.39
200 = 90.9	0.11	0.17	0.22	0.33	0.44	0.55	0.83	1.10	1.38	1.65	1.93	2.20	2.75	3.30

TO USE: • Find patient's known weight • Follow line right to desired blood level of drug • From there, follow line up to dosage.

(Dosage to be confirmed or adjusted according to serum determinations.)



uresis Voiding, micturation, urination.

ureteralgia Discomfort related to the ureter(s).

ureteral stent placement That procedure in which the ureteral catheter is placed to facilitate the excretion of calculi. Measurement of the urethral and ureteral catheters' output must be precise. (Ureteral catheters must never be clamped.)

ureterocystoscopy Surgical instrumentation by urinary cystoscope, with placement of ureteral catheters which will remain in place for the postoperative period. Ureterocystoscopy.

ureterectasis Ureteral dilatation.

ureterectomy Ureteral excision.

ureteritis Ureteral inflammation.

ureterocele Congenital stenosis of the ureteral orifice may cause dilation of the ureter, with cyst formation.

ureterolectomy Surgical excision of a ureterocele.

ureterocolostomy Following excision of the urinary bladder, the ureters are implanted into the colon. All excretion will be per rectum, all stools liquid, and the patient will be uncertain whether s/he needs to defecate or to void.

ureterocystoneostomy Ureterocystanastomosis, ureteroneocystostomy, ureterocystostomy.

ureterodialysis Ureterolysis — herniation of a ureter.

ureteroenterostomy That surgically-constructed passage between the intestine and the ureter.

ureterohydronephrosis Dilation of the kidney pelvis/ureter due to obstruction of the urinary tract.

ureteroileostomy The surgical anastomosis of a ureter to the ileum, which is attached to an abdominal stoma — by which the urine drains into an ileostomy bag.

ureterolith A calculus in the ureter.

ureterolithiasis The pathological formation of calculi in the ureter(s).

ureterolithotomy That surgical development of an incision through which ureteral calculi can be extracted.

ureterolysis The severing of ureteral adhesions. Ureteral paralysis, ureteral herniation.

ureteroneopyelostomy Ureteropyeloneostomy — excision and anastomosis of a severed ureter to a new site in the renal pelvis.

ureteronephrectomy Surgical excision of the kidney and ureter.

ureteroplasty Plastic surgery involving the ureter.

ureteropyelitis Ureteropyelonephritis — that inflammation of the ureter and its renal pelvis.

ureteropyeloplasty Any plastic surgical procedure involving the ureter and its corresponding renal pelvis.

ureteropyosis Suppuration within the ureter(s).

ureterorrhagia Hemorrhage within/out the ureter(s).

ureterorrhaphy Suturing of the ureter.

ureterosigmoidostomy That surgical implantation of the ureters into the sigmoid flexure.

ureterostenosis Ureterostegnosis — constriction of the ureter(s).

ureterostomy Creation of a permanent fistula by which the ureter is permitted to drain.

cutaneous ureterostomy That implantation of a fistula through a stoma at the back, draining into an ostomy bag.

ureteroureterostomy That anastomosis of the ureters.

ureterovesicostomy Reimplantation of a ureter(s) into the urinary bladder.

urethralgia Urothrodynia — urethral discomfort/pain.

urethroscope Urethroscope — that instrument/scope used in cystoscopy.

urethratresia Occlusion of the urethra.

urethrectomy Partial/total excision of the urethra.

urethremphraxis Urethrophraxis — obstruction of the urethra.

urethrimus Urethrim — urethral spasm/irritability.

urethritis Urethral inflammation which may be gonococcal or chlamydial.

urethrocele Herniation of the female urethra. Hypertrophied connective tissue of the female urethra.

urethrocystitis Inflammation of the bladder/urethra.

urethrocystopexy That plastic surgery procedure which seeks to relieve stress incontinence.

urethropexy Surgical fixation of the urethra.

urethrophyoma A urethral tumor.

urethroplasty Reconstructive surgery of the urethra.

- urethrorrhagia** Bleeding within/out the urethra.
- urethrorrhaphy** Suturing of the urethra.
- urethrorrhea** Pathological discharge from the urethra.
- urethrospasm** Urethrostenosis — spasmodic stricture(s) of the urethra.
- urethrostaxis** Hemorrhagic oozing from the urethral mucosa.
- urethrostomy** That surgical construction of a permanent fistula by perineal sectioning/fixation of urethral membranous tissue into the perineum. A collection device will be required.
- urethrotome** An instrument which incises a stricture of the urethra.
- urethrotomy** An incision of a urethral constriction.
- uricacidemia** Uricemia — excess uric acid in the circulation.
- uricaciduria** Uricosuria — excess uric acid in the urine.
- uricocholia** The presence of uric acid in the bile.
- uriesthesis** The urge to void.
- urinary reflex** That response to a full bladder — to void.
- urinary retention** Uroschesia — that inability to void because of lost muscle tone from age, anemia, cold weather, prolonged surgery, neural bladder lesion(s), central nervous system cord lesion(s), urethral obstruction, inflammation, stricture(s), calculi, diverticula, cysts (CNS), neoplasms, pressure, psychogenic factors, medication. This is confirmed by measurement of the catheterized residual urine following voiding.
- urinary stammering** An interrupted urinary stream.
- urinary tract infection (UTI)** An acute or chronic infection of the urinary tract which presents with the symptoms of chilling, fever, burning upon micturation, and/or hematuria. The urinalysis will be abnormal and in need of culturing.
- urination** Micturation, voiding.
- urinoma** A cyst which contains urine. Uroncus.
- urinometer** That instrument which is used in urinometry — to determine the specific gravity of urine.
- uriposia** The desperate or pathological drinking of urine.
- urobilinicterus** That jaundice caused by urobilinemia (the presence of urobilin in the blood).
- urobilinogenemia** Circulatory urobilinogen.
- urobilinuria** Excessive urobilin in the urine.
- urocele** Uroscheocele — that extravasation of urine into the scrotum.
- urocyanosis** Indicanuria — blue pigmentation in the urine.
- urocyst** The urinary bladder.
- urocystitis** Infection within the urinary bladder.
- urodynia** Pain upon micturation.
- uroedema** Uredema — swelling caused by urine in the tissues.
- urogenital** Urinogenital, urinosexual — pertaining to the urinary/genital systems.
- urogenous** Uriogenous — originating in the urine. That which is productive of urine.
- urohematonephrosis** Distention of the renal pelvis by blood and urine.
- urokinase** That enzyme derived from human urine. Intravenously administered, this may be used to disintegrate pulmonary emboli/venous thrombi.
- urolagnia** The aberrant practice of voiding in association with coitus — a form of sexual masochism.
- uroolith** Urinary calculus/calculi.
- uroliithiasis** That urological pathology which involves the presence of calculus formation.
- uromancy** The diagnosis of pathology by urinalysis findings.
- uromelus** Sirenomelus — that congenital deformity in which the legs are fused.
- uronephrosis** Hydronephrosis — distention of the renal pelvis/tubules by urine. Renal dilation occurs from the obstruction of urine.
- uropenia** Insufficient production of urine.
- urophilia** Any paraphilia (bizarre, erotic practice) which involves urine.
- urophosphometer** That instrument which calculates urinary phosphorus (P).
- uroplania** The pathologic presence of urine in other than the urinary organs. Excretion of urine from other than the urinary tract.
- uropyonephrosis** Accumulation of pus and urine in the renal pelvis.
- urorrhagia** Polyuria — excess urine production.
- uroschesis** Urinary retention/suppression.
- urosepsis** Toxicity due to the absorption of retained urinary by-products.

- urotoxicity** Urotoxia — urine which has become poisonous from retention/absorption within the tissues.
- urticaria** Hives — that sudden vascular eruption associated with marked allergic pruritus. This may be enhanced by neurogenic factors as well. Removal of the offending agent(s) may relieve the symptoms, augmented by the administration of antihistamines. Cortisone is indicated for severe cases which have developed angioneurotic edema. These patients are at risk for life-threatening anaphylactic complications.
- aquagenic urticaria** That eruption which is caused by water.
- cold urticaria** The eruption of hives on only those areas exposed to cold. This can be demonstrated by placing an ice cube on the patient's unerupted skin. Antihistamines and covering exposed skin reduces these outbreaks. These patients become hypotensive and react seriously, when suddenly exposed to cold immersion.
- urticaria bullosa** That eruption with blebs beneath the epidermis.
- urticaria factitia** Dermatographia — these patients produce a dermatitis from slight irritation to the skin. This dermatographism permits writing on the skin with a sharp instrument.
- urticaria gigantea** Angioneurotic edema — advanced urticaria which may progress to anaphylactic shock. The presence of râles is a crucial sign.
- urticaria haemorrhagica** The urticarial blebs contain blood.
- urticaria maritima** Hives caused by salt water.
- urticaria medicamentosa** Hives as a side effect of medication(s).
- urticaria papulosa** Prurigo simplex, lichen urticatus — a highly pruritic form seen in debilitated children.
- urticaria pigmentosa** Xanthelasmaidea — mastocytosis which appears as pruritic brown areas.
- urticaria pigmentosa juvenilis** That xanthelasmaidea which first appears in the neonate.
- urticaria solaris** Hives caused by exposure to the sun.
- Usher syndrome** That inherited anomaly which includes congenital deafness and retinitis pigmentosa — the prelude to eventual blindness.
- uteralgia** Pain in the uterus.
- uterectomy** Abdominal/vaginal hysterectomy.
- uterine inversion** That invagination of the uterus accompanied by prolapse. Bedrest is indicated until the patient can be seen by a physician.
- uterine rupture in labor** Spontaneous or traumatic, shock and hemorrhage must be managed while preparing for STAT hysterectomy. Both the mother and infant may expire. For this risk, vaginal delivery is often contraindicated once the patient has undergone Cesarean section(s).
- uterine soufflé** Funic soufflé — that vascular sound which can be auscultated in the gravid (pregnant) uterus. This is synchronous with the fetal heart tones (FHTs).
- uterine subinvolution** Failure of the hypertrophied uterus to revert to its normal size postpartum. Causative factors may include the malpositioned uterus, multiparity, nonlactation, polyhydramnios, puerperal infection.
- uterocele** That herniation involving the uterus.
- uterofixation** Hysteropexy — uteropexy, uteropexia. Surgical suturing of a displaced uterus to the abdominal wall.
- uterogestation** Normal conception/pregnancy.
- uterolith** A uterine stone/calculus.
- uteroplacental apoplexy** Couvelaire uterus — that extravasation of blood into the uterine musculature during abruptio placentae. This obstetrical crisis may require an emergency hysterectomy if the mother is to be saved. Fetal demise may already have occurred.
- uteroplasty** Plastic surgery of the uterus.
- uterosalpingography** X-ray visualization of the fallopian tubes and the uterus. Uterotubography, hysterosalpingography.
- uterotractor** An obstetrical instrument used to apply traction to the cervix.
- uterus acollis** The absence of a uterine cervix.
- uterus bicularis** Uterus septus — that body of a uterus which is partitioned into two halves.
- utilization review** The evaluation of a hospital's appropriateness of admission and discharge protocols, lengths of stay, orders and their dispensations, et al.
- uveitis** Inflammation of the ciliary body, choroid, iris, and/or uvea.
- heterochromic uveitis** A chronic, unioocular iridocyclitis with abnormal iridial pigmentation,

uveal inflammation, vitreous opacities.

sympathetic uveitis Critical, bilateral inflammation following a puncture wound of the “exciting eye” (the injured eye). Its enucleation must be performed within ten days, if the contralateral eye is to be saved, and sympathetic, bilateral blindness prevented.

uveoscleritis Scleral inflammation contaminated by a uveal infection.

uviole Treatment with ultraviolet rays.

uvioresistant Uviofast, unaffected by ultraviolet rays.

uviosensitive Vulnerable to the effects of ultraviolet rays.

uvulotome That surgical instrument used in the resection of the uvula.

uvulectomy Uvulotomy. Uvular amputation.

uvulitis Inflammation of the uvula.

uvulopalatopharyngoplasty (UPPP) Plastic surgery of the oropharynx, with excision of redundant tissue. This may be indicated for those with intractable sleep apnea.

uvulopharyngoplasty Uncomplicated oropharyngeal excision of excessive tissue.

uvulotomy Uvulotomy — amputation of the uvula.

V

vaccination Immunization — inoculation by vaccine to establish immunity. Scarification is the technique of choice. (Take care that the child doesn't reinnoculate him-/herself by inadvertent dermal contact with another skin surface.)

adverse events following vaccination *General rule:* Adverse events following live attenuated vaccines are similar to a mild form of the natural illness. Adverse events following inactivated vaccines are mostly local with or without fever.

antibody-vaccine interactions *General rule:* Live attenuated vaccines are usually affected by circulating antibody to the antigen. Inactivated vaccines are generally *not* affected by circulating antibody to the antigen.

interval between doses of the same vaccine

General rule: Increasing the interval between doses of a multi-dose vaccine does not diminish the effectiveness of the vaccine. Decreasing the interval between doses of a multi-dose vaccine may interfere with antibody response and protection.

general rule The more similar a vaccine is to the natural disease, the better the immune response to the vaccine.

missed opportunity for vaccination A child in need of immunization seeks health care but receives either no immunizations or does not receive all the needed immunizations.

number of doses *General rule:* Live attenuated vaccines generally produce longlasting immunity with a single dose. Inactivated vaccines require multiple doses and often require periodic boosting to maintain immunity.

vaccine Vaccinum — the biological (medication) which provides the body with that immunity which would have been acquired, had the communicable disease been experienced in vivo.

vaccinia Smallpox — an international, communicable health scourge. In 1980, the World Health Assembly certified that the world was officially free of smallpox. Still, the National Institutes of Health have preserved a remnant of the live strain, should it ever again be necessary to develop the vaccine.

vaccinia immune globulin Hyperimmune gamma globulin.

vacuum The total absence of matter, gravity, air, et al.

vagal attack That sinking sensation accompanied by cardiac distress with dyspnea, as caused by vasomotor spasm.

vagal escape Persisting heartbeats through vagus nerve stimulation, even though this inhibits the heart.

vagal tone The inhibitory effect exerted by the vagus nerve upon the heart.

vaginal celiotomy That surgical incision developed into the abdomen via a vaginal approach.

vaginalectomy Vaginectomy — surgical excision of the tunica vaginalis.

vaginal hysterectomy That surgical excision of the uterus, per vaginal approach.

vaginalitis Inflammation/infection of the tunica vaginalis testis.

vaginapexy Colpopexy, vaginofixation — repair of a vaginal prolapse.

vaginectomy Tunica vaginalis resection — partial/total excision of the vagina.

vaginitis Colpitis — vaginal infection. If of an STD (sexually transmitted disease) in the United States, each case is to be reported to the Public Health Service.

atrophia vaginitis Senile vaginitis, postmenopausal vaginitis.

diphtheritic vaginitis That with a membranous exudate.

emphysematous vaginitis That with gas formation within the connective tissue.

nonspecific vaginitis That for which no definite etiology can be named.

Trichomonas vaginalis vaginitis A sexually transmitted form of this disease.

vaginitis adhaesiva Inflammatory vaginal adhesions.

vaginitis testis Inflammation of the testicular tunica.

vaginocele Colpocele — vaginal herniation.

vaginodynia Vaginal pain.

vaginofixation Suturing the uterus to the vaginal peritoneum. Vaginopexy, colpoexy.

vaginomycosis A fungal infection invading the vagina, which may be secondary to reduced flora by antibiotics.

vaginoperineorrhaphy Colpoperineorrhaphy — surgical repair of the lacerated vagina/perineum.

vaginoperineotomy Episiotomy — that surgical, perineal incision, developed with scissors to

- facilitate childbirth.
- vaginoplasty** Plastic surgery of the vagina.
- vaginotome** A scalpel which incises the vaginal wall.
- vaginitis** An infection of the vagal nerve.
- vagitus** The neonate's first cry.
- vagitus uterinus** The fetus' first cry, occurring in utero.
- vagitus vaginalis** During parturition, the fetus' first cry, prior to emergence of the head.
- vagolysis** Surgical obliteration of the vagus, to prevent further pathology involving this 10th cranial nerve.
- medical vagotomy** Pharmacological destruction of the 10th cranial nerve, the vagus nerve.
- vagotonia** That hyperirritable state of the parasympathetic nervous system.
- vagus pulse** Bradycardia which is reflexive to vagus stimuli.
- valetudinarian** An invalid who is chronically ill.
- validity** Whether or not a test/study measures that which it claims to measure. The truth of that resultant data.
- vallecula** A crevice/depression.
- Valsalva maneuver** The act of bearing down by exhaling against a closed glottis. This decreases the circulatory return to the heart, increases the intrathoracic pressure, increases venous pressure, and slows the pulse. Some cardiac regimens forbid this, as contraindicated movement.
- valvectomy** Valvuloplasty — that surgical excision of a heart valve.
- valvotomy** Valvulotomy — a valvular incision.
- valvuloplasty** Restorative/plastic surgery on a heart valve.
- valvulotome** That instrument used to incise a cardiac valve.
- vanadiumism** Toxicity from chronic exposure to vanadium (V), which may present with anemia, bronchitis, conjunctivitis, or pneumonitis.
- van Buren's disease** Peyronie's disease. Indurated corpora cavernosa.
- van Buchem's disease** Endosteal hyperostosis.
- van den Bergh's test** That which reveals the presence of serum/plasma bilirubin.
- van der Hoeve's syndrome** Otosclerotic conduction deafness in the presence of osteogenesis imperfecta.
- vanillism** An occupational condition in which may be noted irritation of the conjunctivae, mucous membranes, skin — among those working with raw vanilla.
- vaporization** Conversion of a solid/liquid into a gas.
- Vaquez' disease** Polycythemia vera.
- variability** Lability of behavior, affect, form, physiology, structure, performance.
- varication** The formation and condition of a varicosity.
- varicella** Primary chickenpox, the most contagious of the communicable diseases. Confirmatory are lesions in various stages of eruption/healing. Those who are severely at risk are those who will develop life-threatening comorbidity with their leukemia, those on adrenocorticosteroids, those infected with encephalitis, patients who are immunocompromised, and those who have laryngeal lesions which could progress to edema of the glottis. Reactivation of latent varicella virus (in the patient who recovered from this disease) will appear as herpes zoster. Exposure to this herpetic patient will result in the susceptible child or adult contracting varicella.
- varicella gangrenosa** That complication in which vesicular necrosis evolves to gangrene.
- varicocele** Varicocele — venous hypertrophy of the spermatic cord. Occurring in adolescent males, this condition rarely requires intervention. Varicosities may also occur at the ovarian/uterine plexes of the broad ligament in the female.
- varicocelectomy** Partial excision of the scrotal sac with ligation of the dilated veins, to repair a varicocele.
- varicomphalus** A varicose tumor of the umbilicus.
- varicose** Edematous, distended, engorged veins.
- esophageal varices** The neglected state of alcoholic intoxication may evolve into cirrhosis with portal hypertension. Any episodic hemorrhage from the esophagus becomes a life-threatening emergency, requiring the Sengstaken Blakemore tube to save the patient — if this can be accomplished (mid the frantic efforts of EKG, emergency transfusions, et al.).
- varicose ulceration** That which results from dependent venous stasis and edema.

- varicose veins** Tortuous varicosities which usually occur in the legs. Some may require surgical ligation with stripping.
- varicosity** The presence of varicose veins — phlebectasia, phlebectasis.
- variegated porphyria** A psychiatric disturbance accompanied by peripheral neuropathy, dermal melanosis, abdominal pain.
- variola** Smallpox. An acute, communicable disease which has been conquered world-wide.
- vasalgia** Vascular discomfort.
- vascular dementia** Multi-infarct dementia causing impairment of memory, aphasia, apraxia, agnosia, focal neurological signs.
- vascular ring** That congenital anomaly in which the esophagus/trachea are encircled by an arterial ring. Surgery may be required to relieve compression.
- vascular tumor** Telangioma, angioma — a neoplasm which contains dilated vessels.
- vasculitis** Angiitis — inflammation of a lymph/blood vessel. Systemic forms may involve the central nervous system (CNS). Included are giant-cell arteritis, hypersensitivity vasculitis, necrotizing vasculitis, polyarteritis nodosa, Takayasu's arteritis, Wegener's granulomatosis.
- vasculomotor** Vasomotor.
- vasectomy** Gonangiectomy — bilateral, total excision of the vas deferens. Ejaculation will continue, but the semen will be void of sperm. Because spontaneous anastomosis can occur, contraception is advisable.
- vasitis** The inflamed ductus deferens of the testis.
- vasoactive** That which involves the blood vessels.
- vasoconstriction** Narrowing of the blood vessels.
- vasodepression** Vasomotor collapse.
- vasodepressor** An agent which decreases the circulation and/or blood pressure. That drug which dilates the vasculature.
- vasodilation** An increase of the vascular tissue lumen.
- vasofactive** Vasifactive, vasoformative — production of new circulatory vessels.
- vasohypertonia** Vasoconstriction which causes blood vessels to tighten their circumference, to constrict.
- vasohypotonic** A vasodilator which relaxes circulatory vessels.
- vasoinhibitory** That which is restrictive of vasomotor activity.
- vasoligation** The suturing off of a blood vessel.
- vasomotion** Alteration in the lumen of a blood vessel.
- vasomotor** Angiokinetic — those nerves with control of the muscular walls of blood vessels.
- vasomotor epilepsy** Vasomotor changes occur in the epidermis during seizures.
- vasomotor reflex** Altered vasomotor tone (piloerection, et al.), secondary to a stimulus (such as fright).
- vasomotor tumentia** Irregular edema of the legs, associated with vasomotor anomaly.
- vaso-orchidostomy** Vasovasostomy — surgical reconstruction of the severed vas deferens to the epididymus. Surgical reversal with plastic repair of a vasectomy.
- vasoparesis** Weakness of the vasomotor nerves which accompanies paresis of those muscles.
- vasopressin** That antidiuretic hormone with a pressor effect which elevates the blood pressure (BP).
- vasospasm** Angiospasm, vasoconstriction, angiohypotonia.
- vasotomy** Vasostomy — incision into the vas deferens.
- vasotribe** Angiotribe — pressure forceps which arrest hemorrhage.
- vasovagal** Reference to the stimulation exerted upon the blood vessels by the vagal nerve.
- vasovagal syncope** Sudden fainting elicited by extreme pain, stress, trauma. Bradycardia, diaphoresis, hyperventilation, pallor may be the presenting symptoms. Lay the victim down, confirm a patent airway, and treat presenting symptoms.
- vasovesiculectomy** Excision of the seminal vesicles/vas deferens.
- vasovesiculitis** Inflammation of the seminal vesicles/vas deferens.
- vault** A domed roof (such as the palate of the mouth).
- vectorcardiography** That ECG/EKG which employs continuous vector loops. These demonstrate the electrical depolarization of the auricle, for the ventricular depolarization, and

- for ventricular repolarization.
- vegan** A vegetarian who consumes no animal products.
- vegetarian** Phytophagous — one who eats no meat products. Some vegetarians also exclude dairy products.
- vegetate** To be non-productive and passive, maintaining only autonomic functioning.
- vegetative signs** Eating, sleeping, et al. — those which may be observed in major depression.
- vehicle** That inactive carrier in which are mixed the ingredients of compounded medications (such as oil or water as the vehicle for injectible preparations, alcohol in elixirs).
- vellication** The contractions of muscle tissue in spasm.
- vellus** Downy hair covering the neonate, which replaces the lanugo present at birth.
- velosynthesis** Staphylorrhaphy — cleft palate reconstruction by suturing.
- Velpeau's bandage** That which immobilizes the entire arm and shoulder.
- Velpeau's deformity** The backward displacement of Colles' fracture of the radius/ulna.
- venectasia** Phlebectasia — venous dilation.
- venectomy** Phlebectomy — surgical excision of venous tissue.
- venenation** Poisoning.
- venereal collar** Mottling of the neck which appears in some cases of syphilis.
- venereal disease** Sexually transmitted disease (STD). Many of these must be reported by state mandate, in the USA.
- venereal urethritis** That present in gonorrhea.
- venereophobia** Cypridophobia — an exaggerated fear of coitus and/or venereal disease.
- venipuncture** Venepuncture — the sterile insertion of a needle, cannula, venous intracatheter into the vein for whatever medical reason.
- venoclysis** Phleboclysis — continuous intravenous (IV) infusion — usually per angio-catheter.
- venofibrosis** Phlebosclerosis.
- venoperitoneostomy** That surgical draining of peritoneal ascitic fluid into the saphenous vein by suturing this vein into the peritoneum as a shunt.
- venopressor** Related to venous blood pressure.
- venosclerosis** Phlebosclerosis — sclerotic veins.
- venospasm** Venous contraction.
- venostasis** Trapped blood within a compressed vein — which may be prescribed to halt hemorrhage or to reduce circulating volume.
- venotomy** An incision into a vein.
- venous** That which pertains to the veins and their functioning.
- venous hyperemia** Venosity. Excessive venous accumulation.
- ventilation** The circulation of air. Oxygenation of the blood.
- continuous positive-pressure ventilation** Mechanically ventilated lungs. Oxygen/room air is administered under constant pressure.
- intermittent positive-pressure ventilation** Mechanical pulmonary inflation assisted by oxygen/room air, with passive expiration.
- pulmonary ventilation** Respiration.
- ventilator** That mechanical apparatus which achieves positive ventilation for the patient who cannot breathe adequately, unassisted.
- ventral herniation** That which occurs at the abdominal wall.
- ventricle** A small cavity within the brain, heart, larynx.
- ventricular assist pump** That which aids or replaces the nonfunctioning/diseased heart.
- ventricular capture** The normal ventricular response of the heart, when stimulated by its conduction system.
- ventricular catheter(ization)** The most accurate modality by which the intracranial pressure can be measured.
- ventricular compliance** Elasticity of the cardiac ventricles at rest.
- ventricular hypertrophy** Leading to valvular obstruction, that condition which contributes to conduction abnormalities of the heart and exercise-related sudden death.
- ventricular septal defect** A congenital, lethal, cardiac anomaly, by which blood is shunted between the ventricles.
- ventriculitis** An inflammation of any ventricle(s).
- ventriculoatriostomy** Plastic surgery which is lifesaving for hydrocephalic conditions — diversion of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) from the cerebral ventricle to the jugular vein.
- ventriculocisternostomy** That plastic procedure which develops an opening between the cisterna

- magna and the cerebral ventricles.
- ventriculography** X-ray visualization of the cerebral ventricles, utilizing air or contrast medium.
- ventriculostomy** Plastic surgery to treat hydrocephalus. Rather than shunting the cerebrospinal fluid, this is drained outside the skull. Communication is achieved between the brain and the cisterna interpeduncularis.
- ventriculotomy** Surgical incision into a ventricle(s).
- ventrumbent** Prone positioning.
- ventriduct** That position in which the extremities are drawn to the trunk.
- ventrodorsal** From anterior to posterior, front to back.
- ventrofixation** The surgical repair of displaced viscera to the abdominal wall.
- ventrohysteropexy** Ventrosuspension — suturing of the uterus to the abdominal wall.
- ventroscopy** Celioscopy — illumination employed in abdominal examination.
- ventrosity** Corpulence, morbid obesity with a prominent abdomen.
- ventrotomy** Exploratory laparotomy, celiotomy — surgery of the abdomen.
- ventrovesicofixation** Hysterocystopexy — that surgical repair of suturing the uterus to the bladder and abdominal wall.
- Venturi mask** An oxygen mask which governs the concentration of oxygen delivered to the patient.
- Venus' collar** That syphilitic eruption of pigmentation encircling the neck.
- crown of Venus** Syphilitic dermatitis encircling the hairline.
- verbigeration** The stereotypical recitation/repetition of words or phrases without comprehension.
- verbomania** Psychotic press of speech, echolalia.
- verge** The edge of an object or concept.
- vergence** Horizontal strabismus — divergence, convergence, vertical strabismus — supravergence, intravergence.
- vermicide** Vermifuge, anthelmintic — that agent which eradicates intestinal worms.
- vermicular movements** Vermiculation — crawling, writhing movements.
- vermillion border** The edge of the lips.
- vermillionectomy** Surgical excision of the vermillion border.
- vermiphobia** The exaggerated fear of infestation by worms.
- vernal conjunctivitis** Inflammation of the mucous membranes seen during spring until frost, in the allergic patient (pt).
- Vernet's syndrome** Opposite the lesion of a jugular foramen, paralysis involves the 9th, 10th, 11th cranial nerves.
- verruca** An epidermal tumor which is caused by a papillomavirus.
- version** That altered fetal position in utero — bipolar, cephalic, combined, external, internal, pelvic, podalic, or spontaneous version. This may occur spontaneously, or be manipulated by the physician.
- version gloves** Rubber gloves which reach to the elbows — used to pelvicly examine the woman in labor.
- vertebrectomy** Partial/total excision of a vertebra.
- vertex** Corona capitis — the crown of the head.
- vertex cordis** The cardiac apex.
- verticality** That accurate perception of the vertical direction, in the absence of environmental cues.
- vertiginous** Afflicted with true vertigo.
- vertigo** The illusion of movement in the self/environment when none exists. This may follow the types of auditory, central, cerebral, epileptic, essential, gastric, hysterical, labyrinthine, laryngeal, objective, ocular, organic, peripheral, postural, subjective, toxic, true, or vestibular vertigo.
- verumontanitis** Colliculitis — an inflammation of the prostatic urethra at the sites of the seminal ducts, the verumontanum.
- vesica** A bladder.
- vesica fellea** The gallbladder.
- vesica prostatica** Utriculus prostaticus.
- vesica urinaria** The urinary bladder.
- vesical reflex** Distention of the urinary bladder causes the urge to micturate.
- vesicant** Vesicatory — a cause of blisters.
- vesicles** Fluid-filled blebs which may be allantoic, compound, encephalic, multiocular, or seminal vesicles.
- vesicocele** Cystocele — herniation of the urinary bladder into the vagina.

- vesicoclysis** A bladder instillation.
- vesicosigmoidostomy** Surgical construction of an anastomosis between the sigmoid colon and the urinary bladder.
- vesicostomy** A surgical creation of a bladder opening to the exterior.
- vesicotomy** Incision into the urinary bladder.
- vesicular eczema** That dermatitis which is punctuated by blebs.
- vesicular murmur** Vesicular breathing — normal respirations heard upon auscultation.
- vesicular râles** A crackling sound, crepitant râles auscultated at the completion of inspiration.
- vesicular resonance** Percussion heard over the normal lung.
- vesicula seminalis** The seminal vesicle — that reservoir of semen at the base of the urinary bladder.
- vesiculitis** Vesicular infection, inflammation.
- vesiculotomy** Surgical incision into a seminal vesicle.
- vestibuloplasty** Plastic surgery of the oral cavity including the cheeks, gums, lips, teeth.
- vestibulotomy** A surgical incision into the inner ear vestibulum.
- vestigial** Rudimentary.
- vestigium** Vestige — an incomplete/degenerate structure, evolved from embryonic or earlier species.
- veta** Andean mountain sickness.
- viability** The capacity to survive, live.
- vial** A small bottle which holds more than one dose of injectible medication. This vial is sealed by a rubber diaphragm which permits piercing by multiple hypodermic needles to aspirate single doses, without compromise of contents, nor of sterility.
- vibrapuncture** Scarification with medication into an epidermal lesion(s).
- vibration** Oscillation — manual or mechanical. Those engaged in occupations which expose them to heavy vibrations may suffer back disorders, peripheral nervous conditions, prostatitis.
- vibratory sense** That ability to perceive oscillations transmitted by a tuning fork through the skin, to deep tissues (including bone).
- vibrometer** An instrument which vibrates the tympanic membrane as a massage for deafness. This also measures the vibratory sensation threshold. This instrument calculates the remission/progression of peripheral neuropathy.
- vicarious** That which serves in substitution.
- vicarious learning** The education one receives through life experiences.
- vicarious respirations** That compensatory increase within one lung in the presence of diminished capacity of the other.
- Vidal's disease** Lichen simplex chronicus.
- videognosis** That diagnosis which utilizes X-rays and data through the medium of television.
- video surgery** Endoscopy, laparoscopy. Through minute incisions, optical trocar, et al., televised magnification enables surgeons to perform major/minor surgery. The limitations are suturing, technology lag, and the necessity to work in remote dimensions.
- vigil** A watch (usually through the night).
- coma vigil** The delirium of a semicose patient.
- vigilance** A state of alertness while watching the person(s)/objects of concern.
- Villaret's syndrome** That lesion of the posterior retroparotid space which may cause paresis of many cranial nerves.
- villoma** A villous tumor.
- villositis** Inflamed placental villi.
- Vincent's angina** Acute necrotizing gingivitis.
- violaceous** Purple discoloration.
- violation** Harm or injury perpetrated upon another. The breaking of a law/ruling.
- violent** That state of threatening danger to oneself or others. Sudden, extreme force by an unpredictable patient. Aggressivity heralded by angry, raised voices, intoxication, psychosis, presence of weaponry, impulsivity, substance abuse. *When sufficient staff arrive (this may include police) use this show of force to overpower the violent person and transfer him/her to a private place for care/apprehension.*
- viraginity** Transsexuality of a female.
- viral hepatitis** Infectious, inflammatory clinical diseases of the liver which are etiologically and epidemiologically distinct.
- hepatitis A** Infectious hepatitis has an abrupt onset of symptomatology which includes fever, malaise, anorexia, nausea, abdominal pain, dark urine, jaundice. (Children usually do not exhibit jaundice.) Primarily transmitted by person-to-person contact, deficient personal hygiene, fecal

contamination, inadequate sanitation, sexual contact, and/or intravenous (IV) drug abuse.

hepatitis B (HBV) Clinical symptomatology includes anorexia, malaise, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, jaundice, et al. Extrahepatic manifestations (dermatitis, arthralgia, arthritis) may also appear. Chronic carriers include children infected prior to age 5 years and, less frequently, acutely infected adults. Intrauterine carriage of HBV results in the transmission to 90% of these neonates. Transmission of this disease also occurs via percutaneous and per-mucosal routes, infective body fluids/excreta, sexual contact, contaminated needles, as well as situations of close, personal contact, exposure to lesions, and/or mucosal surfaces. Adherence to aseptic technique is mandatory. Worldwide, HBV is a major cause of acute/chronic hepatitis, cirrhosis, and primary hepatocellular carcinoma (CA). The endemicity is low in the USA, Western Europe, and Australia. HBV infection is highly endemic in China, Southeast Asia, most of Africa, most Pacific Islands, the Amazon Basin, parts of the Middle East, and among Alaskan Natives.

hepatitis non-A/hepatitis non-B Parenterally transmitted, this strain is associated with both post-transfusion and sporadic cases of acute hepatitis.

hepatitis non-A/hepatitis non-B Enterically transmitted, this strain, reported in parts of Asia, Africa, and Mexico, is spread by the fecal-oral route.

hepatitis C (HCV) The cause and virus of most post-transfusion hepatitis, chronicity.

hepatitis D Delta hepatitis virus (HDV) — a defective virus that may cause infection only in the presence of active hepatitis B disease. Fulminant hepatitis may result from the superinfection. The routes of transmission remain similar to the above strains. Hemophilia victims and parenteral drug abusers are at highest risk. There are no agents to prevent HDV infection at this time.

hepatitis E Hepatitis E virus (HEV) — responsible for some epidemics of acute hepatitis.

viremia Virusemia — viral contamination of blood.

virginity That status of a male or a female who

has never consummated coitus.

virile Masculine.

virile reflex The bulbocavernosus reflex — an abrupt, penile contraction elicited by compression of the glans penis.

virilence Virilism — the development of secondary masculine characteristics in the female.

virility Masculine sexual potency.

virilization Those male secondary characteristics produced in the female patient who is suffering from an excess of testosterone (or who is receiving anabolic steroids to illegally enhance muscular development). An increase in body/facial hair, penile (clitoral) growth, male-type baldness, lowered voice may be noted.

virtual reality Computer simulation.

virucidal Viricidal — that which is lethal to the virus.

virulence The degree/power of pathogenicity.

viruria Urinary viruses.

virus Arbovirus, attenuated virus, bacterial virus, chikungunya virus, coxsackie virus, cytomegalovirus, defective virus, enteric cytopathogenic human orphan (ECHO) virus, enterovirus (CMV), Epstein-Barr (EB) virus, filtrable virus, fixé virus, helper virus, hepadnavirus, herpes virus, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), latent virus, lytic virus, masked virus, neurotropic virus, parainfluenza virus, poxvirus, respiratory syncytial virus, tumor virus are commonly seen today.

vis Energy, force, power, strength.

vis a fronte An attractive force.

vis formativa Energy which is produced by new tissue.

vis medicatrix naturae The healing force of nature.

viscera Those organs within cavities.

visceralgia Organic neuralgia.

visceral pain Dull aching, felt in the midline, and accompanied by autonomic symptomatology — nausea, vomiting, diaphoresis, and/or restlessness.

visceromegaly Hypertrophy of the abdominal organs.

visceromotor reflex Rigidity of the abdominal wall muscles, caused by visceral pain.

viscerosensory reflex Referred pain caused by visceral organic pathology.

viscerotome An autopsy instrument by which liver specimens are obtained.

viscerovisceral reaction That involuntary response of visceral receptors to stimulation.

viscosity Viscidity, the tenacity of a fluid. Surface tension.

viscous Sticky, tenacious liquid of high viscosity and specific viscosity.

visibility The state of being seen.

high visibility Ease in being visualized.

vision The sense of sight.

achromatic vision That inability to differentiate or perceive colors.

artificial vision The goal of research — to develop the scientific means by which the blind may achieve sight.

binocular vision Three-dimensional sight.

double vision Diplopia. The temporary occlusion of one eye may relieve the nausea and incapacitating symptomatology, permitting the patient to be up and about.

field of vision That range of direct and peripheral sight.

monocular vision Sight in only one eye.

multiple vision Polyopia.

night vision Sight in minimal lighting/the dark.

oscillating vision Oscillopsia.

peripheral vision Indirect sight.

phantom vision Transient visual stimulation post-enucleation.

tunnel vision The absence of peripheral vision.

visual acuity The accommodative power of each eye.

visualization Sight perception.

visual point Central vision.

visuognosis Acknowledgement, appreciation, recognition of that which is seen.

vital That which is essential for life/existence.

vital capacity The volume of exhaled air which follows full inhalation.

timed vital capacity A test which limits the time of expiration.

vital center The medullary respiratory center.

vitalism That philosophy that the force responsible for life is neither mechanical nor chemical.

vitality The quality of having life. Animation — the state of being alive.

vitalize To instill life/vigor in another.

vital signs Blood pressure, temperature, pulse,

and respirations (BP, T P R). When vital signs are taken every 15 minutes on an afebrile patient, some protocols permit the temperature to be taken every 4 hours.

vital statistics Reference to natality, health, mortality, marriage, morbidity. The statistics of birth and death are within the public domain, and are not confidential at the time they occur.

vitamin An organic substance which acts principally to regulate metabolic processes as coenzymes, to maintain optimal health.

vitamin A Essential for normal development of bones and teeth, growth, and integrity of epithelial tissues, this vitamin is stored in the liver.

vitamin A₁ That form found in fish liver oil.

vitamin A₂ That form with a different ultraviolet absorption spectra.

vitamin B complex These affect appetite, biliary action, carbohydrate metabolism, diabetes, as well as the endocrine, gastrointestinal (GI) and nervous systems.

vitamin B₁ Thiamine hydrochloride (HCl).

vitamin B₂ Riboflavin.

vitamin B₆ Pyridoxine.

vitamin B₁₂ Essential for the formation of erythrocytes, cyanocobalamin is both prophylaxis and treatment of pernicious anemia and other red blood cell defects.

vitamin C Ascorbic acid.

vitamin D The antirachitic vitamin, necessary for efficient absorption of calcium (Ca) and phosphorus (P) — as in normal mineralization and growth of the teeth and skeleton. When daily overdoses exceed 20,000 IU, vitamin D toxicity reaches dangerous levels.

vitamin E Alpha tocopherol, an essential nutrient.

vitamin K That antihemorrhagic factor which assists in coagulation of blood.

vitiation Contamination, injury, impairment.

vitiligo Of unknown etiology, demarcated patches of absent pigmentation. Systemic association has been seen with hypo-/hyperthyroidism, diabetes mellitus, pernicious anemia, Addison's disease, et al. The treatment is predominantly cosmetic.

vitiligo capitis Depigmented hair at the area of involved scalp.

vitiligoidea The formation of dermal xanthomata.

vitium A defect, fault.

vitium cordis A cardiac lesion.

vitrectomy Surgical replacement of vitreous humor with sterile normal saline.

vitreocapsulitis Hyalitis — that inflammation of vitreous humor.

vitreous degeneration Retrogressive change of tissue into translucent substance.

vitrescence Transformation into a hard, clear substance.

vitrium Glass.

vitropression Pressure with a glass slide on hyperemic skin, in order to study unobscured, discolorations and lesions without erythema.

vivification The trimming of wound edges to aid in their approximation. This is accomplished with suturing.

vivisection Investigational surgery on animals to enable medical science to progress with disease research. These operations are conducted under anesthesia, in a sterile environment.

vivisepulture The burial of a living person.

vocal fremitus Chest vibrations which can be palpated while the subject is speaking/singing.

vocal resonance While the patient is speaking, that sound which is audible upon auscultation.

Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada syndrome Autoimmune posterior uveitis with choroidal infiltrate and exudative serous retinal detachment. This may be noted in cranial neuropathy and meningeal inflammation.

voice That sound produced by vocal cord vibrations.

cavernous voice Amphoric voice — the auscultated voice as heard over a chest cavity.

eunuchoid voice That characteristically high voice of adult males who did not achieve sexual maturity. (In Italy, generations ago, prepubertal boys with exceptional singing promise were castrated. These castradi retained their tenor ranges, were revered, and enjoyed handsome operatic careers.)

void The act of urinating. To nullify.

volatile That which is capable of evaporation, vaporization.

volatilization Conversion of a liquid or solid into a gas.

volition The power/act to choose or will.

volitional That which is willed by intention.

Volkmann's contracture Ischemia leading to paralysis, secondary to a cast which was too tight. The atrophy, contracture, degeneration, and/or fibrosis is caused by injury to a muscle's circulation — and may be litigious.

volsella Forceps with pointed, sharp hooks at the ends of each blade.

volubility Speech in excess.

volume Occupied space.

expiratory reserve volume The greatest amount of air that can be expired following normal exhalation.

inspiratory reserve volume The greatest amount of air that can be inspired following normal inhalation.

mean corpuscular volume (MCV) The average size of a patient's erythrocytes.

minute volume The amount of blood ejected from a ventricle per minute.

packed cell volume The hematocrit.

residual volume The remaining volume of air in the lungs following maximum exhalation.

stroke volume That amount of blood ejected from a ventricle in one cardiac contraction.

tidal volume The amount of air exchanged in a respiratory cycle.

voluntary That which is intended, willed.

voluntary health agency Each nonprofit, private hospital, health campaign, mission, et al. Fees and contributions may be received if a profit is not realized.

volvulus A bowel obstruction caused by a portion of intestine twisting upon itself. This blood vessel compression may result in bowel ischemia, infarction, perforation. Signs and symptoms include abdominal distention with a palpable mass, abdominal pain, emesis, hyperdynamic bowel sounds, sudden attacks. Profound dehydration can lead to hypovolemic shock. Resection with anastomosis may be performed for an infarcted bowel. In the presence of gangrene, an ileostomy/colostomy will be required.

vomica Suppurative pulmonary cavitation. Sudden, profuse expectoration of purulent sputum.

vomiting Reverse peristalsis which may be caused by carcinoma, medications, self-manipulation, toxicity, or a multitude of conditions/dis-

eases.

cyclic vomiting Associated with acidosis, recurrent episodes of emesis which may occur in the neurotic patient.

dry vomiting That which occurs without emesis.

epidemic vomiting Sudden viral gastroenteritis.

induced vomiting That elicited by emetics or manipulation of the posterior pharynx.

pernicious vomiting Hyperemesis gravidarum — “morning” sickness of pregnancy.

projectile vomiting Projectile emesis — that which is sudden and so forceful, it may hit the wall. This serious sign is seen in pyloric stenosis and many forms of brain tumor.

stercoraceous vomiting Fecal emesis — an irreversible, terminal sign.

vomiturition Retching without emesis.

vomitus Emesis expelled from the gastrointestinal (GI) tract.

bilious vomitus Bile forced into the stomach, productive of green emesis.

black vomitus That seen in severe yellow fever.

coffee-ground vomitus Coffee-ground emesis — that caused by gastrointestinal hemorrhage. The dark red material actually appears like coffee-grounds. This critical sign needs to be reported.

vomitus cruentus Frank blood appearing in the emesis.

vomitus marinus That of seasickness.

vomitus matutinus That of pernicious vomiting.

von Gierke disease Glycogen storage disease — type 1a, glyconeogenesis, hepatonephromegaly, glycogenica, glycogenosis.

von Graefe's sign Seen in exophthalmic goiter — erratic movement of the eyelids, lid lag.

von Hippel-Lindau disease Angiophacomatosis, Hippel's disease, retinocerebral hemangiomatosis, von Hippel's disease. A relentless neurological disorder in which the cerebellum and retina(e) are vascularily malformed. The symptomatology includes papilledema, headaches, progressive cerebellar ataxia, characterized by multiple angiomas of the retina(e), central nervous system (CNS), and/or visceral organs. These may be in the form of pheochromocytoma, syringomelia, or cerebellar hemangioblastoma.

The latter must be surgically excised or irradiated. These place the patient at risk for blindness, disability, CNS tumors, hemiplegia, mental deficiency, quadriplegia, seizures. These vascular tumors are rare, but recurrent.

von Jaksch's disease That symptom complex which includes anemia, chronic infections, malnutrition, tuberculosis, hepatosplenomegaly.

von Recklinghausen's disease

Neurofibromatosis — the development of multiple neuromas in any system. Tumors may grow on tumors as well as on visceral organs. These may become hyperpigmented, malignant and metastasize, may be painful due to cerebral/spinal pressure, and cause death.

von Recklinghausen's tumor Recklinghausen's tumor — that adenoleiomyofibroma developing on fallopian/uterine tissue.

von Willebrand's disease Vascular hemophilia — a congenital bleeding dyscrasia appearing in early childhood. The severity of these symptoms diminishes as the patient ages. Factor VIII may be required.

Voorhees' bag A rubber bag which, when inflated, dilates the cervix to induce and facilitate labor.

vox Voice.

vox abscessa Laryngitis.

vox capitus The falsetto voice — singing artificially in a range higher than one's own.

vox choleric That voice which is suppressed in the end stages of cholera.

vox rauca The voice which is out of control, and that has become hoarse.

voyeur The deviant who receives erotic pleasure from observing others' nudity and sexuality — on the condition that they are unaware they are being watched.

voyeurism Inspectionism — orgasm achieved by an erotic response to others' undressing and/or sexual activity. No sexual activity is sought, except by fantasy. Onset of these symptoms usually appears prior to age 15. The pathological features of this disorder lie in the unsuspecting, “innocent” state of the illicitly-observed person(s). Such paraphilic activity progresses to significant impairment in other areas of functioning.

vuerometer An instrument which measures

interpupillary distance.

vulnerable One who is emotionally or physically liable to be victimized.

Vulpian-Heidenhain-Sherrington phenomenon

When autonomic cholinergic cells are stimulated, denervated skeletal muscle contracts. This is the result of blood vessel innervation.

vulsellum Vulsella, volsella — forceps which have a hook on each blade.

vulvar leukoplakia Precancerous hypertrophy of the vulvae.

vulvar vestibulitis syndrome Severe vaginal pain upon touch/pressure. Of unknown etiology, many therapeutic modalities (even surgery) may prove ineffective.

vulvectomy Surgical excision of the vulva(e).

vulvismus Vaginismus — vaginal/vulval spasms.

vulvitis Inflammation of the vulva(e).

acute nongonorrheal vulvitis That infectious process caused by deficient hygiene and/or contact infection.

follicular vulvitis Infected pubic hair follicles.

gangrenous vulvitis Vulval necrosis and/or necrosis of the vulva(e) produced by communicable disease.

leukoplakic vulvitis Chronic atrophic vulvitis.

mycotic vulvitis That caused by fungi.

vulvovaginitis Infection of the vulva(e), vagina, and/or vulvovaginal glands.

diabetic vulvovaginitis The mycotic inflammation which may appear opportunistically in compromised patients in poor diabetic control.

W

Waardenburg syndrome That congenital defect in pigmentation which includes also a broad nose, congenital deafness, cutaneous hypopigmentation, deficient fundal pigmentation, heterochromic irides, dystopia canthorum, synophrys (merging of the eyebrows), and/or vitiligo.

Wagner's disease Hereditary hyaloideo-retinal degeneration. Ocular findings include myopia, vitreous degeneration, retinal changes, presenile cataracts, et al.

Wagstaffe's fracture A broken ankle complicated by separation of the internal malleolus.

Walcher's position That in which the dorsal recumbent patient lies with legs dependent over the edge of the table or bed.

Waldenström's disease Osteochondritis deformans juvenilis.

Waldenström's macroglobulinemia An excess of plasma cells, resulting in excessive IgM globulin. Infiltration of the bone marrow by lymphocytes and plasma cells leads to anemia. Chronic lymphocytic leukemia, hyperviscosity of the blood, and/or generalized lymphadenopathy may be noted. Bleeding dyscrasias, confusion, and lassitude follow.

Waldeyer's ring The circle of lymphatic tissue which encircles the oropharynx/nasopharynx. This evolves into palatine tonsillar tissue.

walker A frame with/without wheels which allows safer ambulation for unsteady patients. (They need to be reminded not to push the walker too far ahead of them — where it is less able to support them.)

walking cast That which has been prepared for ambulation by the addition of a walking pad and reinforcement. The patient should never bear weight on an unprepared cast.

walking well Those who are able to be up and about even though they are ill.

walking wounded Those who have been injured, but are able to be up and about.

Wallenberg's syndrome That symptomatology resulting from circulatory occlusion at the brain stem. Cerebellar dysfunction, dysphagia, impairment of pain/temperature senses, and/or paralysis may be seen.

Wallerian degeneration Axonal deterioration results when the nerve fiber has been severed

from its cell body. It is the neurilemma which enables the axon to regenerate.

wandering Aimless movement.

wandering abscess That which deepens and appears at a distant point from that of origin.

wandering kidney/spleen A floating organ which has become dislocated.

Wangensteen suction Gastrointestinal (GI) decompression achieved via Gomco intermittent suction. This is used to relieve severe mechanical bowel obstruction, post-operative abdominal distention, nausea, vomiting.

waning immunity Loss of protective antibodies over time.

ward A hospital room which accommodates over 4 patients.

Wardrop's disease Onychia maligna — an acute inflammation, ulceration, with loss of the nail.

Wardrop's operation Ligation of an aneurysmal artery.

warfarin poisoning That accidental/cumulative/intentional overdose of this anticoagulant. Signs and symptoms which need to be monitored are ecchymosis, epistaxis, hemorrhaging gums, hematuria, melena, petechia, purpura. Many drugs interfere with the action of anticoagulants.

washout period That measure of time, in transferring a patient from one psychotropic drug to another, during which s/he must receive neither, because they interact adversely with each other. A drug holiday (in which all medications are held) may be ordered to avoid triggering a major/lethal adverse reaction — often for 2 weeks. These unmedicated patients bear close watching until they are re-established on a medical regimen.

waste That which is excreted or discarded.

hospital waste Medical refuse: blood and blood byproducts; contaminated animal organs, tissues, et al.; dialysis waste; emergency room waste; isolation excreta and waste; medical waste — excreta from the disease process and/or the treatment of disease; metabolic waste products; microbiological materials; pathological tissues and discarded materials from the operating room.

wasting palsy Progressive muscular atrophy. Chronic muscular atrophy accompanied by paresis.

water (H₂O) That compound of hydrogen and oxygen which is essential for life. The universal solvent of all body fluids. Excessive intake may cause H₂O intoxication.

deionized water Decontaminated water, distilled water, purified water. That which has been purified via a still for use as/with medication, or for use in instruments.

water for injection The only type of water which can be used parenterally, since it has been distilled and sterilized by pharmaceutical standards.

waterhammer pulse Corrigan's pulse — that with a powerful, rapid beat which suddenly collapses.

Waterhouse-Friderichsen syndrome Acute adrenal insufficiency, secondary to hemorrhage caused by meningitis.

water intoxication This condition may present with abdominal cramping, coma, convulsions, dizziness, lethargy, and/or nausea with emesis. Cerebral concussion, excessive antidiuretic hormone (ADH) secretion, copious intake of water, diabetes insipidus, excess intravenous (IV) hypotonic solutions, retention of sodium, and/or excessive tap water enemata may be the cause of water retention. If admitted for workup, the hospital room must have its water shut off, since the desperate patient may be driven to drink from the toilet. Close observation with precise intake and output must be kept to discern the accurate diagnosis of these patients.

Watson-Schwartz test That used in acute porphyria to differentiate urobilinogen from porphobilinogen.

Weber-Christian disease Febrile, nodular, relapsing, nonsuppurative, panniculitis — a generalized disorder of fat metabolism.

Weber's paralysis Contralateral spastic hemiplegia caused by a lesion of the crus cerebri.

Weber test That performed with a tuning fork, to determine or rule out (RO) unilateral deafness.

Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children That instrument used to assess the intelligence quotient (IQ) of children, ages 5-16 years.

weeping Tearful, moist.

weeping eczema An emotionally-enhanced dermatitis in which the vesicles ooze serum.

Aseptic technique is required, and must be

taught to the patient. Under debate is the concern about school attendance of children with open, chronic lesions (which should be covered).

Wegener's granulomatosis Wegener's syndrome — a rare, systemic disease affecting organ vasculature. This is characterized by glomerulonephritis, granulomatous lesions of the respiratory tract, necrotizing vasculitis. Patients may present with signs of cough, epistaxis, fever, general malaise, hemoptysis, interstitial pulmonary edema, pericarditis, pharyngitis, pleuritis, polyarthritis, purulent rhinitis, renal disease, rhinorrhea, sinusitis, ulceration of the nasal septum, and/or weakness. The prognosis is hopeful if the patient is diagnosed and treated early. If not, the patient may expire within the year.

Weill's disease Severe leptospirosis, Weil's syndrome, Canicola fever, infectious (spirochetal) jaundice. The abrupt leptospiremia phase presents with chilling, headache, spiking fever, hepatomegaly, jaundice, muscular aching, and/or splenomegaly. The immune phase coordinates with serum antibodies, while meningitis symptomatology may develop. This process may prove to be abortifacient. Nursing care under enteric precautions includes massive doses of intravenous (IV) antibiotics. Rats are the vector.

Weissenbacher-Zweymuller syndrome

Chondrodysplasia with "dumbbell"-shaped femora and humeri, hypoplasia of the maxilla/mandible, and nonspecific ophthalmopathy. Cleft palate may be present.

Wellen's syndrome That electrocardiogram (EKG, ECG) complex which includes a cardiographic warning that the left anterior, descending coronary artery is becoming occluded. (By this great vessel is supplied the left ventricle.)

Wenckebach's phenomenon Wenckebach's pause, Wenckebach's period — the incomplete heart block in which the PR interval lengthens, until the ventricular response fails to respond. This is a repetitive cycle.

Werdnig-Hoffmann syndrome Werdnig-Hoffmann disease, spinal muscular atrophy, infantile muscular atrophy, Hoffmann's syndrome. This familial, infantile, progressive form of amyotonia congenita is attributed to spinal

cord degeneration. This is characterized by atrophy, complete flaccid paresis, early onset, hypotonia, death. Harrington rods may be implanted during childhood. Respiratory illness presents a major threat. These young children have a high intelligence quotient (IQ) and socialization, despite severe hypotonia, scoliosis, and profound weakness.

Werlhoff's disease Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura.

Wermer's syndrome Multiple endocrine adenomatosis (MEA-I). This inherited disease involves neoplastic invasion of the pancreatic islets, parathyroid, and pituitary glands. These multiple endocrine neoplasia (MEN) become highly extensive, and infrequently, malignant. The patient and affected family members must be surveyed biannually, excising tumors (when prudent to do so).

Wernicke's encephalopathy That pathology associated with chronic alcoholism, gastric carcinoma (CA), hyperemesis gravidarum, thiamine deficiency. This is prevented/treated by administering thiamine intramuscularly (IM) or intravenously (IV) to alcoholics (and others) in anticipation of, or in whom has been noted altered mental status.

Westphal-Stümpell pseudosclerosis

Hepatolenticular degeneration. Disseminated sclerosis with hysteria. There is no central nervous system (CNS) pathology.

Wetzel grid A developmental/growth graph used for children of ages 5-18 years. If the target child's height and weight are not being graphed regularly, significant abnormalities, deficiencies, and deviations may typically be missed.

wheal Pruritic elevation of the skin as seen in urticaria, angioneurotic edema, anaphylaxis, et al. A wheal is intentionally developed during intradermal testing.

wheelchair A vehicle used to transport patients within the hospital, and for outpatients without mobility, to use to regain functioning. These wheelchairs are often customized to fit the needs of individual patients — many of whom are children. The patient may need to recline, may be unable to support his/her head, may be unable to sit unsecured, may be the incorrect size for a standard pediatric, adult, or oversized

wheelchair, may be quadriplegic, et al.

Motorized wheelchairs are extremely expensive, and provide quadriplegic patients their only hope for mobility. The international symbol of access secures barrier-free facilities for the handicapped. By this regulation, those confined to wheelchairs (and other disabled persons) enjoy the freedom to be fully independent.

Whipple's disease Intestinal lipodystrophy — characterized by abdominal pain, abnormal skin pigmentation, arthritis, diarrhea, a distinctive lesion of the ileum/jejunum, fever, malabsorption syndrome, mesenteric lymph adenopathy, steatorrhea, weakness, weight loss. This rare disease affects most organ systems, and can cause pericarditis.

Whipple's operation Pancreatoduodenectomy.

whistling face syndrome A congenital facial anomaly in which dysfunctional facial muscles appear to be whistling, and in which the nasal bones are hypoplastic. These neonates may also present with talipes deformities.

white coat phenomenon White coat hypertension — elevated blood pressure at clinic visits in otherwise normotensive children/adults, who are in high weight percentiles.

white gangrene That caused by localized anemia.

white leg Phlegmasia alba dolens — femoral phlebitis, in which the leg(s) is blanched and edematous.

Whitmore's disease Melioidosis.

whooping cough Pertussis — this communicable disease features coughing spasms, during which aspiration may be fatal. This serious syndrome may be seen in comorbidity with another communicable disease. A mandatory reportable disease in the United States, diligent vaccination practices have eradicated pertussis in that country.

will That power which controls a person's emotions, actions, goals, and decisions, et al., through self-determination and commitment.

Williams' syndrome A genetic disorder with mental deficiency in comorbidity with cardiac murmur, hypertension, peripheral pulmonary stenosis, renal parenchymal disease, supravalvular aortic stenosis, vascular stenosis. The pediatric patient may present with growth and/or developmental delays, "elfin facies". et

al. This diagnosis (dx) is sometimes missed because of the engaging social/conversational skills of these children — in whom some anomalies may be spared.

Wilms' tumor Nephroblastoma, embryonal carcinosarcoma. This fast-growing malignancy of the neonatal (and others') kidney has been successfully managed by recent methods, in many cases. Otherwise, the mortality is high.

Wilson-Mikity syndrome Those signs/symptoms (s/sx) which outline the pulmonary dysmaturity of preemies. An insidious onset of cyanosis, dyspnea, tachypnea may be seen in the first month of life. Emphysema will be radiologically evident. Cardiac failure, hyaline membrane disease, pulmonary insufficiency may lead to the expiration of these fragile infants.

Wilson's disease Hepatolenticular degeneration — that inherited syndrome characterized by brain degeneration, cirrhosis, dysphagia, emaciation, involuntary movements, Kayser-Fleisher rings, muscular rigidity, progressive weakness, psychopathy, splenomegaly, tremor. (The pigmented ring at the lateral corneal margins is pathognomonic.) Despite aggressive treatment, this disease is eventually fatal.

Winckel's disease That lethal disease of neonates, in which collapse, convulsions, hematuria, jaundice, profuse hemorrhage, and splenomegaly are noted.

window Aperture.

aortic window Radiologically, that view which encompasses the aortic arch, tracheal bifurcation, and pericardial border.

cochlear window The fenestra rotunda.

window period A limited span of confirmability. This may allow a period of delay. (That for HIV disease may be 6 months.) The premise of therapeutic (or other) level determination, which confirms patient compliance, establishes drug efficacy, and may be used to maintain sustained peaks of the agent of choice. This requires that the doses be precisely timed.

wire suture material That used to secure abdominal surgical wounds of the obese/morbidly obese. Threaded through short, rubber straws, these may also be fastened with buttons to prevent evisceration.

wiring Metal thread used as reinforcement of

reduced bone fragments.

circumferential wiring Immobilization of mandibular fractures, in which an oral splint is wired to the bone fragments. This may also be employed in the repair of fractured facial bones.

continuous loop wiring Stout's wiring — wire loops are placed on the mandibular/maxillary teeth, in order to stabilize the mandibular fracture(s) with orthodontic bands to the maxillary teeth.

craniofacial suspension wiring That attachment of wires to bones which are not contiguous with the mouth. These are fastened to segments of the fractured jaw.

Gilmer wiring Mobilization employed to achieve intermaxillary fixation.

Kirschner wiring This steel wire is threaded through the fractured long bone, to facilitate the application of skeletal traction.

perialveolar wiring The attachment of a splint to the mandible — through which the alveolar process is wired from the palate to the buccal plate.

pyriform wiring Stabilization of a fractured maxilla by wiring the nasal bones.

Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome That sex-linked disorder which may be complicated by bleeding, eczema, otitis media, or superinfections. This disease has a variable severity. Treatment includes antibiotic therapy, as well as the transfer factor from activated lymphocytes. These young patients (pts) suffer premature deaths.

withdrawal Those symptoms experienced when a prescribed or illicit drug, to which one has become dependent, has been discontinued, or becomes unavailable. Neonates of addicted mothers also experience withdrawal.

Wolff-Parkinson-White (WPW) syndrome

Supraventricular tachycardia — ventricular pre-excitation associated with paroxysmal tachyarrhythmias. In the absence of cardiopathy, WPW carries a benign prognosis in otherwise healthy patients (usually male). When this condition must be treated, this may be medically or surgically managed by a pacemaker, or transvenous/open-heart procedure, et al.

Wolhynia fever Trench fever, a syndrome transmitted by lice.

Wolman's disease That inherited metabolic

fever, in which neonates develop adrenal gland calcification and hepatosplenomegaly.

woolsorter's disease Pulmonary anthrax — the occupational hazard which affects workers who handle contaminated wool.

word blindness Alexia — an aphasic loss of decoding skills (as though the printed word/phrase were in a foreign language).

word deafness A common word(s), heard by an aphasic patient, is responded to as one s/he had never heard before.

word salad A schizophrenic symptom in which the patient's spoken/written words are completely out of context to the words adjoining them, void of coherence/comprehension. If possible, write down this speech pattern exactly as heard. (Do not trust your memory, as disordered speech defies recall.) Chart this dialogue as indelible confirmation of the patient's symptomatology. (Psychotic patients often do not realize, nor care, that their words are being recorded in writing. Others may demand that they be recorded for posterity.) Unless ordered, do not use a tape recorder. (This is confidential material — only for staff report, the medical record, and for the psychiatrist.)

work An expenditure of mental/physical energy. Herein is achieved degrees of fulfillment.

working through Those psychotherapeutic efforts of the psychiatrist/psychologist/psychotherapist and their patients to arrive at the unconscious source and meaning of their emotional dysfunctioning.

work-up A compilation of all diagnostic data pertinent to the patient's medical problem(s). This cumulative effort includes the medical examination, history (family, patient, occupational, social, surgical), laboratory findings, X-ray results, consultations, et al.

wound Interruption in the continuity of tissue. This may be the result of cellulitis, contusion, crushing/avulsion, foreign body, fracture, incision, laceration, penetration, perforation, puncture, thermal injury, et al.

W-plasty That plastic surgery technique which prevents contractions in the scars of straight incisions. Zig-zags are developed into the wound edges, and sutured that way.

wrist drop A flexion contracture in which the

wrist cannot be extended. This may result from non-preventable injury, non-compliance, radial nerve problems, iatrogenic paralysis.

writing Communication using encoded characters.

dextrad writing That script which proceeds from left-to-right.

mirror writing Reversed right-to-left script which requires a mirror in order to be read.

writing hand A contraction which may be present in paralysis agitans — the hand is contracted in a writing position.

wuchereriasis Bancroft's filariasis, elephantiasis, mal de Cayenne, pachydermatosis. Obstruction of the lymphatic vessels resulting in marked hypertrophy of the skin and subcutaneous tissues of the scrotum and/or legs. This may be chronic, congenital, infectious, inflammatory, and/or malignant. The vector of this infestation is filaria mosquitoes/worms.

- xanthelasma** Small, yellow cutaneous tumors which may appear on the eyelids of geriatric patients. Xanthoma.
- xanthelasmoidea** *Urticaria pigmentosa*, mastocytosis.
- xanthemia** Carotenemia — pseudojaundice (dietary).
- xanthinuria** Xanthiuria, xanthuria — the excretion of excess urinary xanthine (a nitrogenous compound).
- xanthocyanopsia** Xanthocyanopia, xanthokyanopy — that form of color blindness in which red and green cannot be distinguished.
- xanthogranuloma** A tumor which is characteristic of a xanthoma, an infectious granuloma.
- juvenile xanthogranuloma** Congenital pediatric dermatitis in which the lesions resolve without intervention.
- xanthogranulomatous pyelonephritis** That renal condition which may present with a malignant mass as well as calculi.
- xanthoma** Cutaneous involvement which may be seen in geriatric patients who are out of diabetic control.
- xanthoma disseminatum** Hand-Schüller-Christian disease. These cutaneous tumors may spread throughout the body.
- xanthoma palpebrarum** Involvement is confined to the eyelids.
- xanthoma tuberosum** Lesions are found on the neck, extremities, trunk.
- xanthomatosis** Lipoidosis, lipidosis — deposit(s) of lipid matter in the tissues, accompanied by hyperlipidemia. Cholesterol accumulates in histiocytes, reticuloendothelial cells, and in xanthomas.
- xanthopsia** That state in which everything appears to be yellow.
- xanthopsis** Degenerating tissue, as well as some carcinomas (CAs) which take on yellow pigmentation.
- xanthosis** That insignificant, jaundiced appearance caused by an excess of yellow foods. Circulatory lipochromes causing this coloring suggest the need to rule out (RO) diabetes mellitus and thyroiditis.
- X-disease** Aflatoxicosis — toxicity caused by contaminated peanut products.
- xenograft** Heterograft — that tissue transplant from another species. Sometimes this is used in the absence of the needed graft, as a desperate attempt to “buy time” for a patient awaiting a tissue donation.
- xenomenia** Vicarious menstruation which is not vaginal.
- xenoperfusion** Filtration of the blood through 2 catheters placed in leg veins. The blood is pumped to the oxygenator and returned to the patient via a porcine liver. These patients await liver transplantation from cadavers.
- xenophobia** An exaggerated fear of strangers.
- xenophonia** That distortion in intonation and inflection, due to a speech defect.
- xenophthalmia** Ophthalmic infection secondary to a foreign body.
- xenorexia** Pica — the abnormality of repeated ingestion of inedible objects.
- xenotransplantation** The experimental science of transplanting animal tissues into humans. This is especially valuable to “buy time” until a suitable transplant organ can be obtained.
- xerocheilia** Cheilitis — excessive dryness of the lips.
- xeroderma** Mild ichthyosis.
- xeroderma pigmentosum** Melanosis lenticularis, Kaposi's disease — that rare pediatric disease characterized by pigment dissemination, ulceration, cutaneous/muscular atrophy, death.
- xerography** Xeroradiography. Production of evenly charged photographs which adjust to various tissues.
- xeromenia** Menstrual symptoms without a flow.
- xeronusus** Xerosis, xerotes — abnormal drying of the conjunctivae epidermis, mucosae.
- xerophthalmia** Ophthalmoxerosis.
- xerostomia** Severe drying of the mouth caused by reduced saliva production. This may be seen in cases of acute infection, diabetes mellitus, facial paresis, side effects to medication, radiation, hysteria, neuroses. Products such as Xerolube help.
- xerotocia** Parturition in the presence of absent/diminished amniotic fluid.
- xiphisternum** The xiphoid process of the sternum.
- xiphoiditis** Inflammation of the xiphisternum.
- xiphopagotomy** That surgical separation of xiphopagus (cojoined twins fused at the ster-

num).

X-linked Those traits which are attributed to the X chromosomal genes.

X-linked chronic granulomatous disease That rare, inherited condition characterized by severe fungal/bacterial infectious processes.

X-linked disorder That condition/disease which is the result of a gene(s) aligned on the X chromosome.

X-linked hypophosphatemic rickets The syndrome of bowed legs, growth failure, hypophosphatemia, with changes demonstrated on X-ray. (In any pediatric condition affecting growth, it is essential to regularly *graph* the child's height and weight — lest subtle deficiencies be missed.) Nephrocalcinosis may develop into end stage renal failure, as a complication of phosphate therapy. It may be necessary to discontinue therapy in those who demonstrate a decrease in renal function and/or completed growth.

X-radiation Irradiation, radiation — a treatment modality which includes exposure to the effects of X-ray energy/exposure.

X-ray X-radiation, roentgen ray, radiograph. That diagnostic modality which confirms or rules out pathology or healing.

chest X-ray (CXR) A scout film may diagnose or rule out (RO) skeletal as well as organic pathology within the thorax.

dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry scan (DXA) Bone density X-rays to rule out (RO) or diagnose loss of bone tissue, osteoporosis, a risk for fracturing, and to confirm that the concurrent regimen is preventive and/or therapeutic.

tension X-ray Strain X-ray — that which is taken under muscle tension.

X-ray dermatitis Burns or irritation from radiation therapy. Exquisite skin care is mandatory. If the skin should break down, the radiation therapy may have to be discontinued — whatever the prognosis.

X-ray of the joint Arthropneumoroentgenography — that view which follows instillation of helium (He) or air into the joint space.

xyrospasm Occupational neurosis — spasms involving the fingers and/or hands, arms. This may occur among barbers, musicians, artists, et al.

xysma Shreds seen in diarrheal stools.

xyster Raspatory — a rasp/file used in orthopedic surgery.

Y

Yag laser That used to fade defects in dermatology, such as birthmarks, tattoos. Many treatments may be needed, since the lightening is progressive.

yawning Oscitation — enhanced inspirations by mouth, which may occur in air hunger, fatigue states and/or boredom. This also occurs involuntarily as the postexpiratory end phase (PEEP) of the respiratory cycle in a normal physiological response.

yaws Bouba, frambesia, parangi, pian, polypapilloma, tropica — an infectious equatorial disease caused by the spirochete *Treponema pertenue*. This tuberculous eruption on the face, feet, genitalia, and/or hands may respond to the drug of choice, Penicillin. The end stage of this destructive disease is ulcerative erosion of the nose and palate.

Y chromosome Specific to the male gender — each of whom possesses one X and one Y chromosome. Since the female possesses only X chromosomes, it is the male's Y chromosome which determines the conception of a son.

yeast A minute fungus which causes activity, change, and fermentation.

yellow fever An acute communicable disease spread by the mosquito, which has been eradicated in all continents except Africa and South America. There is no specific therapy. Signs and symptoms include albuminuria, backache, chills, constricted pupils, epigastric tenderness, fever, gastroenteritis, headache, injected conjunctivae, oliguria. Convalescence may relapse into a stage in which the paroxysmal fever spikes, and jaundice appears. Hematemesis and hemorrhagic mucosae may be noted, as well as disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC), frank oliguria, and tachycardia. Albuminuria may lead to death from uremia.

Those coming from countries even thought to harbor the yellow fever virus, may be required to present a valid International Certificate of Vaccination to cross those borders.

Infection with yellow fever vaccine virus poses a theoretical risk of encephalitis to infants < 4 months of age, patients with immunosuppression in association with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) or other manifestations of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection,

leukemia, lymphoma, generalized malignancy, or those who may be immunosuppressed by corticosteroids, alkylating drugs, antimetabolites, radiation. These patients (pts) should **NOT** be vaccinated. If travel to/through yellow fever-infected zones is essential, these patients should be advised of the extreme risk, instructed about avoiding the vector mosquitoes, and issued vaccination letters from the MD.

yellow vision Xanthopsia — people and objects are perceived to be yellow.

yersiniosis Infection by a genus of gram-negative bacteria, *Yersinia* may appear as enterocolitis, acute mesenteric lymphadenitis. Pediatric septicemic forms of this infection are often lethal.

yin-yang That Chinese symbol which embodies complimentary and opposing concepts such as female/male, dark/light, et al. This medical philosophy balances the forces, to control physiological phenomena.

yoga Posturing with disciplined respirations, while engaged in spiritual meditation.

yohimbine That hypertensive/sympatholytic (cholinergic) agent which is sometimes suggested for male impotence. Its use is contraindicated in cardiovascular, geriatric, pediatric, pregnant, and psychiatric patients. This drug does not increase the libido.

Young-Helmholtz theory The absence/loss of any primary perceptive element in the retina results in the patient's inability to see pure/combined color, which includes that element.

Young's rule A calculation formula for the pediatric reduction of an adult dose of medication/radiation: (Child's age) ÷ (Child's age + 12) = Fraction of the adult dose to be administered. OR (Child's age) ÷ (Child's age + 12 x Adult dose) = Child's dose.

youth Adolescence — those years between childhood and maturity. This stage is unique in its special needs and evolving problems/adjustments.

ypsilliform That which is in the form of a "Y".

yushi Minamata disease — crucial neurological poisoning by mercury. Ataxia, diaphoresis, dysarthria, loss of peripheral vision, mental disturbance, paresthesia, sialorrhea, tremors may herald the patient's expiration.

Z

- zafirlukast** (Accolate) — a new class of asthma bronchoconstrictors. Because this drug is not a bronchodilator, it is not indicated in acute asthmatic episodes. This medication is contraindicated in nursing mothers.
- zeitgeist** Cultural, intellectual themes representative of an era.
- zelotypia** Irritational jealousy. Monomaniacal obsession. Morbid zeal.
- Zenker's degeneration** Zenkerism — the waxy hyaline breakdown of skeletal tissue in acute communicable disease.
- Zenker's diverticulum** Hypopharyngeal diverticulum — that esophageal herniation at the point of a defective wall. The treatment of choice is surgical.
- zero population growth (ZPG)** The point at which population neither decreases nor increases.
- zestocausis** Steam cauterization.
- Zieve's syndrome** The ingestion of a large amount of alcohol (ETOH) may cause abdominal pain, hemolytic anemia, hyperlipidemia, jaundice. Adolescents who consume a large bolus of alcohol may suddenly, and promptly, expire. Unbelievably, college fraternities have killed initiates by force-feeding ETOH per gavage, using veterinarian tubing, to achieve rapid flushing and toxic blood levels!
- zinc (Zn) salts poisoning** That lethal toxicity which may be characterized by immediate metallic taste with burns of the mouth, throat, esophagus, stomach. Violent hematemesis, siallorrhea, pain, diarrhea may precede coma.
- zoacanthosis** Dermatitis secondary to a foreign body.
- zoanthropy** The delusional belief that one is an animal.
- zoetic** That which is vital.
- Zollinger-Ellison syndrome** That caused by gastrinomas (non-insulin-secreting tumors) of the pancreas. The stomach is stimulated to secrete excess pepsin and hydrochloric acid (HCl) — resulting in peptic ulceration of the small intestines and/or stomach. The outcomes may be malignancy, total gastrectomy, and/or excision of the tumor(s).
- zona** Herpes zoster — an acute vesicular inflammation with neuralgic pain which follows the nerve distribution. Pediatric involvement may be light. Shingles.
- zona ciliaris** Combined ciliary processes.
- zona facialis** Facial distribution of herpes zoster.
- zona fasciculata** The adrenal cortex.
- zona pellucida** Zona radiata, zona striata — the vitelline membrane of the ovum.
- zone** A circumscribed area.
- ciliary zone** The periphery of the anterior iris.
- comfort zone** Those stated conditions (humidity, temperature, weather, et al.) in which a worker wearing a specified garment can comfortably work at a given rate.
- epileptogenic zone** That cerebral area(s) which produces seizure activity upon stimulation.
- erogenous zone** Those tissues of the body which respond erotically when caressed.
- hypnogenic zone** Hypnogenic zone — that area which, upon pressure, induces a hypnotic state.
- transitional zone** The ophthalmic area of the ciliary lens where the epithelial capsule cells transform into lens fibers.
- zonesthesia** The cincture sensation — the perception that a cord is constricting the waist. This is often interpreted as painful.
- zonifugal** Radiation from within a region/zone.
- zonipetal** Passage into a body zone from without.
- zonula** Zonule — a small, defined area.
- zonula ciliaris** Zonule of Zinn — the suspensory ligament of the lens.
- zonular cataract** That with opacity confined to certain strata of the crystalline lens.
- zonulitis** An inflamed zonule of Zinn.
- zonulotomy** A surgical incision into the zonula ciliaris.
- zonulysis** Zonulolysis — enzymatic dissolution of the zonule of Zinn.
- zoodynamics** The physiology of animals.
- zoerasty** Bestiality. Human coitus with animals.
- zoogenous** Of animal derivation.
- zoogeny** The developmental evolution of animals.
- zoografting** The use of animal tissue (usually porcine) in grafting. Often, this technique is utilized to buy time until autografts can be secured.
- zoolagnia** An erotic attraction of humans for animals.
- zoomania** That excessive/morbid attraction to

animals.

zoonosis A disease contracted from animals to humans.

zoophile An animal enthusiast.

zoophilism An abnormal level of attraction to animals.

zoophobia That exaggerated/abnormal fear of animals.

zooplasty The grafting of animal tissue to humans.

zoopsia Hallucinations including animals.

zooscopy The scientific study of animals.
Zoopsia.

zoster Herpes zoster.

zoster auricularis Otic involvement of herpes zoster.

zosteriform Zosteroid resembling herpetic eruption.

zoster ophthalmicus Ophthalmic involvement of shingles.

Z-plasty That plastic surgery technique in which a Z-shaped incision is developed to achieve release of tension from scar tissue.

Z-track A deep injection technique which is essential in preventing reflux of tissue-damaging/staining agents.

zygodactyly Syndactylism — fusion of the digits.

zygomatic reflex Percussion of the malar bone causes the mandible to move toward that side.

zygomycosis Mucormycosis — that rare and fatal infection which has an affinity for blood vessels. Thrombosis/infarction may result, affecting the face and/or head during ketoacidosis. Pulmonary infarcts may be caused by inhalation of the fungus. The gastrointestinal form may cause gastric gangrene and mucosal ulcers, secondary to ingestion of the fungus. The necrotic material must be resected. Diabetic hyperglycemia is a predisposing condition for involvement.

zygote Zygocyte — the fertilized ovum which immediately begins to divide.

zymogen A catalyst, proenzyme.

zymogenic That which causes fermentation.

zymolysis Zymosis, fermentation. The changes caused by a catalyst (which does not enter into the reaction).

zymoprotein An enzymatic protein.

zymose The enzyme invertin. Zymohydrolysis.

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